"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate southeast to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXII...NO. 19,966. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LOOK FOR A WILSON BLOW AT MURPHY

Candidate's Mind Fixed Against Dix, and Up-State Leaders Ask Him to Lead Revolt.

HE'LL BE HERE THIS WEEK

And Around New England in Position, His Close Friends Say, for a Strategy Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 22.—With Dudley Field Malone, the son-in-law of Senator O'Gorman of New York, as his only companion, Gov. Wilson went for a long automobile ride this afternoon. The Governor was tired, and was enjoying the first breathing spell out of doors he has had for a week. The New York situation was pressed home to him so intensely that he was not able to adhere to his usual Sunday custom of leaving politics entirely alone. While Gov. Wilson would not talk for publication about the fight Senator O'Gorman and William G. McAdoo, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the Governor's two closest associates in New York, are making against the renomination of Gov. Dix, it was the opinion of Gov. Wilson's friends that he would enter the fight in New York with the same vigor and directness that he displayed against ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., in New Jersey.

Senator O'Gorman's statement that he was going to Syracuse to "fight for Gov. Wilson," made in answer to a question as to whether or not he was going to fight Boss Murphy, was of great interest here. Gov. Wilson only smiled when he was asked about it at the end of his automobile ride. It is known here that Gov. Wilson is not personally actuating Senator O'Gorman's activities and that the Senator is going on his own initiative without conferring with Gov. Wilson.

Several reports were in circulation here to the effect that Senator O'Gorman was to be in Sea Girt to-day in company with Mr. McAdoo. The Senator did not arrive, and Gov. Wilson said he did not expect him. It was believed by many that when the Governor and Senator O'Gorman's son-in-law went away for an automobile ride they would go to the home of Mr. McAdoo at Bay Head, and there sketch out a line of action for the New York pre-convention campaign. But Mr. Malone denied on their return that they had seen Mr. McAdoo or had expected to hold a conference with any one.

Gov. Dix simply will not do, insist Gov. Wilson's supporters, and all the lists of progressive measures which Gov. Dix is said to have indorsed or pushed through have made no impression here whatever. The interview with Gov. Dix published in yesterday's TIMES was utterly without effect in making sentiment for him among the men who are apt to reflect the views of Gov. Wilson. They point out that the supreme test of a progressive insisted on in every case by Gov. Wilson is in his attitude toward a boss and whether he has helped a boss to retain his foothold.

Gov. Wilson will not indorse any candidate for any office who does not measure up in this test. To his friends he has made this clear. In the case of Gov. Dix, it is figured that his deference to Murphy outweighs any other consideration that might be in his favor.

From many points in New York appeals have reached Gov. Wilson's friends here urging that the Governor join openly with the Empire State Democracy in the fight on Tammany, the chief argument being that the men who fought Murphy on his issue of William F. Sheehan for United States Senator are being totally excluded from further participation in politics and that Tammany, with the active help of Gov. Dix, is clinching its hold on the State so strongly that only a wide open revolt can throw it off. Prominent up-State New York Democrats have been quoted here as having declared they would vote for the third party candidate for Governor unless an immediate war was made against Murphy.

Gov. Wilson is being urged to invade New York in a whirlwind campaign against the Tammany chief, and is also being urged to put his views in the form of a letter that can be used among the up-State leaders. The Governor has several dates available this week, which he could devote to the consideration of Mr. Murphy. On Saturday evening he is expected to appear in New York at a jollification arranged to welcome Col. McCombs back into the campaign, after his long illness. Throughout the week Gov. Wilson will be close to New York, as he will be touring New England points, and he will be in a position to strike, his close friends say, whenever a strategic position seems open to him.

Gov. Wilson's private car, the Federal, which was provided for him at Chicago last Thursday in lieu of the wooden car, the Magnet was not available for him when he wished to return to Sea Girt in it early to-day after his Saturday night's campaign in Hudson County. The car ran off the track in the Jersey City yards and Gov. Wilson had to come back to Sea Girt sitting up in a chair car, instead of asleep in bed, as he had hoped would be the case.

The railroad people offered to bring Gov. Wilson down to Sea Girt on a special train if he would wait till they jacked his car up, but he said he preferred the certainty of a chair car home.

Gov. Wilson is scheduled to speak to-morrow night in Scranton, Penn., at the notification exercises for the Democratic State nominees.

DOUBTS O'GORMAN'S STAND.

Ex-Tammanyite Thinks Senator and Murphy Have a "Frame-Up."

"It will be hard to convince the thinking independent Democrats in this city that the apparent feud between Charles F. Murphy and Senator O'Gorman is anything other than a frame-up to discourage the aspirations of Gov. Dix for a renomination," was the assertion made last night by John J. Halligan, a lawyer, of 277 Broadway. Mr. Halligan is known as a bitter opponent of Murphy, despite the fact that in 1906 he was nominated for Congress in the old Fifteenth Congressional District on the Tammany ticket and defeated by a plurality of less than 3,000 votes.

"Murphy is trying to hoodwink Dix as he tried to hoodwink William F. Sheehan two years ago," said Mr. Halligan. "There can be no doubt about it in the minds of Democrats who, like myself, know Murphy and Murphy methods, that the opposition of J. Sergeant Cram to the candidacy of Sheehan for United States Senator was inspired by Murphy. Cram pretended to desire the Senatorship for himself, and nothing was too bitter for him to say about the Tammany chieftain or against Sheehan.

"As soon as the deadlock in the Legislature was broken by the election of Senator O'Gorman, who was accepted by Murphy with apparent reluctance, Cram resumed his friendship with the Tam-

Continued on Page 2.

THOUSANDS TO SEE HIM DIE.

Despondent Man Turns Berlin Moving Picture Jump Into Suicide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—In the presence of thousands of spectators a man named Buettner committed suicide in Berlin this morning. He had entered into a contract with a group of film companies to jump from the top of the famous "Column of Victory," in the Thiergarten. The structure is 245 feet high and is composed partially of cannon captured in Germany's wars.

The police had knowledge that Buettner had attempted suicide because of a love affair a fortnight ago, but had no hint that his project to-day was undertaken with a view of killing himself. The film companies were also unaware of Buettner's real intention.

Equipped with a faulty parachute, he jumped from the top of the column, which visitors reach by a spiral stairway inside, and plunged to the stone base at great speed. The man was instantly killed.

The crowd, incensed at what it thought to be the complicity of the film operators, handled them and their cameras roughly.

BOMB EMPTIES TENEMENT.

Fifteen Hundred Tenants of "The Barracks" Flee to Street in Terror.

Most of the 1,500 tenants of the five-story building called the Barracks, from 262 to 268 Elizabeth Street, were thrown from their beds last night at 11:15, when a powerful bomb was exploded in the doorway of the wholesale and retail store of Giulo Rosati, at 264 Elizabeth Street.

The explosion made a greater noise than any ever set off in Elizabeth Street in that section, where almost every shop along the street has been blown open by a bomb the last few years. The police at Headquarters, three blocks away, and the reserves from the Mulberry Street Station ran to the spot, where they found the street blocked with a crowd of terrified people.

Every window in the Barracks had been shattered. The door of the wholesale grocery store was blown off its hinges. Bottles of olive oil on display in the two show windows were smashed and the stock inside was heaped against the walls. In the basement three men at work in a bakeshop owned by Ciro Bullacali were thrown off their feet and hundreds of pies and loaves of bread were sent flying upon the floor.

Rosati, the owner of the wholesale grocery store, arrived a few minutes after the explosion. He said that he had received no threatening letters or other warning, and he could not believe that the bomb was meant for him.

The bomb contained an unusually heavy charge of dynamite. The shock was felt as far uptown as Twenty-third Street. The police on duty at Headquarters were nearly shaken from their chairs. Windows were broken in adjoining buildings and across the street from the wholesale grocery store.

When the police arrived they found the tenants of the building scrambling down the fire escapes, many of them carrying some of their most valuable belongings. After the excitement had subsided, the police turned to the work of finding the children, scores of whom had got separated from their parents in the panic.

"The Barracks" is owned by the Astor estate. Rosati moved his wholesale grocery store there ten months ago from Sixty-first Street and Second Avenue.

CHARGES MOOSE BRIBERY.

Alleged Offer of $5,000 to Get Labor Leader Lewis as Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Evidence indicating the desperate measures resorted to by Roosevelt's managers at the recent primaries in Ohio was furnished to-night in the following signed statement given out by Llewellyn Lewis, brother of Thomas L. Lewis, former President of the International Mine Workers:

The Bull Moose Party leaders of Ohio started out to secure the delegates to the Chicago Convention without regard to the method used. A personal representative of Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland arranged to have Walter Brown of Toledo meet me for the purpose of having me use my influence with my brother to be a delegate from the Sixteenth Congressional District to the Chicago Convention to support Roosevelt for the nomination for President. I met Walter Brown in the State House, where he told me if I did get my brother, T. L. Lewis, to be a delegate for Roosevelt he would pay me $5,000. His proposition was flatly refused. I suppose the Bull Moose leaders are now sore because they showed their hand in the methods used to control the Republican Convention at Chicago.

Lewis made the statement because the Roosevelt leaders have been saying since his brother's nomination for Secretary of State on the regular Republican ticket that Thomas L. Lewis had made overtures to the Bull Moosers for the nomination as Roosevelt National delegate in the Sixteenth District.

Llewellyn Lewis is a former President of the Ohio Federation of Labor, a former President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, and now President of the only labor union in the plants of the Steel Corporation.

ATONES FOR HIS BROTHER.

Maine Man Weds Woman Who Was a Bigamist's Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—In atonement for the wrong done by his brother, John Connell, with the approval of his parents, has married the woman who for five years thought she was the wife of Matthew Connell, Jr., the Lynn business man, who recently pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy and was fined in the Dorchester court. She had married him as John Hensing, a traveling salesman, only to learn later that he was Connell and already had a wife and child. She was married to the brother yesterday by Henry Parker, Justice of the Peace, at the Town Hall in Saugus Centre. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Connell, Sr., stood up with the couple.

"I have married her," explained John Connell, "because I want to atone for some of the wrong that has been done her by a Connell. I want my brother's child to have the name Connell, for it belongs to him. When I heard of the terrible charge of bigamy against my brother, I came at once from Maine, met her for the first time, realized her worth, and asked her to become my wife."

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED.—SS Berlin, Bremen, Sept. 14. SS Altai, Iragua, Sept. 18. SS Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Sept. 17.

By Marconi Wireless.

ARRIVED.—SS Minnehaha, London to New York, 318 miles east at 5 P. M.; due 23d, 3:30 P. M. Atlantic Transport.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS THROUGH SLEEPER every Wednesday and Saturday, from Grand Central Terminal, at 12:40 P. M., via New York Central Lines. Phone 6310 Madison.—Adv.

MRS. A.G. VANDERBILT GIVES BIRTH TO SON

Former Mrs. McKim Has Been Living in England Since Second Marriage.

BOTH SET FREE BY DIVORCE

Mr. Vanderbilt Comes Into Full Possession of His $70,000,000 Estate on 35th Birthday Next Month.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was announced in a cablegram today from Betchworth; Surrey, England, to Mrs. C. Hazeltine Basshor of this city.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is the daughter of Mrs. Basshor and her former husband, Capt. Isaac E. Emerson.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was married to Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim, former wife of Dr. Smith Hollins McKim, at Reigate, a small town in Surrey, twenty-five miles from London, on Dec. 17, 1911. Both had been previously married and divorced.

Mr. Vanderbilt's first wife was Miss Ellen French, daughter of Francis Ormond French, who was better known in society as Elsie French. They were married after their engagement had been reported and denied over a period covering more than two years. Mr. Vanderbilt was first reported to be engaged to Miss French in 1899 on the eve of his graduation from Yale. After his graduation he started upon a trip around the world, which was interrupted when he reached Japan by the news of the death of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

On his return to this city the contents of his father's will were made public, and it became known that Alfred had been made head of the family instead of his older brother, Cornelius, who had incurred his father's displeasure by marrying Miss Grace Wilson. The bulk of the estate, then estimated at $70,000,000, was left to Alfred, who was then 22 years of age.

To the other children, except Cornelius, $7,000,000 each was given. Cornelius received $1,000,000 in trust and $500,000 outright from a fund left by his grandfather. To equalize his share with those of the others, Alfred Vanderbilt voluntarily gave his brother $6,000,000.

Alfred Vanderbilt's entire share in the estate did not become his absolutely, however, at that time. Properties and securities amounting to more than $30,000,000 were paid over to him when he reached the age of 30. The rest will come into his possession on Oct. 20, when he celebrates his thirty-fifth birthday.

Mr. Vanderbilt's engagement to Miss French was finally announced in January, 1901, and on the 15th of that month they were married in the Zabriskie Memorial Church in Newport. They were happy together only a few years, and rumors of discord were numerous long before Mrs. Vanderbilt began suit for divorce on April 1, 1908. David McClure was named as referee.

The evidence was taken in secret and the name of the co-respondent was not made public, but the name of Mrs. Agnes Ruiz, wife of Alonzo Ruiz, former Attaché of the Cuban Legation in London, was mentioned in connection with the case. The divorce was granted and the papers were ordered sealed. Mrs. Vanderbilt took her maiden name, and has custody of the only child, William Henry Vanderbilt, born in November, 1901.

Mrs. Ruiz killed herself in London on June 10, 1909.

The present Mrs. Vanderbilt was first married to Dr. Smith Hollins McKim on Dec. 30, 1902, in Baltimore, and for a time the couple made their home at Irvington, N. Y., summering at Newport. They separated in 1909, and Mrs. McKim obtained a divorce from her husband at Reno on Aug. 13, 1910, on the ground of cruelty. Subsequently Dr. McKim brought suit for $100,000 against Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt for alienation of his wife's affections, but the suit was settled out of court on Feb. 22, 1911. The terms of the settlement were never made public.

The Emerson family, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt is a member, has figured conspicuously in the divorce courts. Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, her father, a wealthy drug manufacturer, was divorced from his wife after he had filed a suit in which he named C. Hazeltine Basshor, a wealthy resident of Baltimore, as co-respondent. Mrs. Emerson later married Basshor and Capt. Emerson later married Mrs. Anne Preston McCormack, a chum of his daughter, the present Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Capt. Emerson's younger daughter, Daisy, sister of the present Mrs. Vanderbilt, was divorced from her first husband, T. Mitchell Horner, and later married James McVickar of this city.

KILLS ACTRESS, SELF-SLAIN.

Harry Hector, Wrestler, Hangs Himself After Shooting Lucile May.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—Thomas Harry Hector, a wrestler, shot and killed Lucile May, a pretty ingénue with a stock company, late last night, while she and her mother, Helen K. May, were in a restaurant at Vincennes, Ind.

This morning Davies's body was found in the pen of the Knox County Jail, swinging from a rope improvised from a towel. Davies had planned the killing for four months, the girl's refusal to marry him being the cause. She had written to him on Sept 12, bidding him good-bye, and stating that he had cruelly deceived her in not telling her until lately that he had a wife and daughter living at Bridgeville, Penn.

Among the letters left by Davies were three addressed to his wife, containing deeds of 160 acres of land in Maricopa County, Ariz. A hundred-dollar bill, four checks for $200 each, issued by the Valley Bank of Phoenix, and a deposit note for $250 in the same bank were also left. Across one envelope was written: "Inclosed find $100. Am sending you two envelopes, which I bequeath to you, with all my wordly goods. Best love to you and Nora, (the latter his daughter.) Tom."

Another letter, addressed to his brother, James Davies of Vancouver, B. C., said: "I'm sane and have figured for four months on this. If I can do you any good in the other life I'll try. And if there is anything in spiritualism you'll hear from me. Good-bye, all. Inclosed find $200 I owe you."

DUMBWAITER FALLS ON HIM.

Janitor's Pull on Rope Breaks It and He Is Crushed to Death.

Stephen Augustine, a janitor of an apartment house at 778 East 170th Street, put his head in the dumbwaiter shaft in the basement last night and grasped the rope of the dumbwaiter, which was several floors above, descending with a heavy load of garbage. The rope as Augustine pulled it parted above the dumbwaiter, which shot downward with its heavy load, crushing his head against the cement floor of the shaft.

He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

The Situation in Mexico.

An interesting talk with Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who has just returned from that country. Read it in

Next Sunday's Times.

FLEE TO ESCAPE HAVING HAIR COMBED

Three Little Girls Brave the Dark to Get Away from Strict Discipline of Peekskill Convent.

DEPART IN NIGHTGOWNS

Dress on Lawn and Get to the Bronx Only to Have Parents of One Return Them to Durance.

Among the 600 girls in St. Joseph's Home of the Franciscan Sisters in Peekskill, N. Y., there were three who united in rebellion against the discipline of the school. These were twelve-year-old Marie Jaeger of 202 Brook Avenue, the Bronx; Anna O'Hara, 14 years old, of Newburg, N. Y., and fourteen-year-old Betsy Barrett of 248 West 123d Street.

First of all, they objected very much to serving in turn as waitresses for the other little girls. Then, too, they detested standing on a Sunday morning while a Sister combed their tangled hair. The thought of another Sunday and another session with the fine comb was too much for them. On Saturday night they decided to escape. They were so determined that when supper time came they only pretended to eat their lemon crackers, and hid them in their handkerchiefs as rations after they got away from the convent.

Saturday night came, and bedtime in the dormitory. Forty-seven little girls dropped off to sleep, but the three in the conspiracy law wide awake and waited. Toward daylight, the steady breathing of the Sister in charge reassured them. They gathered up their clothes, tucked them under their arms, and in their night clothes crawled underneath thirty cots to the hallway, the stairs, the porch, and their first breath of freedom. There they lay still for a long time, waiting for the old night watchman to pass out of hearing, and then, having clothed themselves, and left their night gowns on the porch, they raced across the grounds, scaled the high fence, rolled down the embankment and hurried to the Peekskill station of the New York Central just as a train for New York pulled in.

They had their lemon crackers with which to fight off starvation, and Anna O'Hara had brought a Prayer Book along to give the expedition the right tone. All three used it from time to time throughout the day, and the three convent-bred children prayed frequently in the course of the escape.

Without any money at all, but with ready tongues and wistful faces, they got as far as Ossining, which they assured the conductor was their home. In the station there two women listened to a touching little story of three little girls far from their home in Yonkers and desolate because they had lost their tickets home. The women took the tear-stained girls on their laps, bought them tickets, and took them to Yonkers.

From there the three walked down into the Bronx, where they arrived, hungry, dusty, and very tired a little after dark. Suddenly, as they were walking in Brook Avenue Marie Jaeger expressed a conviction that she was near home. She hadn't been back for two years, but things looked familiar, and a little later she led her two companions in adventure up the steps of the Jaeger house at 202. Mrs. Jaeger gave one look and sent for the patrolman on the corner.

The three heroines were further shocked to find themselves escorted to the Morrisania Police Station and from there to the Children's Society, whence they will be sent back this morning to Peekskill—back to the interminable rows and rows of other little girls, and back to the inevitable Sunday fine comb.

DIAMONDS FOUND IN CONGO.

Guggenheim and Ryan Part Owners of Company That Made Discoveries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs:

"The discovery of diamonds in the Belgian Congo has given rise to much discussion here. The following are the facts as based on most careful inquiries: The largest discoveries have taken place in the Kassai district, close to the Portuguese frontiers. Some 600 diamonds were discovered in tributaries of the Kassai River.

"The discoveries were made by the Forestière Minière Company, a Belgian-American concern, belonging to the Brussels Société Générale and Messrs. Guggenheim, Ryan, and others of New York.

"The diamonds discovered, if not as valuable as the Kimberley ones, are at least as valuable, if not more valuable, than the diamonds of German Southwest Africa.

"Other discoveries have been made by prospectors of the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., a British concern, in the Katanga district, near Northern Rhodesia. Some diamonds were also discovered in the Mutendele River, a tributary to the Congo River, but at present no attention is being paid to them."

FRENCH CABLE RATES TO DROP

Tariff on Press Messages from France Will Be Reduced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—In addition to the prospective reduction of cable press rates between Germany and the United States, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent understands that the French Cable Company has been induced to reduce its tariff on transatlantic press messages.

SUICIDE PAIR DASH OFF CLIFF IN AUTO

Young Lawyer Goes to Death with Woman Who Loved Him, but Was Spurned.

ANOTHER HAD REJECTED HIM

Their Letters Show How Tangled Love Affairs Had Made Both Ready to End Their Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 22.—In a weird mountainside tragedy death came last night to Niles C. Folsom, a young lawyer, of this city, and Thelma Bartee of San Diego. Folsom, with the consent of the woman, deliberately drove an automobile off a high precipice at Topango Pass, at the mouth of Topango Canyon, about seven miles from Santa Monica, killing himself and Miss Bartee.

Love caused Folsom and his companion to end their lives, and yet it was not love for each other. Folsom was infatuated with Ethel Jones, a Los Angeles chorus girl. Because she had repulsed his suit he sought to die.

Miss Bartee, in a letter to a friend, shows that her love for the young lawyer was so great that she tried to bring him and Ethel Jones together, and, failing, decided to share his fate rather than grieve over his great unhappiness and his certain end.

An automobile party found the wreck of the automobile and the bodies at a sharp turn on the road up the pass. The machine had been run off the turn and lay seventy-five feet below. Beneath it lay Folsom. A few feet away lay the body of the woman.

Thelma Bartee's letter made public today by the friend to whom it was written frankly stated that the writer was old enough to be Folsom's mother, and that she knew he loved Ethel Jones and was drinking himself to death because he could not win the girl's affections. She spoke of Folsom wanting to die, and said she would be only too glad to give him and his love into the keeping of the girl, if by doing so, he could be broken of the drinking habit.

The letter from Folsom to Miss Bartee, left in the hands of the same friend, throws light upon the actions of the young lawyer. He was 22 years old and Miss Bartee was past 40. He frankly wrote her that he loved the Jones girl, and that with her refusal of his affections he hated all women and intended to drink himself to death. Folsom wrote:

"I don't want an enemy in the world, but as for marrying you—never, nor any other woman except one, and I'll never be able to get her."

Miss Bartee wrote:

"Now I have failed in everything I have tried I want you to bring him and Miss Jones together again. You can show this letter to her or her folks if you think necessary, or tell them as much as you think necessary, but show it to no one else."

Mrs. Bartee said but for the influence of a "certain gang, the ringleader of which was once hired by San Francisco crooks to put Fremont Older out of the way," Folsom would have reformed and been a man once more.

"But they plied him with whisky so they could use him to further their own ends, and this is the result," said the note.

Fremont Older is the editor of The San Francisco Bulletin.

From the actions of the couple after these letters were written, their friends are positive that they agreed to die together, and chose the final dash in an automobile as their means of suicide.

HIT BY JAY'S AUTO.

Cyclist, Run Down in Newport, Aided by Reginald Vanderbilt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—David Cruikshank, an aged upholsterer of this city, while riding on the rear of a motor cycle operated by his son, was run into early this evening in Catherine Street by the automobile of Augustus Jay. Cruikshank was thrown heavily into the gutter, and received a fractured skull and other injuries.

Mr. Jay drove his machine into the street just as the motor cycle appeared. Another automobile approaching in the opposite direction added to the confusion. Hoping to avoid striking the motor cycle, Mr. Jay sent his machine into the sidewalk.

When the accident occurred Mr. Jay stopped his car and gave what assistance he could to the injured man until the arrival of Dr. Harry J. Knapp, who was entering the Muenchinger to attend the son of Mr. and Mrs. Euward B. McLean of Washington.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Preston Gibson of Washington, who arrived at the scene shortly after, placed the injured man in the Vanderbilt automobile and rushed him to the Newport Hospital.

HURTS TWO GIRLS, RUNS AWAY.

Taxicab Chauffeur Escapes After Accident in Brooklyn.

Bertha Monovistio of 822 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was crossing Atlantic Avenue at Adelphi Street, in Brooklyn, early last evening when she was struck by a taxicab with such force that she was thrown to the curb and lay there unconscious. The chauffeur brought his motor to a stop, jumped out, and took to his heels.

As he jumped to the street he collided with Bertha Florist, who had been walking with the other girl. She was knocked over and cut her head so badly that the surgeon who came from the Cumberland Street Hospital took her away in the ambulance with her friend. Bertha Monovistio was in a serious condition, although the surgeons were unable to determine whether her skull had been fractured.

The chauffeur succeeded in outdistancing those who saw the accident. The taxicab number showed that it was the property of George E. Townsend of 8,690 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, but he was not at home last evening.

STOLEN AUTO WRECKED.

Warrant Issued for Man Who Took Motor Without Permission.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, Sept. 22.—Six men narrowly escaped serious injury early this morning when an automobile in which they were riding swerved from the road and plunged through a high wooden fence, then down a ten-foot embankment into a deep brook at Shrewsbury, near here.

The men were William Jones of Asbury Park, who was said to be driving the auto and for whom a warrant has been issued, charging him with grand larceny; Arthur Lewis of 634 Belmont avenue, Newark; Mainan Fulton of Ocean Grove; a Dr. Johnson of Asbury Park; Byard Wyckoff of Asbury Park, and two other men of New York.

When the car struck the brook it turned over on its side. Johnson and Fulton were buried in the brook beneath the car, but they were rescued by their com-

Continued on Page 2.

ITALY'S NEW PEACE TERMS.

Offers to Divide Administration of Tripoli with the Porte.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23.—The Constantinople correspondent of The London Times reports that he hears on good authority that the Porte's refusal to open official negotiations with Italy on a basis of pecuniary indemnity for the loss of sovereign rights over Tripoli and Cyraenaica has been followed by a fresh proposition from the Italian delegates, involving the maintenance of the sovereignty of the Sultan, who would be represented by a Turkish official, intrusted with the administration of the Moslem pious foundations and the Moslem religious courts, leaving the remainder of the administration in the hands of Italians or Arabs.

The Porte would at the same time confer the fullest possible measure of autonomy on Tripoli and Cyraenaica and withdraw his troops, leaving the field clear for the Italians and Arabs to continue fighting or compose their differences. The Porte is now discussing this proposal.

NEWPORT ESTATE CHEAP.

Cost $194,000 and Goes at Auction for $15,100.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Real estate dealers are commenting on the recent sale of one of the finest places in Newport, that cost its owner $194,000 and brought only $15,100, or less than the stable cost, at auction.

The purchaser was Col. William R. Hunter, President of the Newport Clambake Club, which contains on its membership rolls the names of men known the country over. Col. Hunter says he does not know whether he will occupy the house himself or not. Mrs. Hunter is traveling in Europe at present, and the matter will not be decided until her return.

The place, which has been known for years as the Judge Gray estate, is situated on Kay Street.

BOY SACRIFICES HIS LEG.

Skin of Crippled Limb Will Be Used to Save Girl.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 22.—William Rugh, a newsboy, will allow the amputation of his crippled left leg in a few days so that its skin may be grafted on the body of Miss Ethel Smith, a girl he has never seen.

Miss Smith has been confined to bed for four weeks as a result of severe burns, and the attending physicians say that the only hope of her recovery is to graft enough skin on her body to cover the wounds. When Rugh was asked to make the sacrifice he promptly consented.

"My leg is no good to me the way it is, because I have never been able to stand on it since I was a child," he said. "If it will save that poor girl's life she can have it."

HE COULDN'T LIVE CHEAPLY.

26 Cents a Week Fare Broke Health of Pedestrians.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 22.—George H. Ward, a well-known pedestrian, who last Summer announced that he had cut his expenditures for food down to 26 cents a week, was to-day taken from his apartments at the Hubbard Inn to the local hospital in a serious condition from lack of nutriment. Careful treatment, physicians say, will bring him back to his former good health, as he has a strong constitution.

Ward is 74 years old. He has celebrated his birthday for several years by walking to New York City and back. His twenty-six-cent diet has consisted of oatmeal crackers, with pancakes for a treat now and then.

TO AID BLOND ESKIMOS.

Two Missionaries to Live with the Newly Discovered Tribes.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 22.—From Dawson comes the news that Father Rovier of the Catholic Church will become a missionary to the thirteen tribes of blond Eskimos discovered by the explorer Stefansson on Victoria Land in the arctic. He will be accompanied by Father Lereaux, heretofore a missionary among the Labrador Eskimos.

Father Rovier spent last Winter at Dismal Lake, near Copper Mine River, among some of the tribes of whom Stefansson had told him. He returned to Mackenzie this Summer for supplies and to communicate with Father Lereaux. He says the tribes listened attentively to his teachings. He found them believers in one wife for each man.

Stefansson urges the use of Kleinschmidt's Greenlandic alphabet, by means of which, he says, all the Eskimos from Greeland to Siberia can be easily educated and christianized. It has been adopted for Baffin Land and will be used by Canada for her Eskimo publications. The entire Bible has been translater into it. Stefansson taught the intelligent natives Kleinschmidt's alphabet in less than half a day.

HEART BEATS BY WIRE.

Harvard Physicians Test a Device for Electrical Record of Pulse.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—A device to enable physicians to keep in touch with a patient's pulse though he be miles away, is on trial at the Harvard Medical School. A similar device has been employed in the London Medical College.

After electrical connections have been made the patient's hand is placed in a solution of warm salt water and electric currents from the hand are carried by wires to an instrument which records the heart beats.

"It is now possible," says Dr. Percy E. Brown, X-ray expert of Harvard, "for a physician to note the heart beat of a patient who may be hundreds of miles away. In fact, he can study the heart action of a man on the other side of the world. By this electrical device can be recorded every movement of the heart and the muscles about the heart at any distance, through a system of relays similiar to that used in telegraphy.

"The instrument gives accurate information, and so can be relied upon to keep the physician informed of the exact condition of his patient so far as his heart beats are concerned. The device, however, will really be more useful in bringing certain important information before bodies of medical students than in aiding a physician in his regular practice. It would be so expensive a method of treatment that the ordinary patient could not afford it."

HUGHES FACTION OPPOSES BARNES

Albany Boss Arrives at Saratoga to Find Old Reform Foes in Fighting Trim.

TO CLASH OVER PRIMARIES

Initiative and Referendum, Workmen's Compensation, and Public Welfare Board are Other Issues.

RECALL FOR NEW YORK CITY

Metropolitan Police Plan May Also Be Suggested — Hedges Boom the First to Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The preliminaries to the Republican State Convention, which is scheduled to meet Wednesday, are now fairly under way. William Barnes, Jr., Republican State Chairman, rolled into town this afternoon in his big motor car, and before he had been five minutes in his cottage suite at the United States Hotel the leaders who had preceded him on the scene flocked to his apartments.

Mr. Barnes did a queer thing as soon as he had removed the stains of travel. The man who generally is looked upon as the boss of his party and the master of the coming show directed his secretary to produce from the depths of a big black portfolio a typewritten pronunciamento in which he solemnly assured the convention in advance that it would be unbossed and that any one who thought that he would be in a position to influence either the nomination of candidates or the draft of the prospective State platform had another guess coming. Some of the Republican leaders, when they had learned of the contents of the Barnes pronunciamento, said they agreed with both assertions.

Mr. Barnes has made no secret of the fact that he desired to have this convention adopt a platform directly in line with that adopted by the convention at Rochester last April. The salient feature of this document, which by some has been characterized as reactionary, was denunciation of the latter-day doctrines of Col. Roosevelt. In his proclamation Mr. Barnes frankly urged the adoption of a platform which would place the Republican Party in this State on record as opposing most of the things the Progressives have embraced as vital tenets of their party faith.

Old Party Division Reappears.

Mr. Barnes had an easy job at Rochester pushing his platform through. The question there hinged on the best method of purging the party of Col. Roosevelt and his influence. With Col. Roosevelt and his radical following out of the Republican fold, it is becoming very apparent as the leaders gathered here that the sentiment among the Republicans throughout the State is far from being as reactionary as Chairman Barnes and some of his immediate following may wish.

In fact, on the eve of the State Convention this year, there is clearly apparent the same sharp division that existed in the days when Gov. Hughes dominated one wing of the party and Mr. Barnes and his lieutenants of the Old Guard another. There will be scores of Republicans of influence at the coming convention who will enter and contend for the policies that Hughes fought for when he was Governor.

"If Mr. Barnes tries to dictate the sort of a platform we know that he desires, he will have a fight on his hands, and the same is true when it comes to the nomination of candidates," said one leader when he learned what was in the Barnes statement. "Personally, however, I am more concerned about the platform than I am about the candidate."

Barnes's Platform Plea.

So is Mr. Barnes, to judge from his statement. What this leader said is merely a sample of the sentiments that were expressed by a score of other men who will wield a strong influence in the coming convention. Here is the Barnes statement in part:

"Before the Republican Party, now that its convention is about to assemble, the path of duty seems entirely clear.

"First, adherence to the Rochester platform. That platform directed the attention of the Nation to the startling attempt which was then being made to commit the Republican Party at Chicago to the declaration in favor of the overthrow of the American form of Government, which proposal is now the sand upon which the Progressive Party stands. The Republican Party of the Nation at the Chicago Convention by a vote of 666 delegates, practically two-thirds of that convention—a number far beyond the cavil of those who now pretend that they were defrauded of seats in that convention which they never possessed—set its seal of approval upon the Republican doctrine enunciated at Rochester. The Rochester platform was an appeal to Republicans in the Nation, which for the good of the Republican Party fortunately was heeded.

"Secondly, this convention about to assemble must make appeal to all of the electorate, and, accepting the Rochester and Chicago platforms as a basis, should then direct itself under constitutional forms to the task of advocating concrete things which can be accomplished, and not to projecting visions.

"It is a constant accusation on the part of those who have left the Republican Party as well as of those who have left the Democratic Party that the Republican Party does not comprehend their ideals. It is incomprehensible that any man should be so dull and uninformed as not to comprehend the aspiration for material betterment, for improved sanitary conditions under which labor must be performed, which is now very properly agitating human thought. But these better material things cannot come through political declarations, or by the method of lifting one's self by one's boot straps. It is just because the Republican Party does comprehend, but thoroughly realizes the danger involved in their proposals, which they themselves do not, that this schism has come.

Standing Between Two Perils.

"The Republican Party thoroughly appreciates that it is standing in this country at this time for the preservation of the only method of government by which a free people may live in security. That industrial conditions have changed, that there are fewer homes and more flats, does not change the principles upon which government to endure must rest. Those principles should be everlasting. To uproot them as the Progressive Party proposes will leave man, woman, and child in jeopardy. To make this State a healthier, better place in which to live does not involve an injustice to any one.

"The people of New York are endan-

ered on the one side by the Progressive Party, which, in its misdirected zeal, is striking a blow at every individual, and on the other by the Democratic Party, the new leader of which proposes an immediate assault upon our system of protection, which, if adopted, would prevent all improvement in working conditions for the simple reason that there would not be money available to pay for these improvements. Between these two dangerous shoals the Republican Party steers its craft in the deepest waters without any fear of going aground.

"Regarding the candidate for Governor, I have no idea whom this convention will nominate for that office. The assumption that I personally have either the power or the inclination to influence the majority of the delegates in behalf of any particular candidate is entirely unwarranted. No man in the Republican Party in this State has such power. It is a ruse of our opponents which they assume they have the privilege of using.

"In a contest of this character, where the most fundamental of principles is involved, the name of the candidate for Governor is less important than is his mission. No man who thoroughly comprehends that his individual right to life, liberty, and the possession of anything is assailed by one party and the prosperous condition of the country threatened by the other will cast a ballot this year for an individual as an individual. No personality can blur the sharp line of demarcation which now is clearly drawn between the political parties."

Three Factions in Sight.

There have been many talks and conferences to-day, all of them informal and inconclusive. About the only thing that has been settled with any degree of definiteness is that Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, who will be a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals next year and in some quarters is discussed as an available candidate for Governor at this time, is to be permanent chairman.

Conferences on the platform will occupy most of to-morrow and the next day. Contrary to precedents, no one in this convention seems to be in a position this year to produce a typewritten manuscript from his inside pocket, spring it on a startled convention, and say: "Gentlemen, here is the party platform; what is your pleasure?" This platform will be hammered together plank by plank. In this process the three distinct elements in the Republican organization reflected in the views of the leaders already here are likely to clash continually.

One group is headed by that uncompromising stalwart, William J. Barnes, Jr., who believes that in these days of waning party lines and popular turmoil the Republican Party should set itself earnestly and uncompromisingly to the task of sweeping back the rising tide of unrest. Another group believes that more flies can be caught with molasses than with vinegar, and that as a matter of party expediency a few attractiveisms should be scattered through the platform. Ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell fairly expressed the views of this group when he recited this old ditty in the lobby of the United States Hotel to a group of applauding friends:

> He who fights and runs away,
> Will live to fight another day.

Then there is a third group composed of leaders who were more or less friendly to Charles E. Hughes when he was Governor, though they opposed some of the policies he advocated as too far-reaching and premature. Strangely enough, they now reflect in their talks a determination to contend for all that Hughes wanted, and even to go further.

Fight on Primaries Promised.

Mr. Barnes, it was learned to-night, will urge a plank recommending the repeal of the direct primaries law and the substitution of a measure differing only in a few respects from the statute it replaced. When this proposition is made it is certain to provoke a bitter fight. While all the leaders affiliated with the more progressive group in the organization talk with extreme caution and are ready to do all in their power to avert friction, they will insist on a plank urging more effective primary reform.

Mr. Barnes is also prepared to urge the adoption of a plank denouncing the initiative and referendum and the recall of Judges and judiciary decisions. The Progressive leaders here are in accord with him on the recall of Judges and decisions, but will fight against any criticism of the initiative and referendum at a time when the Republican Party in the Middle West is teeming with believers in those doctrines.

Recall for New York's Mayor.

One startling proposition that is likely to be sprung by Mr. Barnes is a plank advocating a State commion of metropolitan police. This will meet opposition from the New York Republicans, who will urge in its place the recall as applied to the Mayor's office in New York City. Mr. Barnes, it is understood, will also propose a plank recommending a charter commission to draft a new charter for New York City. This also will be opposed by the New York Republicans, whose home rule leanings are pronounced enough to place them in virtual accord with the plank in the State platform of the National Progressives proposing that cities be permitted to make their own charters.

Here are some distinctly Progressive propositions which will have earnest and potential advocates in the convention:

The Massachusetts ballot; the short ballot; abolition of the Rules Committee of the Assembly and reform of legislative procedure to do away with the executive sessions of the standing committees in considering bills; the creation of a public welfare commission to promote the improvements of the condition of workingmen; a workmen's compensation act; the abolition of the present method of impeaching Judges and the substitution of impeachment for incompetency and conduct unbecoming a Judge, to be tried before an impeachment court appointed by the Governor. Under the present system the Legislature, with the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals presiding, constitute the tribunal in such cases.

The consensus of opinion among a very large number of the leaders already on the scene was that the Republican Party in this State was ready to accept all these new ideas.

"There never was a time," said Senator Edgar Truman Brackett to-night, "when the Republican Party was as plastic as it is at present. It is a good time to conduct a fight for reforms within the lines of the party, a time when you can do almost anything with the party."

Only Hope Lies in Dix.

Few of the leaders here predict and fewer really believe that the Republicans have a ghost of a show this year. Any hope of victory that may linger in the breast of Barnes and his lieutenants is based on the hope that Tammany Leader Murphy will push through his programme at Syracuse, and that Gov. John A. Dix will be chosen again to lead the Democratic fight.

For all that the Gubernatorial nomination does not go a-begging. There are many aspirants, and they seem eager for what most of the seasoned leaders in the party are inclined to look upon as an empty honor. Job Hedges's campaign manager hung out his sign this evening, and announced that Mr. Hedges himself would be on the scene by Tuesday. James W. Wadsworth will be here to-morrow, full of fight, his friends declare. Ex-Senator Frank C. Stevens of Attica, who "discovered" Hughes, is already on hand waiting for the lightning.

Some new booms have blossomed forth to-day. District Attorney Charles S. Whitman's came with the arrival here of some of his friends from New York. Simultaneously it was learned that friends of Mr. Whitman have been traveling through the State during the last two weeks for the purpose of feeling out the sentiment. Seth Low is being mentioned as a candidate who would admirably fit in with the new frame of mind of the Republican Party as reflected by the more progressive of the Republican leaders who already are here.

Many of the up-State Republicans are advocating the nomination of Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton. He was the father of the Direct Primaries bill advocated by Gov. Hughes and was the Governor's spokesman on the floor of the Senate throughout four years of storm and stress. Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, said the delegation from his home county would be for Hinman.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Committee, said to-night that the delegates would rule the convention, and that no attempt would be made by anybody to influence their action.

"If any mistake is made," said Mr. Koenig, "no single man will be the cause of it, but the party itself as represented by all the delegates, will have to shoulder the responsibility. There are many candidates, and that is always a good sign."

Mr. Koenig was asked if he had heard any talk about the convention indorsing Oscar S. Straus, the Bull Moose candidate. He replied:

"That is not at all likely. A Republican will be nominated."

Mr. Koenig admitted that the Republican machine was facing a desperate fight, but said that the party would win if the right man was nominated, and that he knew no better way of getting the right man than by letting the delegates fight it out among themselves in the convention.

Ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell was asked if the convention was to be unbossed. He smiled and said:

"I have seen other conventions start like this one and before the ticket was made up some man had to take the reins and guide the making of the candidates and the building of the platform. It is likely the same thing will happen in this convention."

Want Hedges Taken Seriously.

The only tangible Republican Gubernatorial boom in sight here to-night is that of ex-Judge Job Elmer Hedges of New York City. Headquarters have already been established, and publicity promoters installed. Hedges literature is being handed around and Hedges buttons have appeared. If there is any merit in geting on the ground first, Mr. Hedges has cornered it all.

The Hedges publicity promoters are going about their task in a peculiar way. They are trying hard to convince the delegates already on the ground that Job is really not a humorist, but a very serious man. The opinion is pretty well established that a humorous man must not be taken seriously, and Mr. Hedges apparently feels that it is time to explode this apothegm as a myth. The Hedges workers feel that if they can convince the delegates that there is something to their candidate besides his ability to turn out epigrams and well-rounded after-dinner phrases, he will stand a very good show of getting the nomination.

The first piece of Hedge's literature to be produced is a book containing editorials and comments of the press on his candidacy. The argument being used in favor of Hedges is that he is popular all over the State, and particularly in New York City. His literature explains that he is a feal Progressive, and yet he is safe enough not to imperil business, and in this respect he will be an ideal candidate.

There is plenty of Hedges talk, but that may be because his is the only boom that is physically apparent here at this time. Everybody has a good word to say about him, and some seriously state that he has a good chance to be chosen. He will be here in person on Tuesday, and his headquarters is expected to be about the liveliest place in Saratoga. It is asserted that he has 315 delegates already pledged to him and that these will grow rapidly in number, especially if the situation develops into a deadlock. He has already, his managers say, twenty of the thirty-five districts in New York County, and it won't be surprising if he has 350 votes on the first ballot.

Samuel S. Koenig, President of the New York Republican County Committee, had some good words to say of Mr. Hedges when he reached here to-day, the idea that he wished to convey being that the party might go further and fare worse. Mr. Koenig wore a Hedges button, but explained that some one had pinned it on his coat as a joke. Many of the old-time Republican leaders here also talk in complimentary fashion of Mr. Hedges, but when asked if they seriously expect that he will be nominated they reply that it is too early to talk about candidates.

KOENIG OFF FOR SARATOGA.

Strongest Man Will Get the Republican Nomination, He Says.

The delegates from this city to the Republican State Convention at Saratoga will start on Tuesday afternoon at 12:50 o'clock on a special train. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, got away yesterday.

"I don't think anybody knows who will be nominated for Governor by the Republican Party," said Mr. Koenig. "The leaders are keeping their hands off, and the man whom they think the strongest will get the nomination."

Mr. Koenig laughed at a report that Oscar S. Straus, nominee of the Progressive Party, might receive the indorsement of the convention.

LOOK FOR A WILSON BLOW AT MURPHY

Continued from Page 1.

many chieftain and there was no apparent difficulty about bringing the pair together to smoke the pipe of peace. It must be remembered that Murphy is not a seeker for political office. He is a boss. He does not care how he achieves his ends so long as he can get what he wants. If he cannot gain his ends by domination, he has wily political counselors who can show him how to gain them by intrigue. The up-State Democrats do not realize that the insurgents in the Legislature were defeated by Murphy in the Senatorial fight, but we anti-Murphy Democrats propose to put them on their guard this year.

"Murphy realizes that Dix is a very weak candidate. He does not want to repudiate him openly by personally denying him a renomination, because such an act would be nothing more than a repudiation of Tammany domination at Albany. Dix has been Murphy's creature, and the public know it. He cannot repudiate Dix without repudiating himself. He can, however, select trusted agents to make a fight upon both Dix and himself. When a compromise candidate is named, such agents can suggest the name of a man pleasing to the Tammany chieftain. I have reason to believe that the candidate sought by both Murphy and O'Gorman is Supreme Court Justice Gerard. Murphy went to the Supreme Court two years ago for United States Senator, and he thinks that he can go there again for a Gubernatorial candidate. In the former instance the choice of Senator O'Gorman was hailed as a defeat of Murphy, and this delusion has been pleasingly maintained by the Senator ever since.

"I have every reason for the belief that Senator O'Gorman and Murphy were instrumental in placing both Govs. Dix and Wilson in an embarrassing position at Syracuse two weeks ago, when the New York Executive was closeted with Gov. Wilson in a room in the Onandaga Hotel.

"I do not believe that Gov. Wilson was a party to the deception, but I am convinced that Murphy desired to demonstrate to Dix that he was not acceptable to the head of the National ticket in order that later he may be in a position to discard him as a possible candidate without being accused of a breach of faith."

TAKING UP FIGHT ON DIX.

Campaign Committee to Decide on Some Policy To-day.

Important developments in the threatened break between Charles F. Murphy and United States Senator James A. O'Gorman if Murphy insists upon the renomination of Gov. Dix are expected to follow the meeting of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic National Committee at the National headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Building, at noon to-day. At that time the situation in the various States will be taken up and New York State will receive no little attention. William G. McAdoo, Acting Chairman of the National Committee, and who is also Acting Chairman of the Campaign Committee, is lined up with Senator O'Gorman. Practically all, if not all, of the committeemen, it was said yesterday, would prefer to see another man than Gov. Dix named.

It was hoped at first that Gov. Wilson might be at the meeting of the Campaign Committee, but it was announced late yesterday that it was doubtful if he could get to New York in time, as he will be at Trenton until after noon.

Whatever plan is adopted at to-day's meeting it is doubtful if any very definite statement will be made until after the Democrats begin to gather at Syracuse.

Gov. Johnson, nominee for Vice President of the Progressive Party, said on his arrival here yesterday that the greatest interest was being shown all over the country in the New York situation. He asked the newspaper men whether they believed Gov. Dix would be renominatd, but made no further comment.

ORDER EL-BART DRY GIN.
The Best Brand of the Best Summer Drink.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT PARTY FIND WILSON IN LEAD

Only California Conceded to Colonel and Utah to Taft Throughout the Entire West.

TAFT PUT IN THIRD PLACE

Colonel Spends a Quiet Day with White and Has a Ride in an Ancient Surrey.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE ROOSEVELT TRAIN, Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 22.—Col. Roosevelt allowed himself a day of rest to-day, and spent most of it in Emporia, Kan., in the restful company of William Allen White. He went to the Dutch Reformed Church in the morning and visited the White newspaper plant. Otherwise the day was not exciting.

The Colonel, who has been riding around in automobiles heretofore, made the most peaceful exit to the train in Emporia that he has made anywhere in several years. He came along in a two-seated surrey drawn by a single horse, and several hundred interested Kansans lined up to watch him at the station. The surrey was evidently the same one in which John Brown rode when he came to Kansas, and the horse probably carried one of the wide-awakes in Lincoln's first campaign for the Presidency. William Allen White was driving; with the Colonel in the back seat. The horse ambled patiently along through the high grass, and the contrast between the strenuous Colonel and the idyllic calm of the horse was a sight for the gods.

This journey, now about two-thirds over, will set a new mark in swings around the circle. It is really the first literal swing round the circle ever taken, for when on Oct. 3 the Colonel arrives in New York he will have made an almost complete circle of the United States. He left New York on Sept. 2 to go to New England, then swung through the Middle West to the States bordering on Canada, then down the Pacific Coast and through the Southwest to the States bordering on Mexico. This week he will strike the Gulf States, visiting New Orleans, Birmingham, and other important points, and then proceed up the Atlantic Coast to New York, stopping off at Washington to testify before the Senate investigating committee about the Archbold-Penrose charges, and speaking at Atlanta, Baltimore, and elsewhere along the route. The trip will cover about 9,000 miles.

A million people have turned out to see him, though his practice of making most of his speeches in the daytime has deprived many of his working-class admirers of a chance to see what he looks like. The crowds have varied widely in the kind of reception they have given him. In one or two cities where multitudes turned out to see him they were so cold as to make it evident that they were hostile and moved only by curiosity, but in only one or two. In other cities there was wild enthusiasm, the sentiment seemed to be unanimous, and the attitude of the people seemed almost idolatrous. But the temper found among the people in by far the greater number of places has been neither the cold hostility of Oskaloosa nor the frenzied idolatry of Los Angeles, but a quiet, steady, intent earnestness that does not often characterize a crowd at a political meeting. It was the same mood which possessed the Bull Moose Convention at Chicago, the mood in which the delegates sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The Colonel himself is immensely pleased with the result of his journey so far, and seems confident that he is going to win. In each of the States through which the Roosevelt train has passed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has questioned most of all parties who were in a position to know the conditions in their respective States, and the consensus of opinion may be summed up as follows:

1. In every one of these States except Utah Taft is out of the race and will run an extremely bad third.

2. In most of them Wilson is well in the lead.

3. In States where La Follette is strong numbers of La Follette men will vote for Wilson.

4. In the other States many Taft men will vote for Wilson, and in some States, such as Nebraska, virtually the whole Taft vote is turning toward the Democratic candidate.

5. Nearly all these States are normally Republican. As things now are the persons interviewed hold out that the only nearly certain State that Taft has is Utah; the only nearly certain State that Roosevelt has is California. It is declared that in some of the States Roosevelt has a chance, but that Taft has no chance in any of them except Utah of running even second.

6. The Progressives are handicapped in several States, notably Iowa, by the running of a Bull Moose State ticket. A large number of the Bull Moosers want to vote for Roosevelt and yet preserve their party regularity in State affairs. In Iowa this has deprived the Bull Moose of the services of the most influential man in the State, Senator Cummins, who will vote for Roosevelt, but cannot come out against the State Republican ticket.

7. In some States, such as Arizona, where Roosevelt has personal claims on the gratitude or affection of the voters—it was he who gave Arizona the Roosevelt dam—he will get many Democratic votes. As a general rule, however, he seems to draw most of his support from the Republican Party, and if this condition continues this split among the Republicans will give Wilson most of the States so far traversed.

8. Generally speaking, the rural districts are much more strongly for Roosevelt than are the cities. The country people seem to be wild about him, and there is no division of sentiment, as there is in most of the cities which gave him good receptions.

9. In all the States which Wilson has not yet visited his candidacy is hampered by the lack of knowledge of the people about him. They know Taft and Roosevelt, but they have no definite conception of Wilson, the man, and consequently there is little enthusiasm for him personally.

10. There is a strong feeling in favor of Roosevelt personally throughout the West, based on the fact that he is the man who understands the needs of that section of the country as no other Eastern politician does. Yet most of the Democrats who entertain that feeling will vote for Wilson simply as party men.

Roosevelt has made a strong bid for that vote by repeating over and over again, "It's time you had a President who knows an irrigation ditch from a dry farm, and to whom alfalfa has more than a merely mystical meaning," and the response of the crowd invariably shows that the shot has gone home.

11. The Bull Moose movement has been hindered in many States by the weakness of its local tickets. The Colonel must be aware of this, for he repeatedly points to the nomination of Hiram Johnson and Oscar Straus as an earnest of what the Bull Moose means. Such nominations as that of Hodge in Washington or that of Stevens in Iowa do nothing to strengthen the ticket. Roosevelt would have a much better chance if in each of these States he had some strong man to take part of the burden of the campaign off his shoulders. As it is he is carrying the whole party himself, and if he wins it will be his work alone. The scarcity of strong leaders is only accentuated by such exceptions as Judge Lindsay in Colorado and Gov. Johnson in California.

12. In many States, notably New Mexico, it is observable that the young men are for Roosevelt, while the old-timers stick to the old parties. There are traces of this even in Utah.

The Colonel is in splendid physical trim, and the strain of speaking a dozen times a day seems to have no effect on him. Even Mr. Bryan, lusty campaigner as he is, begins to get a little hoarse after a month of it, but Roosevelt's voice is as clear as a bell, and yet he takes no measures to conserve it. He talks incessantly between stops to his friends and to the strangers who come aboard.

He is not traveling in a special train, but in a private car. His only companions are his nephew, George Emlen Roosevelt; Col. Cecil A. Lyon of Texas, Dr. Scurry Terrell, who keeps his throat in condition by spraying it daily, and two stenographers, John McGrath and Elbert Martin. Terrell is the surgeon of Col. Lyon's regiment in the Texas National Guard. George Roosevelt is in charge of the arrangements, and Lyon is along to look after the Colonel's safety. In addition to the Colonel's car there is another carrying eight newspaper men.

SAYS COLONEL IS GROUCHY.

John M. Harlan Declares That He Knows He Is Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 22.—"Roosevelt is a beaten man, and he knows it; that is what is making him so grouchy and nervous," said John Maynard Harlan in Omaha to-day. Mr. Harlan and J. Adam Bede have been trailing Col. Roosevelt over the West, making speeches where he has spoken and observing the effect of his canvass.

"The best thing the Republican Party can hope for is that this 'Mad Mullah' will stay on the stump until election day," continued Mr. Harlan. "His crowds are very large, but only from curiosity. There is little enthusiasm. I have never witnessed such degradation as this man has brought upon himself."

CALLS TAFT TRUE CHRISTIAN.

Dr. Hill Also Says Prayer Is the Secret of His Control.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, President of the International Peace Forum of New York City, preached on "The Religion of President Taft" to a large congregation at All Souls' Church, at Lincoln Centre, to-day.

He asserted that President Taft had gone further to conserve the cause of Christianity in its home and foreign propaganda, no less than in the application of its principles in social and civic justice, than any of his illustrious predecessors.

He explained that the President, as a Unitarian, belonged to the Channing school, believing as clearly and distinctly in the divinity of Jesus Christ as did Edward Everett Hale, whose prayers were always offered in the name of Christ. Mr. Taft was also said to be a man of prayer, and his reliance upon God was the secret of that great self-control which was the crowning virtue of his character.

"Measured, therefore, from all these viewpoints," said Dr. Hill, "by his faith in Almighty God; his belief in Christ, Christian education, evangelism, missions, and civilization; his unfailing dependence upon Providence; his familiarity with the Word of God, and his sincere attempt to bring his life into harmony with the precepts of that Word; his habit of prayer; his simple and steady confidence in the ultimate triumph of the right; his reproduction of the spirit of the Master as seen in the gentleness of his treatment of his enemies, the patience with which he endures opposition, being reviled and reviling not again; by his reverence for the Sabbath, his church membership, and his respect and love for all the Churches and co-operation in their work; his consecration to the cause of peace; his love of truth and justice; his abhorrence of sham and hypocrisy; his sympathy with humanity; his adherence to the right as God enables him to see the right; his sterling, unquestionable integrity; his noble, moral sentiments and high ideals; his enthusiasm in the advancement of every good cause; his practice of moderation in all things; his exemplification of the spirit and principle of true temperance reform; his being a total abstainer; the purity of his thoughts and words; the transparency and cleanliness of his life; and, withal, his dauntless courage in the enforcement of law and the maintenance of the sanctity of our National heritage, which is rooted in the religious and civil faith of our forefathers, I present him as a modest, consistent, conscientious, Christian man, whose upright, godly life maintains the historic purity and beauty of the White House and stands as a model to be emulated by all who aspire to the best there is in our citizenship and civilization."

FOSS EXPECTS TO WIN.

Other Contestants Before Massachusetts Primaries Are Also Confident.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The aspirants for the nomination for Governor in the Republican and Democratic Parties, two in each, all expressed to-day their confidence of success in the joint State-wide primaries on Tuesday.

On the Democratic side, Gov. Eugene N. Foss said that he would not only be nominated over District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier of Suffolk County but would be re-elected for a third term in November. Mr. Pelletier declared he would defeat Gov. Foss by at least 25,000 votes.

On the Republican side, the managers for ex-Speaker Joseph Walker said he would carry every city in the State and get not less than two-thirds of the Republican votes in the primaries. Col. Everett C. Benton of Belmont, Mr. Walker's opponent, declared he felt satisfied that he would win the nomination.

There are numerous contests in the sixteen Congressional districts, in addition to many struggles in the forty Senatorial and 240 Representative districts.

TAFT A POOR THIRD, SAYS GOV. JOHNSON

Bull Moose Mate Predicts Debs Will Poll More Votes Than President in Illinois.

WILSON ONLY CONTENDER

But He Finds the Country Aflame for Roosevelt and Scents Victory—To Campaign in New England.

Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, running mate of Col. Roosevelt on the Bull Moose ticket, came to New York late yesterday afternoon for the first time since he was nominated by the Progressive Party at Chicago. He had been doing some hard campaigning in the Western and Middle Western States, and was thoroughly worn out.

To the newspaper men Gov. Johnson said that the fight was unquestionably between Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Wilson, and he predicted that Taft would run "a very poor third." In Illinois, he said, he didn't believe Mr. Taft would have as many votes as Eugene V. Debs, nominee of the Socialists. "There may be some talk about President Taft in your State," he said, "but there was none in any of the other States I have visited."

Gov. Johnson inquired anxiously about how the nomination of Oscar S. Straus at Syracuse by the Bull Moose Party had been received in this State. "I wanted to know," he added, "because all over the country I have found that the voters are gratified. They all speak kindly of Mr. Straus, and the comment by men of all parties has been favorable."

The Governor said that he believed Col. Roosevelt would carry California by a large majority, and he took occasion to attack vigorously some newspaper proprietors in that State. The Los Angeles Times, owned by Harrison Gray Otis, he said, was responsible for the publicity given to an absolutely unfounded story that he (Gov. Johnson) might pardon the McNamara brothers.

Attacks Spreckels, Calhoun, Otis.

"There are three disreputable millionaires who own newspapers in California," Gov. Johnson said. "They are Patrick Calhoun of The San Francisco Post, John D Spreckels of The San Francisco Call, and Harrison Gray Otis of The Los Angeles Times. They all look upon me with the greatest hatred, because of what I have done for social and industrial justice. I have been attacked by them with so much effect that we have carried the State regularly by a vote of 2 to 1."

Gov. Johnson then denied that he had called President Taft "the most pathetic spectacle in our history," in his speech in Columbus, Ohio.

"I did say that politically Mr. Taft was the most pathetic spectacle in our political history," said the Governor, "and on that statement I am willing to stand. One hour after the correspondent of The Associated Press had misquoted me in his dispatch he sent out a correction, but as far as I can learn the correction was not used. And I find that I was harshly criticised by newspapers all over the country for something I did not say."

In discussing the general situation Gov. Johnson said he had found that the planks in the Progressive platform which dealt with social and industrial justice were receiving the deepest consideration by the people all over the country.

"Were any of you at the Progressive Convention in August?" he asked of the newspapermen. "Well, the same spirit as that which predominated at the convention is in evidence everywhere; half religious, half militant, wholly patriotic. Gentlemen, that means success. The country is afire; the sentiment is abroad; the revolution is on. In November the people are going to come into their own."

Predicts Victory for Beveridge.

On his campaigning tour Gov. Johnson was in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Ohio. He said he thought Col. Roosevelt would romp away with the vote in the West and Middle West, and that Indiana and Ohio were the only States that might be called debatable ground. "And you can take this as pretty straight," he added, "I think Senator Beveridge will be elected Governor of Indiana."

He was asked if he thought the chances of Gov. Wilson were to be despised.

"No, I do not," he replied.

"How strong do you find Gov. Wilson in the West?" was the next question.

"I find that he is one of the contenders," he replied. "But the sentiment for the Progressive Party in the West does not come entirely from the Republicans. It comes from all parties, and not a little from the Democrats."

Asked how the voters in the Western States regard the tariff issue, Gov. Johnson said:

"I think our country is a protective country, and that its people believe in a protective tariff. I don't believe the people are willing to accept the Democratic dogma. But unquestionably there is a sentiment for a revision downward where the tariff only protects manufacturers."

A Little Slap at Wilson.

The initiative and referendum, said Gov. Johnson, were very live issues in every State where he had been.

"I don't know any party which dares openly to oppose it now," he said, "and it is now being softly acquiesced in and perhaps favored by Gov. Wilson, who so strongly opposed it two years ago."

Speaking of the attitude of the newspapers generally, Gov. Johnson said that it was "nice to see the tremendous tenderness and real respectful regard of the Taft and Wilson newspapers in their treatment of one another, but that they united in their belief that it would be a dreadful thing for the Progressives to win."

While talking of the situation in California Gov. Johnson refused to comment upon the stand taken by Rudolph Spreckels, now heading the Wilson Progressive Republican movement, and who formerly supported Johnson for Governor. He said that he believed the Southern Pacific Railroad was practically out of politics in California, although there was much bitterness and hostility still in evidence. He replied also to the charge made by Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, that he had acted dishonestly in placing the Roosevelt Electors on the Republican ticket in California.

"Before the primaries," he said, "it was openly announced that these were Roosevelt Electors, and the people named them by a big majority. It is the people whom Mr. Hilles accuses of dishonesty."

Doesn't Know About Perkins.

Gov. Johnson was met by George W. Perkins when he arrived in this city and went at once to the Waldorf. He was asked afterward if he thought the prominence of Perkins in the Bull Moose campaign had hurt Roosevelt's cause with the people of the West.

"I don't know," was his only reply.

To-day Gov. Johnson will be in conference with Senator Dixon, Chairman of the National Committee, and other leaders at the headquarters. He begins his New England campaign on Tuesday in Massachusetts, speaking in Worcester in the afternoon and in the Boston Arena in the evening. On Wednesday he speaks in Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and on Thursday in Nashua, Concord, and Manchester, N. H.

Charles M. Thompson, leader of the Progressives in New England, was at headquarters yesterday to greet the Governor. He said that the Progressives had really elected seventy-one legislators in Vermont, but that none of the newspapers published that fact. Roosevelt would capture the Electors in Vermont, he said.

AS SPRECKELS FINDS WEST.

Revolt Against Taft, and People Weary of "Roosevelt Shame."

Rudolph Spreckels, President of the Wilson National Progressive Republican League, who has just completed a tour of the Western States, gave out a statement yesterday in which he said that any one who was acquainted with the political situation in the West must admit that Gov. Wilson was forging ahead.

"He is making friends fast among the Progressive Republicans," says Mr. Spreckels, "most of whom are now convinced that his tariff views are sound."

Mr. Spreckels visited California, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, Colorado, and Iowa.

"All through this territory," he said, "Gov. Wilson's candidacy is growing in favor, but nevertheless a hard fight is ahead."

President Taft, he adds, has little to look for in these States. He is convinced that the revolt against the reactionary forces is complete.

"The one thing that seems certain," said Mr. Spreckels in closing, "is that the fight is between Wilson and Roosevelt. Taft, in my opinion, will run a poor third. His appeal to the people is becoming less and less convincing. They are as weary of his weakness as they are of Roosevelt's shame."

The announcement was made at the Democratic National Headquarters yesterday that an active campaign by prominent Pennsylvania Republicans in the interest of the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Wilson of New Jersey would be started to-day with the opening in Philadelphia of a branch of the Wilson National Progressive Republican League.

It was also announced that the Farmers' Non-Partisan Political League was about to open headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building. George P. Hampton, who ran the campaign in Maine for the re-election of Obadiah Gardner as United States Senator, will be in charge.

LET ROOSEVELT GO UNWEPT.

Republican Club Accepts His Resignation Without Usual Regrets.

The resignation of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the Republican Club of the City of New York, along with the resignations of others who have left the party to follow the Colonel in his third-party movement, were accepted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the club last Wednesday evening, according to information obtained late last night. No expression of regret, such as is usually adopted when the resignation of a prominent member is received, was made by the committee.

Robert C. Morris, a former President of the club, admitted last night that Col. Roosevelt's resignation had been acted upon, but would make no further comment. It was said, however, that the portrait and a bust of Col. Roosevelt which have occupied prominent positions in the clubhouse for many years had been removed. The meeting Wednesday night was the first held within three months. On the committee are Henry Melville, Robert C. Kenyon, and L. L. Lewis.

Col. Roosevelt sent his resignation to the club shortly after he bolted the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June and held a rump convention in Orchestra Hall. Among others who also resigned were Bainbridge Colby, long a prominent member of the club, who joined forces with the Colonel. Mr. Colby said last night that he did know Col. Roosevelt's resignation had been accepted.

"I resigned three months ago," said Mr. Colby, "but I understood that no action would be taken until the September meeting of the Executive Committee. As a matter of fact, I do not know that this committee has had a meeting."

Bull Moose Judiciary Convention.

After a week's recess the National Progressive Party Judiciary Convention for Manhattan will meet to-night in Carnegie Music Hall to nominate two candidates for Supreme Court Justices. Many candidates have been put forward by different factions, and there is doubt that an agreement will be reached at this time.

Senator Works May Join Spreckels.

United States Senator John D. Works of California, one of the Republicans prominent in public life who has announced himself for Gov. Wilson, is due to arrive in town to-day and will confer with Rudolph Spreckels, President of the Wilson National Progressive Republican League. It was said yesterday that Senator Works might join forces with Mr. Spreckels and enroll as a member of the league.

CUBANS ARE DUBIOUS ON REPUBLIC'S FATE

Treasury Is Empty and a Hotly Contested Election Threatens Public Peace.

$140,000,000 SPENT BY GOMEZ

Both Parties Are Making Frantic Bids for the Negro Veto, Which Is Likely to Decide the Presidency.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—That Cuba is approaching a crisis in its history as a republic is the general belief here. Two serious questions occupy the public mind: Can Cuba survive the present state of her finances? Can she hold an honest and orderly election for the Presidency with a loyal submission of the defeated party to the will of the majority?

That the Treasury is empty; that the last dollar of the $16,500,000 Speyer loan has been spent, while the work of sewering and paving Havana, which was the principal purpose for which the plan was authorized by the United States, is not only not half finished but in danger of interruption, if not of abandonment; that the Government is at its wits' end to find money to meet its vast expenditures, while the receipts from the Custom House and the lottery have reached their lowest point—all this is asserted by enemies of the Government, and most of it frankly admitted by all. Everywhere it is asked, How long can this state of affairs continue?

The Government defaulted last month, for the first time, on the account due to the sewering and paving contractors for work done in July, amounting to about $420,000. The Government declared that it found itself unable to meet the bill simply because it had no more money. The contractors appealed to the American Legation, and sufficient pressure was brought to bear to convince the Government that payment was imperative. The money was forthcoming the following day.

There has been much speculation as to whether the Government will be able to satisfy the claims of the contractors, due toward the end of this month, but there are indications that President Gomez, realizing the peril of another default, has made an extraordinary effort and will be prepared to meet the obligation without delay and thus tide over the crisis for another month.

The press continues to be filled with pessimistic articles bewailing the financial and political perils that beset the Republic. Careful estimates show that the Gomez administration has spent at least $140,000,000 during its two and a half years of power. Experts declare that the only hope for Cuba lies in the cutting down of her expenses at least 50 per cent.

The present aspect of the political situation appears to justify reasonable expectations that Gen. Mario Menocal can carry the election, especially as he has just formed an alliance with the wing of the Liberal Party under the leadership of Gen. Ernesto Asbert, Governor of Havana Province. The chances of Vice President Zaya's election appear to be diminishing, although his following is still strong.

Both Conservatives and Liberals are making strong bids for the negro vote, the former trying to excite the animosity of the negroes against the Liberals on account of the fatalities to men of their race during the last insurrection in Oriente, and the latter seeking to placate them by promises of unconditional pardon to the thousands of negro prisoners now confined in jails throughout the island.

The Association of Veterans under the leadership of Gen. Emilio Nunez, which has hitherto stood fast for non-partisan purification of the Government and the "Cubanization" of the civil service, now seems likely to be badly split along party lines, but whether to the advantage of one side or the other does not yet appear. The election is to be held on Nov. 1 and the new President will be inaugurated on May 20.

ROOSEVELT ON THE MOOSE.

Michigan Man Sends Some Quotations to President Taft.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 22.—A Michigan Republican has sent to President Taft some descriptions of the bull moose taken from the present highest authority on that animal. His quotations are taken from Col. Roosevelt's book "The Wilderness Hunter." Here are the extracts:

When run across by accident they (the moose) frequently showed a certain clumsy slowness of apprehension which amounted to downright stupidity.

The legs of the moose are too long and the neck too short to allow it to graze habitually on short grass.

It travels well through bogs, but not as well as the caribou, and it will not venture on ice at all if it can possibly avoid it.

Young moose when caught are easily tamed and are very playful, delighting to gallop to and fro, kicking, striking, butting, and occasionally making grotesque faces. As they grow old they are apt to become dangerous, and even their play takes the form of a mock fight.

A truculent moose will do its best, with hoofs and horns, to upset the boat.

The Michigan man suggests that the last quotation applies to the Chicago convention.

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SUICIDE PAIR DASH OFF CLIFF IN AUTO

Continued from Page 1.

panions. Wyckoff suffered a severe gash across the back of his hand. The other men escaped injury. The auto belonged to Maurice May of New York, who is spending the Summer at Asbury Park. Mr.

TAFT, ON ROAD AGAIN, HERE TO-MORROW

Leaves Beverly on Four-Day Trip to Keep Washington and Altoona Engagements.

TO ADDRESS WAR GOVERNORS

This Was Not a Country of Liberty Till Lincoln Emancipated the Negroes, He Wires Republican Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 22.—President Taft left Paramatta early this evening, motoring to Boston, where he boarded the Federal express for Washington. With him were Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, the President's sister-in-law; Major Thomas L. Rhoades, his military aide, and Assistant Secretary Rudolph Forster. He will be away from Beverly for four days.

At the White House to-morrow the President will give a garden party in honor of the delegates to the International Congress of Hygiene and will also receive the delegates to the National Conference on Catholic Societies. Mrs. Laughlin will assist the President in receiving.

The President will attend the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, in the evening. He was invited to attend the dinner of the Western League of New York Republican Clubs at Rochester to mark the same anniversary, but was unable to do so, and sent the following telegram to-day to John W. Thompson of Rochester, President of the league:

"I am very sorry not to be able to celebrate with you the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln on Sept. 22, 1862—fifty years ago. I expect to attend another celebration of the event in Washington on the 23d of this month. The issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation was the initial and the most important step in the freeing of five millions of slaves, who, with their descendants, have now grown into ten millions, and constitute more than 10 per cent. of our total population. It is, of course, an event in which every lover of his country takes an intense interest. Until the emancipation of the negroes the assertion that ours was the country of liberty was untrue. The Constitution and the Declaration were utterly at variance with each other in the recognition that the former gave to property in human kind. The excision of the cancer represented in the social institution of slavery enabled all Americans to look the world in the face, and say that our pretensions to absolute freedom were founded on actual fact, and did not need saving exceptions to make them truthful.

"Mr. Lincoln suffered greatly by the criticism and abuse of those who thought he did not act quickly enough in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, and later from the attacks of those who thought the act was a great mistake. Now, as we look back upon it, we realize that his selection of the time was most fortunate. He delayed action until he could take it as a war measure under the Constitution, and could defend what he did as within his lawful power as Commander in Chief of the army and navy in the prosecution of the war.

"The Emancipation Proclamation did not free all the slaves. It could not free those who were in territory not within the area of war, but after he had issued this proclamation the completion of the steps needed to secure the abolition of slavery as a Constitutional amendment was a necessity, and only a matter of time. It is right, then, that Lincoln should be held up in history as the man chiefly responsible for the freedom of the negro. I sincerely hope that your celebration will be as successful as the greatness of the subject matter of your gathering merits."

The President will go to New York on Tuesday, stopping with his brother, Henry W. Taft, and will have more than eight hours for conferences with Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the National Republican Committee and other leaders, who are going to that city to discuss various phases of the Presidential campaign. He will meet a number of New York State leaders and the Gubernatorial situation will probably be reviewed, although the President has let it be known that he is keeping his hands off the fight.

The President will go to Altoona, Penn., on Tuesday night to attend the fiftieth reunion of the loyal civil war Governors in that city on Wednesday. He will leave there on Wednesday night for Beverly, being due here on Thursday, when he will attend the dinner of the International Congress of Commercial Organizations at the Copley Plaza, in Boston.

The President and Mrs. Taft attended services at the First Unitarian Church this morning. Over 300 children from St. Mary's Church lined the sidewalk and waved him a salute when he left.

Since the President has been here, apparently spending a vacation, he has found more work to do than recreation. It is true that every day he has motored over to Myopia for golf, but that game has been about the only real diversion the President has enjoyed here outside of auto drives along the picturesque North Shore. He golfs with North Shore friends who like to play the game, but despite the fact that the President has played the course for four Summers now, he confesses that his game is not much better than in his first season, and he seldom makes the eighteen holes in less than a hundred strokes. Making a low score is really not what the President seeks. He gets recreation and exercise out of the game. The playing course is over four miles long, and, with the walks, chasing a ball now and then, takes him daily on a six-mile jaunt every day, which does him a world of good. He keeps in fine fettle. The Myopia course, in fact, has been one of the attractions that has helped to make Beverly the Summer capital for the past four years.

The President signs each day an average of seventy-five commissions, executive orders and other documents. He reads and answers a hundred letters a day on the average, exclusive of political communications. He keeps in constant touch with the Department of State by long distance telephone or by telegraph, especially with reference to Nicaragua and Mexico, reading daily the bulletins from the department embodying the text of all instructions to and reports from the diplomatic and consular officers, as well as the dispatches of the War and Navy Departments. He receives an average of four callers a day, who come on purely routine and departmental business.

LOCKWOOD IN THE RACE.

Buffalo Man Seeks Governorship as a Follower of Wilson.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Thomas B. Lockwood of this city, the candidate of a group of prominent local Democrats for the Democratic nomination for Governor, to-day issued a signed statement setting forth his principles.

He says he favors the enactment of a just and fair workmen's compensation act, the speedy completion of the barge canal and terminals, extension of good roads to all parts of the State, curtailment of State expenses, a systematic movement to check the spread of tuberculosis, the enactment of a system of credits for farmers, self-government for cities, and conservation of the natural resources of the State.

"The almost universal belief in the election of Gov. Wilson to the Presidency," Mr. Lockwood states, "has already resulted in many evidences of increased business prosperity—a condition unprecedented in a Presidential year—and I believe that the principles of government advocated by him when applied to our own State will likewise be conducive to the welfare and prosperity of its people.

"I am in favor of the Democratic Party living up to its principles and carrying out its pledges as contained in the platform adopted at Baltimore. I believe that the platform to be adopted at the coming State Convention should be no less positive and no less plain in stating the position of the party on State issues."

JERSEY PRIMARIES NEAR.

People Choose Candidates To-morrow—Conventions Oct. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

Direct primaries will be held to-morrow throughout New Jersey for the selection of candidates of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Parties to be voted upon at the November election for city, county, and State offices. The polls will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

The big fight will be between ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, and Judge William Hughes of Paterson for the Democratic preference for the election of either to the United States Senate to succeed United States Senator Frank O. Briggs, Republican, in the event that the Democrats get control of the next Legislature.

Judge Hughes has the support of Gov. Wilson, who has denounced ex-Senator Smith as a reactionary.

Owing to the fact that United States Senator Briggs is the only Republican aspirant for the preferential vote of his party, the Republicans will have little State-wide interest in the primaries.

The local fight in Newark will be centred about the Mayoralty nomination, with Playground Commissioner Louis V. Aronson and John L. Reid contending bitterly for the Republican preference. On the Democratic side Mayor Jacob Haussling is seeking renomination against ex-Sheriff William Harrigan.

It is likely that the leaders of the Bull Moose and the anti-machine Democrats will make a fight for control of the Legislature by making nominations by petition after the primaries and the waging of a hard campaign until Election Day.

The primaries are open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. Republicans and Democrats will vote in separate boxes. If the Bull Moose Party attains 5 per cent. of the vote cast, they will have the privilege of having separate primaries next year. In this county the Socialists last year cast 5 per cent. of the total vote, and they will have their own primaries this year.

The election officers will be the same as at the general election and voters who voted at the last general election will find themselves registered at Tuesday's primaries. Every voter must register for the next general election on the designated registration days.

The Republican and Democratic State Conventions will be held in Trenton on Oct. 1, as required by the Geran law. These conventions will be made up of of candidates for the Senate and Assembly and hold-over Senators. In addition, Gov. Wilson will be a member of the Democratic Convention. The Democratic Convention will convene in Masonic Hall, and the Republican at the Republican Club.

The convention of the past, where hundreds of delegates met and fought over nominations and platforms, has been eliminated by the Geran act, which provides direct primaries for the nominations and limited convention, as described above, for the platform.

TRY TO STEAL WILSON FLAG.

D. F. Malone Foils Auto Invaders on Little White House Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 23.—At 12:35 o'clock this morning all the lights had gone out in the Little White House and the household of Woodrow Wilson had closed its eyes in sleep, when the chugchug of an automobile in the driveway aroused Dudley Field Malone, son-in-law of Senator O'Gorman, who was a weekend guest of the Democratic candidate. Mr. Malone peered from the window, and in the faint light from the piazza he could make out an automobile panting impatiently while three men were hauling down the official flag that flew from the top of the seventy-five-foot flagpole on the lawn between brass cannon.

With a warwhoop delivered in a style that has thrilled many a political audience, Mr. Malone folded his raincoat about his pajamas and rushed to the defense of the flag. As he ran down the steps and started to do a dash across the lawn the vandals fled to their car, boarded it, and were swept away into the enveloping night.

By this time the entire household had waked up. From every window hung some member of the family, while the Governor himself cheered Mr. Malone in his efforts to haul the flag down for the night. No one could advance any conclusive theory as to the motive of the invasion, and they were all too sleepy for speculation, anyway.

The flag is the property of the State, with the stripes of the National emblem and the field of stars replaced by the seal of the State. It measures 24 by 12 feet, and, while the militia was encamped on the rifle range, it was lowered every evening at sunset. Since they have been gone the flag has flown day and night until Dudley Field Malone hauled it down.

TAFT RECALLS MERCY.

Credit Men Objected to Commutation of a Bankrupt's Sentence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The Credit Men's Association of this city has induced President Taft to reverse himself on the commutation of the prison sentence of Benjamin Stern, who was convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy. Stern and his son concealed $80,000 of their assets in the shirtwaist business and were convicted last May of this offense. They were sentenced to nine months in jail.

After many pleas had been made the President reduced the sentence of the elder Stern to five months. When the credit men heard of this they took up the matter and showed that the crime had been a particularly grievous one. Upon their representations the commutation was recalled.

HILLES VISITS CHICAGO.

Looks After the Western Campaign—Will Confer with Michigan Leaders.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee arrived from New York to-day and held several conferences with the managers in charge of the Western Republican headquarters.

"I came to Chicago to confer with a number of men who are taking a leading part in the campaign," said Mr. Hilles. "I have been in touch with them by correspondence, and an occasional personal interview is helpful, and the campaign has now advanced to such a point that further discussion of plans seemed advisable."

Chairman Hilles left to-night for Detroit, where he will discuss the situation in Michigan with friends of President Taft.

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No. 24

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Visiting Hygienists for Congress Opening To-day Cause a Cosmopolitan Stir.

FETES PLANNED FOR THEM

White House Garden Party, Mount Vernon and Potomac Trips, and Airship Exhibitions Among Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The opening session here to-morrow of the fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography brought to-night a large contingent of delegates from Germany, who came from Atlantic City in a special train. The hotel corridors now buzz with cosmopolitan activity, and a babel of languages, for over 2,000 foreign delegates and as many others interested in the congress have been registered.

President Taft will open the first plenary session of the congress at Continental Hall at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The meeting hour has been postponed an hour to accommodate the plans of the President, who will be introduced by Dr. Henry P. Walcott of Massachusetts, President of the congress. The address by Dr. Max Rubner of Berlin, originally scheduled for to-morrow morning, has been postponed until Tuesday afternoon because Dr. Rubner cannot arrive in time. Dr. Rubner is connected with the King Friederich Wilhelm University, Berlin.

When the roll of the nations is called, after President Taft's address, delegates from thirty-three foreign Governments will answer. Among the more prominent are Sir Thomas Oliver of University of Durham College of Medicine, New Castle, England; Dr. Jacques Bertillon, Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, Paris, a brother of Prof. A. Bertillon, the criminologist; Dr. Friederick Zahn, Director of the Bavarian Municipal Office, Munich, Germany; Dr. Arbold Netter of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris; Major Gen. Eugene De Kontwokski, St. Petersburg, Russia; Prof. Shibasaburo Kitacato of the Japanese Imperial Institute for the Study of Infectious Diseases, Tokio; Dr. Francis Harbitz of King Friedrich's University, Christiania, Norway; Dr. Karl Landsteiner of the University of Vienna; Dr. Alfred Pettersson of Stockholm, Sweden; Dr. Paul Romer of the Hygienic Institute, Marburg, Germany, Dr. Lucien March, Director of General Statistics, France; Dr. Alfredo Da Graca Couto of the Federal Department of Health, Rio de Janiero, Brazil, and Dr. Lugi Pagliani of the University of Turin, Italy.

An elaborate programme of entertainment for the delegates has been arranged by a joint committee representing the Washington Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce. The programme includes a garden party at the White House in the afternoon, trips down the Potomac River on revenue cutters, a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, an aeroplane and hydroplane exhibition by Government aviators, and a public reception at the new National Museum.

Sir Thomas Oliver will give an address in the National Museum to-morrow night on "Dust and Fumes—Foes of Industrial Life." He is expected to present original and new aspects of this problem. Dr. Jacques Bertillon's address on "Mortality and Causes of Death in the Professions" will be delivered on Tuesday night.

Besides the separate sessions to be held daily by the different sections of the congress, there will be six sets of joint sessions, in which two or more will meet simultaneously. The first of these joint sessions will be held to-morrow afternoon at Continental Hall, and will relate to the sections on State and Municipal Hygiene and of Traffic and Transportation. Public health administration in England will be discussed by Dr. Theodore Thomson, Chief Assistant Medical Officer of the British Local Government Board; Dr. George Reid, County Medical Officer of Health, Stafford, England; Dr. Cooper Pattin, Medical Officer of Health of Norwich, England, and Dr. E. W. Hope, Medical Officer of Health of Liverpool.

In the same session public health administration in Germany will be discussed by Dr. A. Weber of the Imperial Board of Health, Berlin; Dr. Arnsberg of the Royal Prussian Ministry of the Interior, and Dr. Kirstein of Stettin.

Considerable interest centres in the joint session to be held on Thursday morning of the section on hygenic microbiology and that on the control of infectious diseases. The fourteenth International Hygiene Congress, which met at Berlin five years ago, appointed a commission to study the etiology and mode of transmission of infantine paralysis. This commission may report its finding at this joint meeting.

Addresses on infantine paralysis will be made by Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, New York; Prof. Paul Romer of Germany, Dr. Netter of Paris, Dr. Francis Harbitz of Norway, Dr. Constantin Levaditi of the Pasteur Institute, Paris; Dr. Karl Landsteinon of the University of Vienna, Dr. M. Neustaedter of New York City, Dr. Mark W. Richardson of Boston, and Prof. Alfred Pettersson of Stockholm, Sweden, who has been conducting elaborate experiments with monkeys in his study of the symptoms and pathology of the disease.

HYGIENE DELEGATES ARRIVE.

Special Courtesies Extended to Foreign Doctors by Loeb.

When the Italian liner Stampalia arrived in Quarantine last night from Naples she was met by tugs sent to take off thirty physicians who were delegates from Italy to the International Congress of Hygiene, which opens in Washington to-day.

The permit allowing them to quit the ship was granted by Collector William Loeb, Jr., at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and a number of inspectors, with an Acting Deputy Collector, went on the tugs to clear the baggage. The doctors were taken in the tugs to Jersey City, where they took a train for Washington, to which a special parlor car had been attached for their accommodation.

DOCTORS AT THE SEASHORE.

German Delegates Put In a Busy Day at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 22.—More than two hundred members of the delegation of German physicians who are in this country to attend the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography at Washington came here from Philadelphia to-day. They were met at the station by the Atlantic City Reception Committee, headed by Mayor Riddle.

The day's entertainment was varied. After a formal welcome by the Mayor the visitors were taken about town in automobiles. A rolling chair parade on the Boardwalk was followed by a spectacular drill of a dozen members of the beach patrol, who made two rescues and then resuscitated the "victim" in view of the doctors. At 1 o'clock the local physicians entertained them at a prominent beachfront hotel, at which Dr. William Bliss, head of the visiting delegation, responded to the toasts of the shore practitioners.

The Germans left here on their special train at 4 o'clock for Washington.

TIGHTEN LINES AROUND MINES

Martial Law Zone Extended in Strike Region in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Sept. 22.—The State militia to-day tightened the lines in the martial law district of Kanawha County, and State officials, from Gov. Glasscock down, are apparently preparing for a long siege in the mine strike zone. The failure of yesterday's conference, called by Gov. Glasscock, to bring about some solution of the coal strike in Paint and Cabin Creek districts brought an order from Brig. Gen. Charles D. Elliott dividing the martial law territory into two zones. Heretofore operations of the militia have been directed from a single headquarters at Pratt, West Va., under command of Major James I. Pratt of Charleston. The new division has been established at Decota, with Col. C. E. Jolliffe in command.

Martial law now extends along the south side of the Kanawha River, a stretch of eight miles between Cabin and Paint Creeks, and a mile on either side of the mouth of each. It reaches up these two creeks in some cases thirty-one miles, and the mountainous character of the country presents vast difficulties for following up wrongdoers. The zone ranges from eight to twenty miles in breadth. By Gen. Elliott's orders the men on the military commissions who hitherto have had small work to do have been assigned subordinate districts to command.

A trip through the district to-day disclosed a state of armed peace. The militia has scoured the territory for weapons, and, in addition to thousands of firearms captured some time ago, a car half filled with weapons of all sorts will be sent to the arsenal here.

Gov. Glasscock to-day made known a start on his plans for remedial legislation to guard against labor trouble in the State. One of the greatest grievances of the miners is the mine-guard system maintained by the operators. The Governor has prepared an amendment to existing laws which has as its object the abolition of the mine-guard system. His plan will be submitted to the Legislature and will make it unlawful for any corporation, company, firm, or person to employ any armed person to perform police or patrol duty of any sort in the State, with certain stipulations. One provision is the firms may apply to the Governor to appoint citizens of the State of good character to act as special police, leaving it to the discretion of the Governor to make the appointments.

ATTACKS WILSON'S HISTORY.

Hilles Doesn't Like His Comments on Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee gave out a statement yesterday in which he criticised Gov. Wilson for his writings as a historian in regard to the Emancipation Proclamation.

It was on Sept. 22, 1862, that President Lincoln gave formal notice that he would free the slaves within 100 days unless the Southern States returned to their allegiance to the Union, the statement says, and on Jan. 1, 1863, a definite proclamation of emancipation was issued.

"Of this crowning event of the career of the immortal Lincoln," says Hilles, "Woodrow Wilson says, in his 'History of the American People,' written forty years afterward:

> The proclamation when it came was no law, but only his (Lincoln's) deliberate declaration of policy for himself and for his party, and changed, as he meant that it should change, the whole air of the struggle and of politics as well.

"It is safe to say that not even the most radical unreconstructed Southern man would attribute to Lincoln this motive, which it remained for the historian Woodrow Wilson alone to discover, that Lincoln abolished slavery to further his own political ambitions and those of his political party."

SEES PANAMA ADJUSTMENT.

No Trouble Ahead Between England and Us, Says Sir Joseph Lawrence.

Sir Joseph Lawrence, President of the Linotype and Machinery, Limited, London, and Director of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of New York, who arrived on the Baltic Saturday to attend the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Boston, held up a dinner engagement with friends last night at the Belmont Hotel, at Forty-escond Street and Park Avenue, while he gave his reasons briefly for saying there would be no trouble between the United States and Great Britain over the Panama Canal.

"The Panama Canal question will adjust itself in good time, I am sure, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned," he said. "Certainly there will never be any serious difficulty between the two countries over the subject, for the United States and Great Britain have too much in common and too much to do in the world's work to disagree on a matter of this kind. Threats of retaliation should stop. I know that Sir Edward Grey is too sensible and too well informed on the situation to permit for a moment this unwise agitation in some quarters to have any influence on the question.

"The Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Boston will be the most important ever held because of larger attendance, and the delegates here, who will see the country and its resources before they return, will make known to the world the products of the United States and its industrial operations."

65 AUTOS IN CANAL ZONE.

All but 14 Are Owned by Residents of the Republic of Panama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The latest issue received here of the Panama Canal Record, the official publication of the Isthmian Canal Commission, says that there are sixty-five automobiles licensed to travel in the Canal Zone. Only fourteen of these are the property of residents of the zone. The remainder belong to the citizens of the Republic of Panama. With one exception they are passenger vehicles. The expception is a motor wagon in use at Mount Hope and Cristobal.

The first canal zone automobile license was issued on Dec. 3, 1910. In the same month five other licenses were issued. In 1911 28 licenses were obtained, and there have been 48 issued to Sept. 1, 1912. Seventeen of the issues have lapsed. Of 31 motor cycle licenses, 28 were owned by residents in the Canal Zone.

FIND COST OF LIVING IS STILL GOING UP

Federal Investigators Show That Necessities Advanced in the Year Ended on June 15.

POTATOES ARE IN THE LEAD

Ten Chief Food Articles Have Gone Up More Than 50 Per Cent. in the Decade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Remarkable figures on the increased cost of living are given by the Federal Bureau of Labor in a report on an investigation of prices for the last ten years, conducted in the important industrial centres of thirty-two States. Fifteen most important articles of food and coal, comprising two-thirds of a workingman's needs, were investigated.

On June 15, 1912, the report shows, fourteen of the fifteen articles of food were higher than a year before, and ten had advanced in the last ten years more than 50 per cent. over the average retail price for the ten-year period 1890-1899.

In the last decade prices of potatoes changed most and sugar least. Their advances were 111.9 and 8.5 per cent., respectively. In the last year bacon, which decreased just one-tenth of 1 per cent., was the only one of the fifteen principal articles of food that showed a decline in price, while nine of the fifteen advanced more than 10 per cent., varying from 2.4 per cent. for milk to 18.6 for round steak. Of the fifteen, only eggs, butter, milk, and sugar were lower, but the price of three of these four is normally lower during Summers than Winters.

Specimens of the statements of merchants in various cities, published in the report, follows:

NEW YORK.—Meats in general are so high that if prices continue much longer will be obliged to close up business. Have already lost about $200 since advance in prices.

CHICAGO.—Jobbing prices on flour have advanced 80 cents per barrel, and unless there is a decline in the near future retail prices will advance.

BALTIMORE.—If the present high prices prevail much longer in the wholesale market, I do not know what will become of the retail dealers.

BOSTON.—Cheap sirloins are so high and poor that I am not cutting any at present. Both grades of cattle have gone up and the above prices just about let me out without profit. (A second)—Beef, especially on cheaper cuts, 10 to 20 per cent. higher. (A third)—The high price of meats is causing us to close our place of business on or about July 4.

NEW HAVEN.—Beginning this week we will advance 2 cents a pound on all meats, as we are paying the highest price for beef and lambs in my time. I cannot say the reason; the jobber blames the farmer; the farmer blames the high price of corn.

PHILADELPHIA.—No money in meats at above prices. (A second)—We paid June 17, 15½ cents a pound for rumps and rounds and 11½ cents a pound for chucks of beef, the highest price in the history of our business.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Everything seems to be at the top, but nothing shows any decline.

Remarks of merchants accompanying the price reports for May 15 told the same story. These are examples:

BOSTON—Probably this is the last month we will be in the provision business. The high prices of meats are driving us out. We have been in business fifteen years, but must get out before we are put out.

FALL RIVER—The high prices of meats have cut our meat business almost in two. The cheaper cuts we ordinarily sell for 6 to 10 cents pound; now we have to get 10 to 14 cents.

ATLANTA—The wholesale cost of fresh meats, flour, and butter has advanced, but we still are holding at old prices.

INDIANAPOLIS—Owing to the high price of feed, the milk supply this month is the lowest for May on record. (A second)—Meat prices have made a sharp advance, owing to the scarcity in the medium grades of meat, and we have been compelled to handle higher priced meats.

MILWAUKEE—We were compelled to raise our price of beef because of the raise in the wholesale price.

LOS ANGELES—The decline of price on potatoes is due to speculators losing their grip on the market. Shipments have arrived from other States, and as new potatoes will come in freely in a few weeks they had to let go.

MEMPHIS—I have paid more for meats this year than I ever paid since I have been in business. I can't see any change for some time to come.

CINCINNATI—The recent floods have sent cattle to market before their maturity, and grain being the highest in years has had the tendency to give us the highest meat we have handled in years. May 15 we paid 8¼ cents a pound for steer cattle; ten years ago, 5¼ cents.

PITTSBURGH—Good beef is scare and high and is the cause of driving other meat up. Long, severe Winter and high price of grain supposed to be reason.

PORTLAND—Raise of prices for beef and pork is due to shortage of stock.

This was the showing made for the food prices in the last year, according to the report, on the foods investigated:

Decrease in price: Smoked bacon, 1 per cent.

Increase in price: Fresh milk, 2.4; smoked ham, 2.7; hens, 3.8; granulated sugar, 6; Irish potatoes, 7.6; wheat flour, 10.7; pork chops, 11.2; pure lard, 11.3; strictly fresh eggs, 11.8; cornmeal, 12.7; creamery butter, 15.3; sirloin steak, 17.1; rib roast, 17.5; round steak, 18.6.

The advance during the decade, comparing the price June 15 last with the average for the ten years, was as follows:

Granulated sugar, 8.5 per cent.; strictly fresh eggs, 26.1; fresh milk, 32.9; creamery butter, 33.3; wheat flour, 39.3; pure lard, 55.3; hens, 58.1; sirloin steak, 59.5; smoked hams, 61.3; corn meal, 63.7; rib roast, 63.8; round steak, 84; pork chops, 86; smoked bacon, 96.7; Irish potatoes, 111.9.

Coal also advanced considerably in some cities. The price on April 15, as compared with a year before, was higher for Pennsylvania anthracite, stove size, in 25 out of 29 cities from which reports were secured, and there was no change of price in the remaining four cities. During the same period, Pennsylvania anthracite, chestnut size, advanced in 25 out of 27 cities, and bituminous advanced in 17 out of 32 cities; the price remained unchanged in 12 cities and declined in 3 cities. In the North Atlantic States Pennsylvania white ash coal, stove size, was 11.3 per cent. higher on April 15, 1912, than a year before; Pennsylvania anthracite white ash, chestnut size, 11.9 higher, and bituminous 11 per cent. higher. These were the largest increases, while in the Western States the prices were unchanged or there was no date for anthracite, and bituminous coal was 1.7 per cent. less than April 15, 1911.

The net prices of gas for household use on April 15, compared with the previous year, showed that reductions ranged from 5 to 15 cents for manufactured gas among 54 companies in 36 cities, and practically unchanged among the natural gas plants.

Stern Brothers

are now showing their Entire Fall and Winter Importations of

French Model Gowns

For Street, Dinner and Evening Wear

comprising the latest and most desirable creations of the leading Paris Modistes at Exceptionally Attractive Prices.

Copies and Adaptations to meet individual requirements made to order at Very Moderate Cost.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT — THIRD FLOOR

West 23d and 22d Streets

NEGROES CELEBRATE.

Attend Services Throughout Country on Emancipation Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Exercises in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation announcement that all slaves would be freed on Jan 1, 1863, were held in negro churches in Washington and throughout the country to-day.

The principal celebration here was held in the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church. It was called a "Song Jubilee" and 150 persons were in the chorus. Jesse Lawson, President of the International Bible College, presided, and Dr. S. M. Newman, President of Howard University, spoke of "The Fruits of Fifty Years of Freedom."

There will be other exercises to-morrow. President Taft, who will arrive in Washington in the morning, has been invited to speak at a second meeting in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 22.—Preparations have been completed for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Loyal War Governors Conference held in this city in 1862, to take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week.

The celebration will commence with an automobile parade, band concerts, and tableaus illustrating events of the war of the States. President Taft will arrive here on Wednesday morning at 6:37, and, accompanied by Gov. Tener, will be escorted through the city by the Celebration Committee in automobiles, after which he will review the parade of the military and school children. At 2 o'clock the formal ceremonies will be held in a tented auditorium capable of seating 12,000 people. President Taft and Gov. Tener will deliver addresses. The President, who will be attended by Secret Service men, his military staff, and one troop of the Coast Artillery, will leave here at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The civic and industrial parade will take place on Thursday morning, the celebration concluding the same evening with a grand ball in the tented auditorium.

WARNED BY ASTLEY'S DEATH.

English Aviators Will Now Form a League to Discourage Risks.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The death of H. J. D. Astley by the fall of his aeroplane at Belfast yesterday has given impetus to the movement to found a national aviators' league. Astley was the twentieth British airman to lose his life. A similar league has already been founded in the United States to control aviation and discourage or forbid fancy flying, involving dangerous risks. The movement has the strong support of the leading aviation authorities.

Astley, whose aeroplane met with disaster while executing too sharp a turn, wore no safety helmet, and he received terrible injuries to his head. His constitution had been undermined by lung disease. He was the heir of a millionaire, and a descendant of Cromwell.

A distressing scene took place at the Belfast Hospital to-night, when his wife, who was Miss May Kinder, an American actress, viewed her husband's body.

WATCH MARYLAND BETTING.

Atorney General Wants Police to Arrest Havre de Grace Bookmakers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—State Attorney General Edgar Allan Poe will confer with Gov. Goldsborough to-morrow morning on the question whether the running of races without betting at Havre de Grace would be in violation of the law. The two officials desire to close the track altogether if it can be done legally.

Mr. Poe announced his intention of asking the Baltimore Police Department to-morrow for a detail of policemen to assist the Sheriff of Harford County in making arrests if there should be any attempt to place bets at the Havre de Grace track. If bookmakers arrested and released on bail return to take bets, they will be rearrested, according to Mr. Poe's present plans.

Sermons preached here to-day condemned the race meeting. It developed to-day that the Baltimore Country Racing Commission, from which a license must be obtained for racing at Pimlico, also failed to qualify in the manner which the opinion of Attorney General Poe would make necessary. It is believed, however, that the Governor will reappoint the three members.

KILLED BY FIFTH AV. BUS.

One of a Swarm of Roller Skating Boys Ventured Too Much.

A swarm of boys roller skating on the asphalt of Fifth Avenue, just below Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon hailed with delight the rumbling approach of each motor bus and attached themselves to it for free towing. Drivers scolded, and a policeman would scatter them warningly, from time to time. Finally one boy, about 13 years old, lost his footing and went down directly in front of the heavy machine. One of the wheels passed over him and crushed him to death.

None of the boys who stayed near the scene of the accident seemed to know who he was. There was nothing in his pockets to tell the police, but on his arm was tatooed the initials, "J. F." together with a blue and white star and five red arrow heads separated by tiny blue stars.

RESENT ATTACK ON PALMIERI.

Italians Say It Tends to Stir Up Race Hatred.

Five hundred Italians, most of them members of professions, met last night at 81 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, to indorse the candidacy of John Palmieri for Attorney General on the State Bull Moose ticket. Recent attacks made on Mr. Palmieri were discussed, and resolutions were passed protesting against them as tending to stir up race hatred.

E. T. O'Loughlin, ex-Register of Kings County, in a speech said that he understood the attacks on Mr. Palmieri would be discussed at a conference soon to be held by Senator Dixon, William H. Hotchkiss, Timothy L. Wodruff, and others prominent in the Bull Moose movement. It was voted to hold a public meeting on behalf of Mr. Palmieri.

Style—A Pastel in Clothes

¶ It has been said that a certain well-known journalist has a vocabulary as large as Shakespeare's, but it was commented that Shakespeare used his words differently.

¶ Similarly, mere conformance to a fashion plate doesn't necessarily mean style any more than a good vocabulary implies felicity of expression.

¶ To do anything in this world that is distinctive and not average, your talent must transcend the text book and the tools.

¶ That wrinkle, that unsightly shoulder, that shapeless, unattenuated sleeve, that complaint at the girth—these are the earmarks of average clothes—of scissors that snip by rote and not by inspiration.

¶ In clothes the proof of the tailoring is in the style. And in Saks' clothes the style is so established a feature that the name of Saks on a garment has come to be accepted as a synonym for fashion.

¶ Gentlemen, in all the various phases of tailoring—in the actual designing, cutting and putting together, in the individuality of the tailoring and of the styles we follow, as well as in the distinctiveness of the fabrics, there is no organization in existence which has more successfully combined practicality with art and economy with style.

Suits....17.50 to 50.00
Overcoats.15.00 to 38.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today and Tomorrow
An Introductory Sale of

Men's Fall Shoes

values 4.00 and 4.50

at 2.95

¶ 2,500 pairs.

¶ Season's newest models.

¶ Lace, Blucher Lace and Button. In patent leather, gun metal, vici kid, and velour calf.

¶ Every shoe the work of a maker second to none for quality, and first for style.

¶ And every shoe a $4 or $4.50 value, according to Saks standards, or any other standards that are equally good.

¶ Sale begins this morning. It embraces all sizes and all widths—and an opportunity which few men can afford to overlook.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

CHINA ACCEPTS LOAN OF JACKSON GROUP

Six Powers Refused to Make an Advance of $900,000 to Meet Urgent Needs.

CHINESE RESENT THE TERMS

Complete Rupture Between the Republic and Foreign Bankers Is Now Believed Imminent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23.—A Peking dispatch to The Times says:

"The Chinese Government has informed the six-power group that unless 1,500,000 taels ($900,000) are advanced to-morrow to meet payments falling due on the 25th (the harvest moon festival) they will be compelled to avail themselves of an installment of the London loan. The six-power group will refuse an advance to-morrow on the ground that the Chinese proposals regarding terms do not suggest that negotiations for a comprehensive loan would lead to an agreement. Meanwhile the Chinese have withdrawn the installment, thereby apparently committing themselves to the London syndicate.

"The situation, therefore, indicates the imminence of a rupture with the six-power group. The promoters of the London loan declare their determination to proceed with the flotation in spite of the disapproval of Great Britain.

"Recently Germany found itself in an analogous position when the British and French Ambassadors called at the Foreign Office in Berlin and pointed out that the Diedrichsen-Peking tramways loan for 8,000,000 marks, ($1,920,000,) if completed, would traverse the financial policy of the united powers in China. Germany thereupon informed the Messrs. Diedrichsen that it could not support the transaction.

"The firm, though warned of the danger of investing money without official support in a country whose future was uncertain, endeavored to float the loan but without success, the Berlin money market regarding the security as insufficient."

With reference to the security that the London syndicate can offer to investors, the correspondent says that although conditions in China are decidedly improved, there are many signs of weakness, and such stability as exists is largely dependent on the life of President Yuan Shi-Kai. He continues:

"In these circumstances the real security for money lent is the assurance of official assistance in time of need. Great Britain, having adopted a definite policy designed to save China from future bankruptcy, cannot be expected hereafter to protect bondholders who adventure money in a manner calculated to defeat that policy.

"Meanwhile it is advocated that British representation in the group should be extended. The most important banking interests of France, Germany, America, and Japan are represented by their respective institutions in Peking, while Great Britain exclusively supports a single bank. It is admitted that the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank has a weighty claim to preference, but other members of the group suggest that participation by influential London banks would remove the present difficulty and enable the powers uninterruptedly to pursue their present benevolent financial policy toward China.

"They also question whether the conditions demanded from China might not be altered without affecting the principles laid down by the six Governments relative to expenditure and security. Those now sought to be imposed are so repugnant to young China as to imperil any Government which should accept them."

CHIN-TAO CHEN ON THE LOAN.

First Finance Minister of the Republic Not Surprised.

That a $50,000,000 loan for the new Chinese Republic may have been negotiated through A. Wendell Jackson, the obscure American financier, by a syndicate independent of the six-power combine which originally contemplated a loan of $300,000,000, and proposed terms that were unacceptable to the administration at Peking, is considered altogether probable and possible, by Dr. Chin-tao Chen, who was the first Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of the Republic of China. Dr. Chen, accompanied by C. C. Wang and F. Liang, arrived in the United States several days ago as a delegate of the Chinese Republic to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, convening this week in Boston.

Little was known of the terms of the $50,000,000 loan, or the negotiations for it by Dr. Chen, further than what he had read in the newspapers. He said that he had heard of A. Wendell Jackson for the first time in London, though he remembered vaguely that an American financier, who may have been identical with Jackson, had acquired some concessions in China at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, from a Russian syndicate. He regards Jackson, however, merely as a negotiator, and confidently believes that the transaction for the $50,000,000 loan could have been easily made independently of the six-power combine unless the powers behind at comuine should have taken steps to prevent an independent negotiation.

Dr. Chen seemed somewhat at a loss to understand why there should have been any doubt in regard to the possibility of a $50,000,000 loan to the Chinese Republic by a syndicate other than the six-power combine.

"Consider," he said, "what a small amount $50,000,000 is in these times. A loan of this size, with 5 per cent. interest, would be easily secured by the income from the salt gabelle, or salt tax, in China. You see, the income from the salt gabelle is 47,000,000 taels a year, or $32,000,000 in United States currency. After deducting the sums pledged for former loans from this amount of revenue, there is still left 17,000,000 taels, or about $11,000,000, which, it is evident, would secure not only $50,000,000, but as much as $300,000,000, when the loan extends over a period of forty or fifty years.

"Moreover, the Chinese authorities figure that an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent. in the salt revenue is likely to be made on slight improvement in its administration under the Chinese themselves. The salt revenue is not the greatest revenue, but it is the most convenient for the security of loans. The salt administration differs from the maritime customs in that the salt administration has ramifications into the interior of the big country, whereas the maritime customs are effective only along the coast."

According to Dr. Chen, it was the disbandment of the army alone and the strained condition of the finances of China following the period of transition from empire to republic, that had at all necessitated the obtaining of a loan. He stated that the new administration of the Celestial Empire had never sought to obtain a loan of $300,000,000, as there had been no immediate need for that amount. It was from the six-power combine that the suggestion came for a loan of such large proportions.

"Moreover," he explained, "one of the conditions imposed by the six-power combine was that an auditor-controller should be placed at the head of the Chinese Finance Department. This condition, if carried out, would have been an infringement of the sovereign power of the new republic.

"The Chinese only borrowed the money for purposes of disarmament. At present they are mantaining seventy army corps, or, roughly speaking, about 700,000 men. The proposal is to disband forty army corps, which is equivalent to 400,000 men. And then after the disbandment of this number of men the administration will have sufficient funds with which to conduct the Government, for it would take only $28,000,000, or thereabout, to disband the entire 400,000 men and restore them to civil life. The maintenance of the standing army of 300,000 men will be less than $2,000,000 a month after the disbandment. Therefore, a great amount of revenue would be left for the purposes of the civil administration.

"I might add that the expenses incurred by the Central Government at present are much less than the expenditures of the Manchu dynasty. Reports of extravagance, on the whole, have little or no foundation. At present the administration's expenses, including payment of the soldiers under the control of the Central Government and the necessary expenditures for the administration of the civil Government at Peking, amount altogether to but little more than 5,000,000 taels a month, or, in United States currency, $3,500,000, which is almost 50 per cent. less than the disbursements made under the old régime.

"When order is perfectly restored there will be a revival of industry and commerce. It is practically certain that there will be an increase of prosperity over former times. The customs reports in China have shown a great increase for the last few months, greater even than in similar periods of former years."

Reports of coming prosperity in the Chinese Republic were brought also by Dr. Wang, who stated that the indications were for a bumper rice crop, as well as for a fine harvest of wheat and other grains. He explained that the millions of people in China, for a year at least, were thus insured against any serious famine, until the new Government could become firmly established. Then, he said, they would enter their greatest era of prosperity.

SHOULD RECOGNIZE CHINA.

President Taft Told His Delay Is Retarding the New Republic.

Louis Livingston Seaman, President of the China Society of America, sent to President Taft yesterday an open letter in which he demands that "the recognition which its people have so honorably won" be granted to China by the United States. Delay not only prevents the prosperity and development of the country, he writes, but menaces its very life by threatening the maintenance of the integrity of its territory.

Mr. Seaman calls attention to the fact that his correspondence with Secretary of State Knox during the past six months has been most unsatisfactory, bringing answers that have been evasive and deceptive. In one letter, he writes, the Secretary of State said that it was the disposition of the President to accord recognition at the earliest opportunity afforded under the established usages of international law, and then adds:

"May I venture to ask why there is occasion for further delay, and also whether 'the established usages of international law' referred to by the Secretary of State were followed in the case of the recognition of the Republic of Brazil, of Portugal, of Panama, or of any of the fourteen Central and South American republics—in the majority of which actual hostilities were being conducted when our Executive afforded them recognition? The opportunity of cementing the friendship of a third of the human race should not be lightly neglected.

"Nearly a year has elapsed since the people of that land assumed the duties and responsibility of self-government. During this time, by a process of evolution rather than revolution, the equal of which is not recorded in history, they have emerged from a state of absolute despotism to one of democracy."

In closing Mr. Seaman said:

"Now that an American has successfully placed a fifty-million-dollar loan in defiance of the powerful six-power syndicate, it is clearly demonstrated that banking interests of all characters are sufficiently satisfied as to the permanency and stability of the Republic of China. It is true that the syndicate referred to is backed by the diplomacy of various countries, but that adds to rather than lessens the feeling that the syndicate loan is to be used by these countries for their selfish ends, and not for the best interests of the new republic. If banking interests, notoriously the most careful and timorous of all, are willing to concede the stability of that Government, why should this Republic hesitate to grant recognition?

"In the name of peace, of which you are such a notable advocate, why withhold longer from this peace-loving people the recognition they have so honorably won?"

GERMAN FISCAL REFORMS.

Bankers' Congress at Munich Sought Remedies for Ills.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The London Times sends a review of the discussions at the Fourth General Congress of German Bankers, held last week in Munich. The principal questions considered were the fall in Government securities and possible remedies, and the periodical strain on the Reichsbank.

The congress adopted a resolution which practically explains the fall in the prices of Government securities as a natural phenomenon, deprecates all artificial remedies, and advocates efforts to widen the market for consols and improve the situation by sounder principles of taxation and by amortization of loans by repurchases, and not merely out of occasional surpluses.

The author of the resolution, Max Warburg of Hamburg, argued that German Government securities compared favorably with those of other countries. He opposed all proposals to compel the savings banks, insurance societies, &c., to buy consols. It was a fallacy to regard Government loans as essentially the most reliable securities.

The best means of supporting Government loans was to create a large market for them, and they ought, in the issue of loans, to abandon the practice by which an open market was avoided as far as possible.

Concerning the Reichsbank, the conclusions reached by the Munich Congress were as follows: It is laid down that the periodical strain upon the Imperial Bank was mainly due to four causes: First, industrial and economic development; second, the antiquated system of payments in Germany, and especially the backwardness in adopting cash-sparing devices; third, the high development of methods of employing all available capital, which restricts "liquidity" and reduces cash reserves to a minimum; fourth, the financial methods of the empire and of the States, which often pay too little regard to the state of the world's money market and to economic conditions and adopt a purely "fiscal" point of view.

The congress recommends five remedies: First, development of a clearing-house system and payment by checks; the first requirement being the abolition of the stamp duty on checks, which was introduced in 1909 and has diminished the use of checks, while at the same time it has produced very little revenue; second, increase of the stock of gold in the Imperial Bank by increased issues of 20-mark and 50-mark notes in order to draw upon the abundance of gold which is in circulation, and by attracting gold as much as possible from abroad; third, fixing of periodical payments, so far as possible, at other dates than the ends of quarters; fourth, avoidance of giving excessive credit to all institutions which amass and use available capital, and the insistence upon the maintenance of adequate credits; fifth, greater consideration for general and economic conditions in the procedure of public bodies.

POLICE SAVED LIFE OF SUFFRAGETTE

Maddened Welsh Crowd Felled and Beat Disturber at Lloyd-George Meeting.

TORE CLOTHES OFF HER BACK

Police Fought Back a Second Attack—Mrs. Leigh Threatens a March on Prison to Free Comrade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23.—That the suffragettes, who tried to break up the Lloyd George meeting in Wales Saturday have to thank the police for saving their lives, is the general agreement of special correspondents, who were there.

The police escorted two disturbers safely away from the infuriated crowd, but the third suffragette, in the momentary absence of the police, received a severe handling. She had scarcely uttered the cry, "Votes for women!" when the man nearest her struck her in the face with his fist, and men and women seized her. It seemed as if nothing would save her from being torn to pieces. In an instant she was stripped to the waist and then pummelled and beaten with fists and sticks. Her hair was torn out, and she was dragged through the crowd and flung, bruised and bleeding over a hedge, literally into the arms of a policeman.

This policeman undoubtedly saved the woman's life. He and his comrades, who rushed to his aid, fought the maddened crowd, sheltered the woman with their bodies, and received blows intended for her. Finally they got her into a cottage, and there provided her with clothing to take the place of that which was being distributed in fragments among the crowd as souvenirs of the occasion.

At a suffragette meeting in Dublin this evening a letter was read from Mrs. Mary Leigh, who was just released from prison, threatening to lead a march on Mount Joy Prison if her fellow-prisoner, Miss Gladys Evans, was not released. The issue, she declared, would only be decided by victory or death.

The latest suffragette missile, used against Winston Churchill, is a somewhat unpleasant one. It is stated that while the First Lord of the Admiralty was golfing in the vicinity of Balmoral an unknown woman suddenly appeared, and threw a large worm in his face.

DEFENDS WILDE MONUMENT.

Rodin May Lead Campaign to Lift French Ban on It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—An embargo has been placed by the authorities on Jacob Epstein's sepulchral monument over the grave of Oscar Wilde in the Père Lachaise Cemetery.

The Director of the cemetery states that in view of the unveiled character of the sphinxlike figure on the monument he reported the matter to the municipal burial officials. The matter was laid before the Préfect of the Seine, who, in his capacity as Mayor of Paris, gave instructions that the monument should be veiled until the sculptor consented to make certain alterations desired by the authorities.

M. Epstein, in an appeal to the Ministry of Fine Arts against the decision, will be supported by a number of French artists, including Rodin. The latter told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had not seen the monument, but from a photograph he could see that it was a work of great value and striking novelty, the thought of which was responsible for the unusual step taken by the Paris municipal authorities, who were always against anything new in art. Talking of Epstein, Rodin added:

"He is a talented artist who will make his mark."

It is rumored that a great demonstration of protest against the decision of the Préfect of the Seine is being arranged, and it is hoped that Rodin will head it. Rodin, when questioned, declined to deny or confirm the report.

It is a remarkable fact that the entire Paris press has utterly ignored the matter, not even a line having been printed concerning the arrival of the monument in Paris.

HUGO COLUMN AT WATERLOO.

Cornerstone Laid on the Semi-Centennial of "Les Miserables."

WATERLOO, Sept. 22.—The first stone of a monument to Victor Hugo, was laid to-day on the field of battle, pictured so vividly in the novelist's "Les Miserables." A great throng of French and Belgians attended the ceremony.

The memorial will be a simple granite column, surmounted by the Gallic cock, symbolizing Hugo's appeal for international peace.

The relic house erected near the farmhouse where Napoleon established his headquarters was thrown open to-day for the first time. Here have been gathered bones and weapons collected from all parts of the field.

CHINESE TROOPS KILL 1,000.

Family of Prince and Princess Un-Ai Are Among the Murdered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—Atrocities, committed by Chinese expeditionary troops in Mongolia, are reported in Harbin dispatches. After plundering and burning several monasteries the troops massacred 1,000 Mongolians and mutilated the bodies of men and children.

Prince and Princess Un-Ai made their escape with great difficulty, but all the members of their family were murdered.

BULGARIA CLAMORS FOR WAR ON TURKEY

Army Is Taking Active Measures and Reserves Will Be Held for Emergency.

ORATORS ROUSE THE PEOPLE

Now Is Bulgaria's Opportunity, They Say—Expect the Aid of Greece and Servia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—An investigation of conditions in Bulgaria discloses a unanimity of sentiment that that country is on the eve of a long-cherished war against Turkey. Unless the conferences which M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, is having in London with British statesmen are fruitful for Macedonia the war party is likely to gain the upper hand.

The army is already taking active measures. The railroad tracks are guarded throughout their whole extent, detachments are stationed at the bridges, and requisition commissions are canvassing the frontier towns.

The bakers and flour dealers have been summoned before the authorities, the rice growers of Thrace have been ordered to use the utmost expedition in gathering their crops, and the export of cattle to Turkey has been stopped.

The manoeuvres at Shumla will be carried out by 60,000 troops, but it has been decided to dispatch no more troops to that district. It is doubtful if the reserves will be disbanded.

The serious situation is reflected in business, and foreign branch banks have suspended credit.

The pacific policy of King Ferdinand is now challenged by a systematic campaign for war. The massacre of 152 Bulgarians by Turks in August at Kotschana stirred the nation deeply, and meetings have been held in all parts of Bulgaria, at which Turkey has been fiercely denounced. Processions of mourning with flags draped in crêpe, have been held in Sofia. Orators have appealed to the nation to force the Government to bare the sword for the sacred cause.

The insurrection of the Albanian tribes has opened the eyes of Greece and Servia, and for the first time Bulgaria faces the Turkish problem in accord with those two countries.

More important, there is an earnest conviction that the present international situation offers the Bulgarians the best chances of success. They missed an excellent chance during the counter revolution at Constantinople in 1909. But the present opportunity is regarded as better by the Bulgarian leaders, because it is thought that Austria will now decline to move, owing to the internal relations of the Triple Alliance.

Although Russia declares that she is not prepared for war, it is believed in the Balkan States that she, with Great Britain and France, is now in a position to defend the Balkan Slavs.

Failure of King Ferdinand and his Ministers to induce the powers to insist on the adoption of autonomy in Macedonia, or an appeal to arms, will probably result in terrorist excesses, as the Macedonian leaders declare that they are convinced that only desperate measures will prove effective.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—Official papers which have been issued, enumerating concessions made to the Albanians and the extension of reforms to other provinces, make the unusual admission that these reforms are the result of advice tendered by the Ambassadors here and of conversations between the Ottoman Ambassadors abroad and the foreign ministers of the respective countries, notably Russia.

This display of deference toward the wishes of Europe is much commented upon in connection with the threatening situation in the Balkans.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL MILLINERY FURS FOR WOMEN. MISSES and JUNIORS

This past week's arrivals from abroad have been assembled for their *first display* beginning today—

It is a gathering of Women's Outer-Apparel, Furs and Millinery such as has seldom if ever been seen in this country heretofore.

The invitation to you is as sincere as it always has been—SEE the Exhibit, whether looking or buying.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

KESNER'S

THE NEW DEPARTMENT STORE

SIXTH AVE. 22-23 STS. IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTRE

STYLISH FALL SUITS For Business Men

The clothing we offer is equal to the high-class made-to-measure garments the tailor gives you at twice the price.

Then there is the satisfaction of knowing how the goods look made up.

Our Fall stocks contain all the newest styles and fabrics. You have no bother in choosing—nor afterwards.

When you have made up your mind to buy a suit at Kesner's, you have eliminated one-half the bother of choosing it.

We guarantee our clothes, so you needn't bother yourself how they are made. They are here ready to wear out of the store if you wish.

For today we have several hundred of excellent suits which are strictly hand tailored, and made up in all the new imported suitings. We guarantee them to be exactly like any $25 merchant tailored suit.

They will cost you today, no matter what size you wear $14.75

THIRD FLOOR

Four dollar buys more "Better Goods" here than Elsewhere

This is New York's newest department store and to those who have not yet had occasion to visit this store an earnest invitation is extended.

Genuine values are offered here.

High-grade merchandise is sold here at low prices.

Profits are small.

With your co-operation we hope our turnover will be very large.

Further: To responsible people we will be glad to open charge accounts for their convenience.

May we anticipate your patronage?

Music *Versus* Medicine

Why isn't health just as catching as sickness. As a matter of fact it is, but because there is so much more, we don't take notice of it.

Evil in a person is conveyed to another, but so is good.

A *smile brings back a smile*—a grouch brings back a grouch.

With music, it not only gives pleasure to the listener, but its effect upon one's nature is a wholesome contagion that is passed on to associates.

Music is known to be a tonic—in some cases of tired brain it has been better than medicine, and it has been proved by experiment that if a lively air is played, a man's relaxed muscles regain vigor.

The indescribable advantage of music in the home is becoming more acknowledged every day.

Both the brains and the bodies of growing children are made healthier and stronger by music.

In fact the medical world is taking the idea seriously.

A few years ago all of us had to depend, for our music, on a cultivated musician. To-day with the

Sterling Playerpiano

even young boys and girls can play their school songs or the grandparents recall the days of youth by playing for themselves the airs of childhood.

No words can give an idea of the enjoyment this instrument brings into every home where it goes.

The price is moderate and we can fix the terms of payment so easy that any honest person can buy.

Perhaps you have a piano you would like to exchange for a Sterling Playerpiano. Let us make you a proposition—we will put you under no obligations to us. We always have a number of

Used Pianos

At Very Small Prices

if you want a really reputable instrument in good order and that needs only a small investment. We will sell you with the privilege of exchange later, if you wish.

Easiest Monthly Payments

Open Any Evening by Appointment

The Sterling Piano Co.

Manufacturers Sterling Building

518-520 Fulton St., Corner Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We Attempted the Impossible

IS WHAT our good friends in the trade told us when we decided to *wait* until the *middle of July* before *buying* a piece of *goods* for our *Fall* business.

On the 15th of July every *good* mill in this side and in England was *slack*, dead after the run to supply *national wholesalers.*

We woke 'em up. Got in on patterns that are for *Fall 1913.* Got *right prices*—to keep the mills busy—on *exclusive* stuff of *our own selection,* and had it made up.

The *cloth* started coming *six weeks ago.* The *New* Fall *clothes* came from our shops *this* week.

This is the *whole story*—and *anybody* who had their own tailoring shops *could* have done the same. The *point* is—*they didn't*—and besides, it's *mighty hard* to find a retailer of clothes in New York who doesn't *buy from other people's clothes factories. We* are an *exception*

The above is the *Proof Positive* that you get more value and better style in our clothes.

WE WON OUT

With

Less Cost

Less Carrying Charges

Less Uncertainty in Correct Forecasting of Shades and Patterns

YOUR GAIN

Less Cost More Value

More Exclusive Patterns

Better Style

$15.50

$18.50

$20 to $30

Suits and Overcoats

Smith Gray & Co.

UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845

BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.

FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

WHAT IS 1/12 OF YOUR TIME WORTH?

You know the answer; fill it in—and credit the amount to profit and loss every time you go to Philadelphia and use the one hour and fifty minute fliers of the

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Another saving—you don't have to hunt time tables. Your watch is your time table, as trains leave Liberty Street every hour on the hour. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23d Street.

7 A. M. TO 10 P. M. AND AT MIDNIGHT WITH SLEEPERS.

Splendid Service—Hard Coal—No Smoke

MORAL—USE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

TAFT LETS NUNS KEEP THEIR GARB

Points Out That Government Encouraged Catholics to Establish Schools Among Indians.

ORDERS BARRED HEREAFTER

Catholic Authorities Agree to That Plan—Valentine, Overruled, Says He Tried to Keep Out Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Taft has declined to revive the order issued by Robert G. Valentine, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requiring members of religious orders who are teachers in Indian schools to discard their religious garb and insignia. This order was revoked by the President last February shortly after it was issued, and the matter was turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for investigation. Mr. Fisher's conclusions were submitted Aug. 24, and the President has rendered a decision, made public to-night, that teachers now in the schools who belong to church orders may continue to wear their distinctive dress and insignia, but that, following the evident purpose of Congress and with the agreement of the churchmen most concerned, no members of religious orders wearing a distinctive garb will hereafter be appointed to civil service places in the Government Indian schools.

President Taft's decision points out that although the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had been considering the matter and it had been brought to the attention of the President by the Secretary, Commissioner Valentine, acting on his own responsibility, issued his order. That was on Jan. 27, last. Just a week later President Taft revoked it.

A hearing was given by Secretary Fisher to those interested, and on Aug. 24 he addressed a letter to Mr. Valentine reviewing the controversy and holding that Mr. Valentine had gone beyond the requirements of the law. Early this month Mr. Valentine resigned his office, giving as his reason that he was out of sympathy with the Republican Party and intended to join the Bull Moose organization.

Only Fifty-one Teachers Involved.

The controversy was brought about by certain religious organizations which objected to the garb and insignia of Roman Catholics who were engaged as teachers or in other capacities in the schools. Secretary Fisher ascertained that out of 2,000 teachers in the Indian schools only fifty-one in the Government Civil Service wear religious garb. In the schools under their charge all religious pictures and ornaments were removed some time ago.

It became known, too, that the Catholic authorities were willing that no more members of Catholic orders should be appointed as teachers. In view of this attitude of the Church, the President holds that it is not necessary to interfere with present conditions. Following the suggestion of Secretary Fisher, President Taft holds also that hereafter the rooms of the Government schools shall be given over to the use of religious denominations out of school hours.

Secretary Fisher's letter shows that he found that the Government not only permitted but originally encouraged churches and charitable organizations to establish schools among the Indians. When Congress set out to end sectarian education of the Indians many of these schools were taken over by the Government under an arrangement by which the teachers were placed upon the Government payrolls. Of the Catholic teachers thus brought into the Government service Mr. Taft says:

"To direct them to give up their religious garb would necessarily cause their leaving the service because of the vows under which they assumed the garb."

Constitution Is Not Involved.

One of the points made by those who brought up the controversy was that the use of distinctive religious garb in any school was not only a direct violation of law but was contrary to the First Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Secretary Fisher reviews this contention at great legth, citing several judicial opinions, and holds that the constitutional point is not well taken and that no Federal statute contains such prohibition.

"An Episcopalian or Quaker," says Secretary Fisher, "has been at liberty to wear any garb distinctive of religious calling or a particular sect, just as Catholic Sisters have been permitted to wear their distinctive garb," and he does not find anything in permitting this practice that is in conflict with the National principle of separation of Church and State.

Under the President's ruling, the future policy of the Interior Department will be that in order to establish the evident aim of Congressional legislation to secure purely non-sectarian teaching in the Indian schools, no more transfers of school plant and teachers of any denominations to the Government schools in their entirety shall be made, and no set of teachers wearing distinctively religious garb shall be brought into the civil service.

"Those representing the denomination of the teachers having religious garbs," says the President, "disclaim any intention of submitting any more such teachers for examination and eligibles under the civil service rules. No order or rule, therefore, seems necessary to carry this purpose of the Secretary into effect."

Valentine Wanted to Help Superiors.

BRAINTREE, Mass., Sept. 22.—"No religious question is or should be involved in this matter," said ex-Indian Commissioner Robert G. Valentine, when informed to-night that President Taft had upheld Secretary Fisher's action in revoking the order of Mr. Valentine barring religious garb or insignia from Government Indian schools.

"The schools to which my religious garb order applied," he explained, "are not private schools. They are public schools. Nothing should be allowed in them which would not be allowed in any public school in the country. This principle the President and Secretary of the Interior now uphold in their order. They had nothing else to do.

"They say that on this ground they will forbid the extension of the practice of wearing religious garb in public schools. In the next breath they say they will permit those fifty-one teachers who now wear garb in Indian public schols to continue the practice.

"No religious question is or should be involved in this matter. I issued my order without referring it to my superiors because I was within my rights in doing so, and because I wished to save my superiors from any possible political embarrassment by keeping the decision of the question in a non-political administrative bureau of the Government.

"Had this bureau been in charge of a Roman Catholic the same decision would have been made, and made in the same way. I have had too many assurances from Catholics on this matter to believe that the fact that I am not a Roman Catholic can be used by those who desire to make political capital.

"My conduct of the Indian Bureau included full recognition of the assistance of the Catholic Church and of all the other religious denominations on Indian reservations, and I expect and have every reason to believe that Catholics will join with all American citizens in the support of an administration of the Indian Bureau which endeavored to fulfill its legal obligations to all the people."

NO THREAT TO LAND MARINES

Reported Message of Wilson to Mexican Governor Is Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The State Department denied to-night that Henry L. Wilson, United States Ambassador to Mexico, had threatened the Governor of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas with a demonstration by marines from the cruiser Des Moines, now in Tampico Bay, unless W. C. Nichols, an American, imprisoned some months ago, was released.

The department refused to discuss the matter further than to say that Mr. Wilson had not been authorized to make any such threat, and that he had not made it.

It was understood, however, that strong language had been used by the Ambassador in his "informal" but authoritative note to the Governor. The mere fact that he should disregard the ordinary diplomatic channels and communicate directly with the head of a subdivision of the United States of Mexico was regarded as giving extraordinary force to his demand.

Following so close upon this Government's courtesy to Mexico in permitting the transit through American territory of Mexican soldiers, news of the harsh treatment of an American citizen by the established Mexican authorities came as a great surprise. It was suggested, however, that local conditions might explain what in Washington looked like persecution.

WHERE TIPPING IS ENDLESS.

Marienbad Waiters Hold Out Hands Even in Sleep, Gen. James Was Told.

Gen. Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster General, returned yesterday from his annual trip to Europe on the Anchor Liner Columbia, accompanied by Mrs. James. He said he left New York on June 9 to go to Marienbad to take the cure and had four days of fine weather in two months.

"I do not advise any one to go to Marienbad," said Gen. James, "unless he has more money than he knows what to do with, because it is the worst place in the world for tipping. It never ceases, and I have been told that the waiters and bellboys in the hotels hold out their hands and smile mechanically in their sleep when any sound disturbs them."

CAUGHT TRAIN IN AEROPLANE.

Hempstead Plains Officials Evaded Law Against Charging Admission.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 22.—Eight hundred spectators visited the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field this afternoon, and for the first time, the management made a Sunday admission charge, although it was forbidden to take pay from those viewing Sunday flights. The prohibition was evaded by charging for the privilege of inspecting the hangars and the newly assembled foreign biplanes and monoplanes. If those who paid stood about and watched the flights, that was not the fault of the management, the officials contended.

One visitor to the field was a James Ware of New York, who wanted to fly, but who had to hurry away to the station at Mineola and catch his train for New York. J. L. Longstaff of the Royal Aero Club solved the difficulty by taking Mr. Ware to the station in his aeroplane, making an easy and graceful landing close to the point where the New York train would pull in.

Another visitor was Matilda Moisant, sister of the late John B. Moisant. It was her first visit to the new aviation field, and she was there as the guest of Miss Benetta Miller. Miss Moisant reiterated her determination to have nothing more to do witth flying for the rest of her days. She said this in a tone that suggested the determination was reached as a concession to her family and not because of her own inclination.

Guy Gilpatric, the assistant instructor at the Sloane Aviation School and, at 16, the youngest monoplane operator in the world, had his mother as a spectator this afternoon. She had never seen him in the air before, and he was particularly desirous of making a flawless flight. All the first part of the demonstration was exceptionally fine, but in landing, his wheel struck a rut and his plane tipped so that the left wing was slightly damaged.

Colvin Would Be Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls, who was elected State Treasurer on "the joke ticket" of 1893, is going to Saratoga as a candidate ostensibly for Governor, but in reality for Controller. For months past he has been working quietly for the nomination, and his name will be presented to the Republican State Convention by ex-Congressman L. W. Emerson. Mr. Colvin is a banker and manufacturer.

$50,000 FOR ETTOR DEFENSE.

Industrial Workers Contribute It to Aid Leader Accused of Murder.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 22.—Preliminary steps in the fight to free Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, Industrial Workers of the World leaders, who are awaiting trial on a charge of being accessories to the murder of Anna Lopizzo, during the Lawrence textile strike last Winter, will be taken here to-morrow. Counsel for the men will appear before Judge Joseph S. Quinn, in the Superior Court, to argue on a motion for a bill of particulars in the case.

The trial of Ettor and Giovannitti will start on Sept. 30. Judge Quinn will preside and the jury will be selected from a panel of 350 talesmen. Members of the Industrial Workers throughout the world have been contributing to a defense fund of $50,000, according to leaders, while extra telephone and telegraph wires have been run into the Court House and other accommodations provided for a large number of press representatives.

Crowd Sees Robber Get $800.

MARLIN, Texas, Sept. 22.—While a crowd of shoppers gazed a robber mounted to the wrapping department of a department store last night, covered the cashier with a pistol, seized $800, strode through the crowd, and escaped without being molested.

HELPS IMMIGRANTS TO WED.

Miss Bode Saves Them from Being Held at Ellis Island.

When the North German Lloyd liner Koenigen Luise arrived yesterday from Bremen, Emil Morf, 23 years old, and Alice Burkhalter, of the same age, who were second cabin passengers, informed the immigration officials that they were going to Paterson, N. J., where their relatives were living, to be married. The Inspector told them they would have to go to Ellis Island and remain until the Marriage License Bureau at City Hall opened.

Miss Bode of the Travelers' Aid Society heard of the case and told the Immigration Inspector that she would take them to the Marriage License Bureau in Jersey City, which was open, and afterward accompany the couple to Paterson and see them married. This proposal was accepted, and the young couple were allowed to leave the pier with Miss Bodie.

Progress—and a Backward Glance

In a few days the Aeolian Company will move from its present home—the building which has become famous as Aeolian Hall—to a new and vastly larger establishment, which it has erected on West 42nd Street, opposite Bryant Park and the new Library.

THERE is no individual who can leave a home clustered with happy memories even though it has been outgrown, even though the new home overshadows it, without at least a few moments of regretful reminiscence.

Neither can any business house, with ideals and aspirations above simple commerce, abandon quarters which have witnessed the successful fruition of its plans, without a backward glance.

This building, the old Aeolian Hall, has indeed witnessed a marvelous measure of achievement and success.

It will be just ten years in November since we moved here from 23rd Street. This district was then a wilderness, as far as business was concerned. Our only instrument of wide popular appeal was the Pianola, the outside piano attachment. The entire piano trade was apathetic towards the Player idea. And in assuming the obligations of this large, twelve-story building, which is even today the most ambitious establishment of its kind in the music world, our commercial suicide was freely predicted.

What has actually happened? We wonder if the public fully realizes that the announcements made from Aeolian Hall since 1902 *actually relate the whole history of Piano-player development during this period.*

Here was introduced the world's first complete Piano—the Pianola Player-piano, destined to revolutionize the entire piano industry, and after which *all other Player-pianos have been copied.*

Here were concluded the negotiations which gave the Aeolian Company control of four great piano plants—the Weber, the Steck, the Wheelock, and the Stuyvesant—and made possible a combination of manufacturing interests comparable in its advantages to the great modern organizations in other industries.

Here was produced the most famous single feature in player construction—the Metrostyle—which has done more to win the great musical authorities over to the player idea, than anything else ever evolved.

Here were developed the Themodist, and other distinctive Pianola refinements, which have made it possible for such a musician as Arthur Nikisch to use the Pianola as a solo instrument with his symphony orchestra in London concerts.

Here the alliance between the celebrated house of Steinway & Sons and the Aeolian Company was made, which resulted in giving to the world the superb Steinway Pianola Piano.

Here the manufacturing difficulties involved in combining the Grand piano and a player action were first successfully solved, and in the Grand Pianola Player-piano, the highest development of the pianoforte was made available to the musical novice as well as to the pianist.

Here America's inventive genius in the realm of music received its first recognition from distinguished foreign sources, and in the Royal Appointments conferred by seven leading European Rulers upon the manufacturers of the Pianola, this recognition assumed its most notable form.

Here was developed after four years' effort by the most imposing organization in the music industry, the Stroud—the first piano made to sell at $250, that possessed musical value sufficient to win enthusiastic endorsement from musicians of the calibre of Rosenthal, Moszkowski, Arthur Nikisch, Cecile Chaminade, and others.

Here was also produced the now widely known Technola Player-piano, the first artistic Player-piano ever made to sell at a popular price.

Many other notable events have crowded the ten years of our commercial life in this, our old home. In some respects we have achieved our ambitions.

To be the leading commercial organization in the music industry is a high distinction. To have this leadership extend to every country throughout the world constitutes a recognition of superiority seldom accorded to any article of manufacture—never before to any musical instrument.

We want the public to understand, however, that mere commercial supremacy alone is not our aim.

Real success—the big, permanent success worth having, never comes to firm or individual whose interests are entirely self-centered. *And our interests are not.*

We want you to understand that *your interests* are ours, and that the interests of the cause of music are ours, entirely aside from business.

Many know this now. All who have dealt with our concern recognize an attitude here, foreign to the ordinary commercial establishment.

In the new home to which we are going, with its vastly greater opportunities for serving, not a part, but the whole public, in *all* its musical needs, this attitude—altruistic only in appearance, but actually representative of the soundest business sense—will be emphasized.

And we know that your recognition of the ideals expressed in Aeolian instruments and Aeolian methods, as you come to realize them, will cause a larger repetition in the New Aeolian Hall of the growth and progress so conspicuous in the Old.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, near 34th Street, NEW YORK CITY

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD

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Impressive is the word!
The variety of fabrics in our Fall clothes must certainly suit the most pernicketty.
Rough finished, smooth finished, bright colored, dark colored and hosts of in-betweens.
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Glad to show them, whether you want to buy now, or later.
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The "Stetson Special" Derby at $5—exclusively ours in New York.
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Strikes Ground with a Blow Equal to 6,000 Pounds.

An Indestructo Dreadnaught Trunk was deliberately dropped off a ten-story building to prove its remarkable built-in strength.
Baggage men consider 12 feet a serious fall for the ordinary square jointed trunk.
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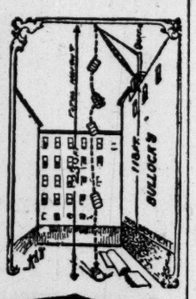
Only the built-in "emergency strength" of the Indestructo Trunk makes such feats possible—and it is this strength upon strength that protects your baggage when you travel.

'You get the 'Most Miles for the Least Money" only when you buy the Indestructo Trunk.



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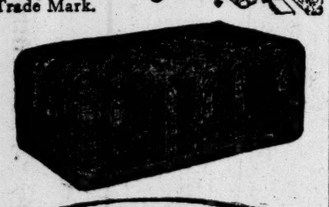

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CIVIL SERVICE HEADS FACE INQUIRY TO-DAY

Will Be Asked Why Men Under Charges Were Certified for Police Jobs.

CROPSEY ALSO TO TESTIFY

His Break with Gaynor Over Appointments Will Be Taken Up by Aldermen.

President James Creelman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission will be the first witness to be called before the Aldermanic Investigating Committee to-day. He will be followed by Civil Service Commissioners Alexander Keogh and Richard Welling, and after them will come ex-Police Commissioner James C. Cropsey. The decision to call witnesses in this order was made at a conference yesterday between Chairman H. H. Curran and Counsel Emory R. Buckner of the Aldermanic Committee, who are determined to have a full investigation of the manner of appointing and promoting policemen before calling Commissioner Waldo back to the stand.

President Creelman and the two other Commissioners will be asked for answers to the questions which Commissioner Waldo avoided on the ground that they touched on matters concerning the Civil Service Commission. At the hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Friday Mr. Buckner read to Commissioner Waldo the names of thirty-three patrolmen against whom some serious crime had been charged. The offenses which Mr. Buckner said were on record against the thirty-three policemen included disorderly conduct, being a ganster, and larceny, and the most common accusation that they had committed perjury in their civil service examinations.

Commissioner Waldo gave the one reply to all questions touching these men that they had been certified for appointment by the Civil Service Commission. Commissioner Waldo said that he had abolished the police Investigation Bureau instituted by Commissioner Bingham because its work was duplicating that which the Civil Service Commission was doing. He said that, when accusations were made to him against the candidates for the police force, he made no investigation himself, but turned the charges over to the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Waldo explained that his purpose in appointing men and promoting men in order, as they were certified by the Civil Service Commission, was to avoid the appearance of graft or favoritism, which might be presumed if one man from the civil service list was selected and another rejected.

The first line of questioning by Mr. Buckner when Commissioner Creelman and his associates take the stand to-day, will turn on the question whether Commissioner Waldo acted properly in placing the entire responsibility for investigating the records of his appointees on the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Creelman will then be asked to tell if he has a sufficient force of investigators to look up the records of aspirants for police jobs so thoroughly as to leave practically no chance for a criminal or an undesirable character to be certified. The list of thirty-three patrolmen, who passed the civil service, although Mr. Buckner says the records show that they had been guilty of serious offenses, will be read over to Mr. Creelman, and he will be asked for the findings of the Civil Service Commission in each case. So far Mr. Creelman has declined to discuss the charges that the commission accepted for policemen a number of men who had committed perjury or other offenses.

Waldo's Investigations.

However, Police Commissioner Waldo investigated the records of several of the policemen mentioned. It was stated at Police Headquarters that he found extenuating circumstances in all the cases which he had investigated. Charges of perjury arose, he found, against some men who had misunderstood questions and made innocent, though mistaken, answers. On being permitted to make explanations to the Civil Service Commissioner they were able to clear themselves of the suspicion of having misrepresented themselves. While Commissioner Waldo would not mention by name those he had in mind, he said that one incurred the charge of perjury by stating he was unmarried. An investigation showed that he had been married. Later the man showed that his wife had been dead for several years, and that he had no intention of deceiving when he gave the answer that he was unmarried.

Commissioner Creelman called atention in his request last October for an increased appropriation to the fact that his department was not sufficiently equipped for the great amount of work it had to perform. He pointed out that there were 25,000 applicants yearly for positions in various city departments, and that the Civil Service Commission had only two investigators to look up their records. At the time the application was made Mr. Creelman said that his two investigators had a list or more than 1,000 applicants before them.

Ex-Commissioner Cropsey, whose resignation on May 23, 1911, followed a tilt with Commissioner Creelman, will be called, and will tell how he came to reject forty-eight applicants out of a list of eighty-five who had been certified by the Civil Service Commission. In his letter of resignation Comnissioner Cropsey said:

> The only men on the list whom I passed either failed to appear or were rejected by the police surgeons, or were rejected because they had made false statements in their applications for appointment, or had bad records from their former employers, or in the neighborhoods in which they lived, and, in addition, three or four names were passed because the investigation by this department had not been completed as to them.
> To appoint on the force men who had made false or perjured statements in their applications for appointment, would seem to me to be placing a premium on untruthfulness, and among other things which I have attempted to do while Commisioner, one has been to eradicate untruthfulness from the force.

To Recall Cropsey's Policy.

The events leading to the resignation of Commissioner Cropsey will undoubtedly be brought up to-day. The issue was forced by a letter to the Mayor from Commissioner Creelman, strongly attacking Cropsey for taking upon himself the work of the Civil Service Commission and charging violations of the law in his appointments. Mr. Creelman pointed out that the law permitted the Police Commissioner to pass over only one in three of the men on the civil service list. In passing over forty-eight in a list of eighty-five Commissioner Cropsey had acted illegally, Mr. Creelman charged, and the appointments he had made were void. On this ground the Civil Service Commission refused to certify the payrolls of the city till the forty-eight policemen appointed at the same time were dropped.

The Creelman letter was made public on May 18. The controversy came to a speedy issue. Five days later Commissioner Cropsey resigned and Commissioner Waldo took office. On the second day of his administration Mr. Waldo dismissed the forty-eight policemen appointed by Cropsey.

The method followed by Waldo was ordered by Mayor Gaynor at this time, and has been the subject of much testimony thus far. In his letter appointing Mr. Waldo the Mayor said:

> For years before I became Mayor it was generally understood that appointments and promotions in the Police and Fire Departments had been, with some interruption, by outside favoritism, and even for money consideration, and this understanding was largely correct.
> To do away with all possibility of this I made it a matter of policy that all appointments and promotions should be made in numerical order from the civil service lists instead of the appointees being picked out of certified batches, by which the lists had been juggled with in the past. You found this condition prevailing in the Fire Department, but have done away with it completely by following out the new policy, thereby convincing the men that merit and faithfulness alone should count, and restoring their emulation and confidence in honest treatment. You will do the same in the case of the Police Department.
> You have forty-eight recent illegal appointments to immediately deal with in the Police Department. I have directed the Chairman of the Civil Service Board to sit down with you about the matter. I want you to banish from the Police Department, as you have from the Fire Department, even the appearance of appointments or promotions going by favoritism or purchase.

Another part of the controversy between Commissioner Cropsey and Mayor Gaynor, which will be taken up by the Aldermanic Committee to-day, is the appointment of a number of Lieutenants, Captains, and Sergeants, whom Mr. Cropsey declared to be entirely unnecessary. The day after he took office Commissioner Waldo announced that he would at once appoint twelve or possibly eighteen Captains, forty-eight Lieutenants, and seventy-two Sergeants.

The necessity of these appointments will be investigated, for the Aldermen have heard stories to the effect that Commissioner Waldo in naming new police officials has been building up a political machine for himself. Mr. Waldo's ultimate object, as it has been whispered to members of the Aldermanic Committee, is to use this political machine in running for the office of Mayor.

ONE MORE ARREST NEEDED.

Dougherty Hunting for Man Who Helped Gunmen Hide.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said last night that the detectives who had found "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie" were now trying to find an accessory who aided in concealing them. This is Morris Goldstein, owner of the Majestic Cyclery and Poolroom at 235 East Broadway, who disappeared after it was found that he had purchased the furniture and hired the flat for the last two of the gunmen to be caught.

"With the capture of Morris Goldstein the Rosenthal case will be completely wound up," said Commissioner Dougherty last night, "with the exception of one or two persons wanted as material witnesses and possibly another who will be charged as an accessory."

Samuel Kramer, alias Max Kahn, who was arrested in the flat at 765 Woodward Avenue with the two gunmen, had used the name of Morris Goldstein and was at first believed to be the proprietor of the Majestic Poolroom. Commissioner Dougherty said last night that Kramer had turned out to be Samuel Lieberman, a partner of Goldstein.

"The evidence against Goldstein is as strong as it is against this Kramer or Lieberman," said Mr. Dougherty. "I think it will be easy to convict him as an accessory to the murder of Herman Rosenthal for his part in hiding 'Lefty Louie' and 'Gyp the Blood.'

"Goldstein disappeared immediately after their capture. He has plenty of money and friends, but I don't believe it will be particularly difficult to catch him. I may possibly arrest another as an accessory, and retain a few others as material witnesses, but when Goldstein is caught the Rosenthal case is practically completed as far as the police are concerned."

The evidence against Goldstein is that he accompanied Kramer, who was found with the gunmen, in every step taken to conceal the fugitives. Goldstein purchased the furniture and hired the flat at 765 Woodward Avenue where the gunmen hid successfully for a month. In this apartment a bill was found for furniture which Goldstein bought for a flat at 363 South Third Street, Brooklyn, on July 24, and which would have been used by the gunmen if their plans had not been upset by the arrest of "Whitey Jack" Lewis a few days later. Another bill found in the gunmen's flat was for furniture which had been installed for the gunmen on July 26 in a flat at 353 South Fourth Street, where Goldstein lived. This furniture had been purchased by Lieberman, who was vouched for by Goldstein at the furniture store of Cowperthwait & Sons, 303 Park Row.

Acting District Attorney Frank Moss refused to discuss this phase of the case yesterday. He said he was under the impression that Kramer was Goldstein and that Goldstein was Lieberman, and that he was ignorant of the intention of Commissioner Dougherty to make further arrests.

CONCLUDE INQUIRY TO-DAY.

Expected That Schepps's Clearing of Becker Will Prove a Myth.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 22.—Every effort will be made to-morrow to finish the examination of the Hot Springs witnesses in the Rosenthal case, and if necessary a night as well as a day session will be held in order to conclude the proceedings before Tuesday. Douglas Hotchkiss, the editor of The Sentinel-Record, will testify to the plan followed by Gerald Burns, the private detective sent here in Becker's interest, who said that there were men here willing to make affidavit that Sam Schepps had exculpated Becker on the strength of this information, which now appears to have been without any foundation whatever. John F. McIntyre, chief counsel for Becker, was able to have the murder trial postposted one month.

Hotchkiss will testify that Burns arrived here on a Saturday and that in a conversation he had with him Burns said that he would have to remain over until the following Tuesday, which was Sept. 9, for the purpose of filing one or more telegrams. That date was the day prior to the proceedings before Justice Bischoff.

Every man named in Burns's telegrams as being willing to make affidavit concerning the exculpation of Becker by Schepps has since denied that he ever made any such statement.

Capt. George Howell of the Hot Springs police will be the second witness, and he is expected to testify that instead of exculpating Becker, Schepps had said that if the truth were known Becker would land in the electric chair, or words to that effect.

The other witnesses to be examined are James L. Wadley, W. M. Edel, Postmaster Frederick Johnson, Policeman C. Mosher, and Gilbert Hogaboom, proprietor of one of the finest bathhouses on the Government reservation. All of these witnesses, with the exception of Hogaboom, are expected to give testimony favorable to the State's case. Hogaboom will probably give information favorable to Becker.

A man connected with the Becker side of the case in Hot Springs was quoted here to-day as saying that the Becker defense was having a hard time in making both ends meet in financing the defense. But it is known that within a week L. E. Sawyer, one of the highest-paid lawyers in Arkansas, has been retained in Becker's interest, and that in addition to Mr. Sawyer he has here from New York John W. Hart of his counsel and "Bat" Masterson.

Mr. Hart said to-night regarding the charge that Burns came here with telegrams written in New York to be filed on Tuesday, Sept. 9, the day before the proceedings before Justice Bischoff:

"Neither Mr. McIntyre, myself, nor any one else connected with Lieut. Becker's defense had any reason to doubt the truth of the information conveyed in Burns's telegram, on the strength of which information Mr. McIntyre made affidavit in information and belief that the examination of the Hot Springs witnesses was necessary in the proper preparation of Becker's defense. My investigation here is developing daily evidence that Schepps made many contradictory statements while here. Some of those statements will show conclusively that Schepps has simply entered into a conspiracy to 'frame up' Becker and merely stayed here until his co-conspirators had negotiated the 'immunity bargain' with the District Attorney. If the District Attorney is relying upon the testimony of Sam Schepps, Becker is as good as acquitted now.

"The witnesses I have consulted since my arrival state that Burns's interviews were apparently made in perfectly good faith, and the testimony will show a substantial support of the telegram referred to. Perhaps it is the realization of this fact that leads certain persons connected with the prosecution to attempt to divert attention from the grounds upon which the application for a commission was based. Any lawyer who should fail to take the steps which we took upon the information furnished us would have been derelict in the performance of a plain duty."

JEWELER REPORTS BOLD DAY HOLD-UP

Robbers Gagged Him in Second Av. Store and Got Away with $800 Cash and $4,000 Jewelry.

OFF IN BLACK TOURING CAR

So Far the Jeweler Has Specified Only $400 of Gems and Won't Say How Much Was Paid For.

George Richman, jeweler, of 111 Second Avenue, which was the home of the Hesper Club until it was raided and abolished, with an exciting tale and a bruised right side arrived at the Fifth Street Police Station at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to relate how, only twenty minutes earlier, he had been despoiled of everything he owned, which was $800 in cash and $4,000 in jewelry.

Richman's store is small and narrow, with a still smaller room in the rear. A showcase runs the length of the front room, and adjoining it is a six-foot safe, facing the door. In the little room behind the safe, hardly large enough to hold an ordinary chair, there is a little work bench, where Richman was in the habit of polishing his jewelry.

"Two men entered my place at about twenty minutes to 10," Richman explained to the police. "One man was about five feet eight inches tall, weighed about 140 pounds, wore a derby hat, and looked like an Italian. He did all the talking. The other man, who was a few inches shorter and who wore a dark slouch hat, stood near the door.

"'I want to get this chain polished,' said the tall man, handing me a watch chain.

"I told him that I couldn't polish it right away, because I wanted to dress my show window for Sunday, but he said that he couldn't wait. So I went back to my polishing wheel and began to polish the chain. All of a sudden I felt a gun in my neck and the tall man told me to turn around and hold up my hands, and not to say a word. Then he tied my hands and told me to lie down on the floor. Then he tied my feet, put a towel in my mouth, and then they robbed my store."

From that point the police picked up the story from Mrs. Nettie Tobias, an actress, who said that she had entered Richman's jewelry store about a quarter of 10 to price a piece of cut glass. She saw no one in the store, she said, and entered the cigar store adjoining, which is also a part of the old Hesper Club and which is run by a man named Simon. Mrs. Tobias told Yarre Simon, who was behind the cigar counter, that there was no one in the jewelry store. Then the two women went together into Richman's store.

A shuffling of feet greeted them from the back room. They called for help and a man responded. This man entered the back room and there found Richman tied hand and foot, and trying in vain to get a breath of air. The bandages were cut and Richman jumped up, apparently none the worse for his experience, except for the effect of a kick in his side.

Every one in the neighborhood began to talk about the bold hold-up and some one—the police have not yet found who—told of having seen a black touring car with its top down stopping in front of Richman's store at about the time that the robbery was supposed to have been committed. There were two women in the tonneau, it was said, and three men on the front seats. The men got out and entered the store, it was said, and within five minutes drove away toward Sixth Street. The automobile was without a license number, it was said, and the same automobile had been seen a number of times in that vicinity.

Detective Rosenfeld was assigned to go with Richman to the store and there have the hold-up pantomimed as nearly as possible. Richman went through all the actions and showed his helpless state on the floor of the little room in the rear of the safe.

"Was your jewelry paid for or was it bought on credit," the detective asked Richman.

"That's none of your business," replied Richman, according to Detective Rosenfeld. "It's your duty to come here and get a description of the men who assaulted me, and that's all."

Then Richman furnished a list of about $400 worth of the stolen jewelry, and said that he was too excited to make a complete list, but that he would give it to the police later. In the preliminary list, according to Rosenfeld, there was a ring valued at $200, which had been bought on credit.

Richman's feet, it was learned, had been tied with a piece of electric wire which belonged to himself. The towel that had been used for a gag was also his. His hands had been tied with a man's belt, but Richman denied owning this.

The partition which separates the cigar store from the jewelry store is of thin wood, and the detective asked Richman why he did not sound an alarm by kicking on the partition. Richman replied that he could not reach the partition. He added that he had an electric button in the store which connected with a bell in the cigar store, but that this bell was out of order. The bruise in his side proved to be hardly discernible.

The police learned that Isaac Levinsonn, a clerk in the employ of Richman, had left the jewelry store at 9:30 A. M. to get a dozen jewelry boxes from a wholesale store downtown. Levinsonn did not return to the store until 10:30. He said that he lived with a man named Schwartz at 226 East Sixth Street. When Schwartz was interviewed, the police say, he said that Levinsonn had been in his room between 10 and 10:30, and that he had spoken of a robbery in Richman's store, but that he had said he would eat his breakfast before going to the store to find out about his employer's misfortune.

Richman is about 30 years old, and is a strong, athletic-looking man. He lives over his jewelry store with his wife, who, it was said, was spending a week-end with friends in Philadelphia.

DOG BITES THREE WOMEN.

They Were Sitting on the Porch When It Attacked Them.

Miss Margaret Creeman, 32 years old, and her sister Mary, 30 years, school teachers, both of Harbor View Court, New Brighton, Staten Island, and Miss Tillie Hostetter, 35 years old, who lives across the street, were sitting on the porch of the Creeman house last evening, when an English bulldog owned by the Misses Creeman suddenly sprang up, and, barking and snapping, attacked Miss Hostetter.

Before she could get out of its way the dog had bitten her on the right arm and left leg, badly wounding her. The Misses Creeman ran to her aid, and the dog turned upon them, biting each of them on the arms and legs.

The entire neighborhood was aroused by the screams of the women and the barks of the dog, and several persons ran to render aid. Some one telephoned Police Headquarters and soon Policeman Whotwell arrived and shot the dog as he was standing before the door of the house into which the women had escaped.

The three women then hurried to the office of Dr. R. H. Wood close by and he cauterized their wounds. The head of the dog will be sent to the Board of Health for analysis to ascertain if it had rabies.

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$6 and $7

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street
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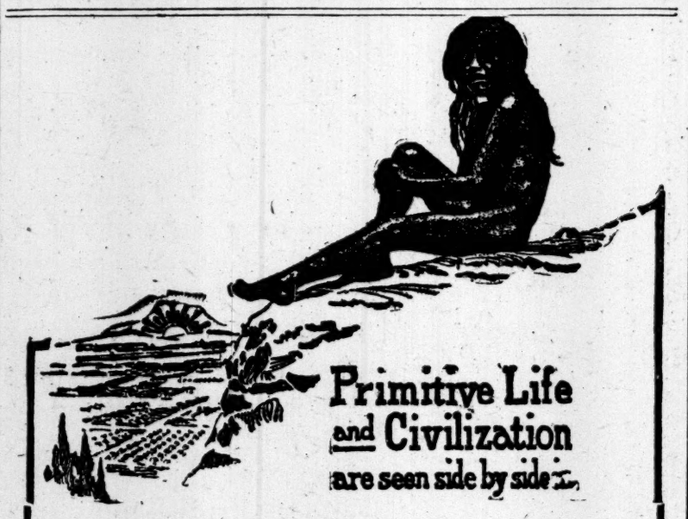

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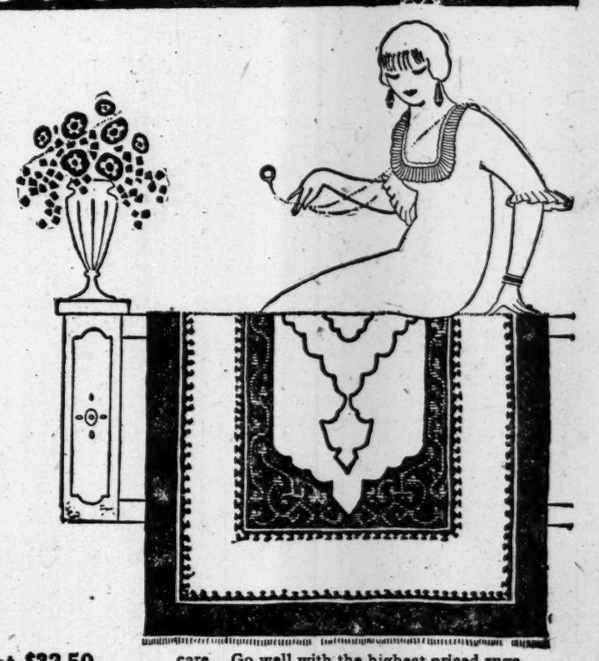

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200 Good Small Pieces at $15
Includes a very unusual collection of Shirvans, Daghestans and Beloochistans, averaging 3.6 by 5.6 feet. All artistic patterns, light and dark colorings.

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From 3.6 feet to 4.9 feet wide and from 6 to 8 feet long—beautiful rugs in old Persian patterns.

50 Khiva Bokharas, $55 to $75
Range from 6 by 9 to 7 by 10 feet—very rich reds and browns with very distinct patterns—long, silky pile.

125 Choice Rugs at $22.50
Kurdistans, Moussouls and Guenji rugs, of average size 4 by 7 feet—beautiful, mellow colorings; group well. Sprinkling of semi-antiques.

20 Carpet-Size Mahals, $100 to $120
In artistic blues, browns, tans and greens—average about 9 by 12 feet. An exceedingly good selection.

50 Khiva Bokharas at $25
Average 3½ by 5 feet. Very silky rugs and in good condition. Selected with much care. Go well with the highest priced rugs. Rich claret reds, browns and tans.

75 Oriental Strips, $18 to $30
Cabistans, Carabaghs, Feraghans and Moussouls, ranging from 3 by 9 to 3.6 by 13 feet. A very unusual assortment.

100 Persian Strips, $35 to $150
Many of them in selected pairs; showing all the older weaves. 2.3 feet to 2.9 feet wide—9 to 25 feet long. Fit apartment hallways. Useful for Architects—exclusive designs.

Rare Turkish Rugs with Antique Chinese Designs, Carpet Sizes, at $350 to $900; and Carpet Sizes in Good Kermanshas at $250.
Oriental Rug Orders Filled by Mail. Send for Vantine's Rug Book.

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GAYNOR IS A PAGAN, SAYS REV. MR. HESS

Calls His Letters Senile and the Man Himself a Pigmy and a Pretender.

WOULD CONCEAL, NOT CURE

Bronx Pastor Devotes Most of His Sermon on Gen. Nogi to an Attack Upon the Mayor.

Preaching on the subject of Gen. Nogi's suicide, and from the text, "Thou shalt not kill," yesterday morning, the Rev. William Milton Hess, in the Trinity Congregational Church, 176th Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx, of which he is the pastor, paid his respects to Mayor Gaynor. The Rev. Mr. Hess believes in making religion attractive, and in connection with his church there is a theatre in the basement, an athletic club annex, and a dancing class that meets at least once a week. Several weeks ago Mr. Hess found occasion to write to the Mayor, citing that there were excise violations in his neighborhood, and received a characteristic letter from the Mayor, advising him to go out and do some arresting himself.

The world made progress slowly, Mr. Hess pointed out, and so slow was this progress that the reformer grew cold, skeptical, and weary on the way. This very slowness brought the greatest discouragement, a discouragement which was not shared by the professional reformer, the time-server, or the man with only the feathering of his own pockets in view.

"There are quacks among reformers," the Rev. Mr. Hess said, "just as there are among doctors, or in the circuses. To the true reformer another source of discouragement is the reaction toward paganism. The standard of the pagan is lower than that of Christianity and easier set up. Jesus never stood for toleration. To get behind the pagan standard suits the many weak-kneed, who say that what cannot be removed must be tolerated. Some one says you can't do this or that thing, and may believe it and pass it along. So the world is full of half-baked truths.

"These people lack moral courage, though they profess to have it. Such persons are to be found in the Mayor's office and in the President's chair. Their plea is to have only laws that can be enforced and they have no concern with laws that ought to be enforced. That can be the standard of the pagan, but it is the laws that ought to be enforced that are part of the standard of Christianity.

Like One in His Dotage.

"If the Mayor of this great city were more concerned with the standards of Christianity and less with those of Epictetus he would not talk the nonsense he does. For example, he talks of having closed all the barrooms during illegal hours, while it is a notorious fact that their back rooms are wide open. All around this church to-day one can get drinks, and one does not have to go to one of those absurd Raines law hotels either. All over our country it has gone out that our Mayor has closed the barrooms, but nothing is said of the open back rooms. All this kind of talk is that of one who is 'playing to the gallery'; of one who is trying to fool the American people, for what else does a humbug do?

"Take that foolish, senile letter that the Mayor of our city wrote to a schoolboy in Rivington Street. That's likewise the act of one playing to the galleries. The letter in which Rabbi Wise is called a mere rhetorician with a crooked mouth is another bid to the gallery, and is like the reply of the false prophets of Elijah's day, or like the reply of the quack reformer of all ages. It is like one in dotage, like the reply of a pigmy in answer to a giant. If we had a few more giants like Rabbi Wise and a few less Gaynors we might get somewhere in moral reform.

"Rabbi Wise is a statesman of an Old Testament type, almost like a modern Joel. The Mayor accuses Mr. Wise of lack of charity. Well, I tell the Mayor to read the words of Jesus in Matthew xxiii., 29-37, and see what charity Jesus showed to the leaders of His day.

He Stands for Paganism.

"Mayor Gaynor stands for paganism. We had supposed the world long ago had outgrown Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius and other old pagans of doubtful moral standard."

The Rev. Mr. Hess declared that the suicide of Gen. Nogi and his wife furnished a shocking example of stoic paganism—an illustration of the reversion toward paganism which is seen in all countries to-day. He believed, he said, that behind the General's death was melancholia as the cause.

"Attempts have been made to justify his deed," he continued, "but only explanations have been given. You cannot justify a reversion to a paganism of 2,000 years ago, a paganism which Japan is supposed to have outgrown. What difference is there between the suicide of Cato and that of Nogi? From the Christian standpoint, every suicide is the act of a quietter."

The speaker told of some of the causes that drive men and women in Western civilization to end their lives, and pointed out that the Japanese General was driven by none of these motives. He expressed the belief that supreme devotion was not the cause of his suicide, though he said one could sympathize with those who attempted to show it was the primary motive for his act. These attempts, he added, have failed utterly, and the suicide shows that Japan is still pagan.

"The truth is that Nogi, a pagan, had not risen to Christian standards," he said. "His deed was only that of a selfish quitter. Harsh words are not intended, though the plain truth involves the use of harsh words. Being a pagan, his Emperor was more or less his god. He is said to have felt that his services were no longer needed. A selfish, if devoted, point of view. The real way to have served his Emperor would have been to serve his fellow-men.

"His deed may be a pagan way of teaching patriotism, but the Christian way is in service. It is cowardly, as well as unchristian, to quit a life of service. The extremely impressive Shinto ceremony goes to show there is nothing especially Christian about ritualistic ceremonies. The heathen had them long before the Christian. They were old 2,000 years ago.

"The old soldier may have been in accord with the standards of old Japan, but that is not saying much. Nogi's suicide was the result of melancholia. Forget service, neglect the Church and the battle for righteousness, and you are on the way to suicide."

BISHOP BLESSES THE FLAG.

Represents Cardinal Farley in Welcoming Bohemian Catholics.

Cardinal Farley was too fatigued yesterday afternoon to go to the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in East Sixty-first Street, where he had promised to meet Bohemian Catholics and extend them welcome to New York. So when the local society of young men, with their banner in Bohemian, arrived at Lexington Avenue in a procession 200 strong, they were met by Auxiliary Bishop Cusack, who extended the Cardinal's greetings.

The service at the church consisted of the blessing of the American flag. The church was filled. After the service delegates to the number of ninety, and many of the men of the local parish, proceeded to the lecture room of the school, and there received a second address of welcome from the Bishop.

Catholic Charities Conference.

Every phase of charitable activity will be discussed at the National Conference of Catholic Charities in Washington during the week beginning next Sunday. Delegates from the principal cities in the United States will be in attendance. President Taft will receive the conference at the White House. All of the sessions will be held at the Catholic University, and will begin with solemn mass at that institution on Sunday next. The celebrant will be the Right Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, Bishop of Pittsburgh. In the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee, and in the evening a public meeting, at which Gen. John A. Johnson, Acting President of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia, will welcome the conference to that city.

FINDS SCHOOL HEADS DOING CLERKS' WORK

High-Salaried Men Obliged to Use Most of Their Time Answering Simple Questions.

WANTS INFORMATION BUREAU

Investigator for Board of Estimate Reports on Letters Received at Superintendents' Offices.

As the result of an investigation undertaken by W. A. Averill, the investigator loaned by the Bureau of Municipal Research to the School Inquiry Committee of the Board of Estimate, the former body made public yesterday a statement criticising the present manner in which the clerical work of the Department of Education is handled. With Principals, Supervisors, and other high-salaried teachers, the report declares, the greatest unsolved problem before the public school authorities is "the utilization of the teaching power of the best teachers after they have been promoted to high positions."

"One of New York's Associate Superintendents, who receives $6,500 a year," the report says, "is sponsor for the statement that he has been kept at his desk so much with work of a purely clerical nature that he has lost touch with the schools in his charge."

According to Mr. Averill, others say that they give from 40 per cent. to 75 per cent. of their time to clerical work.

Mr. Averill even declares that the time of Supt. Maxwell himself is too much occupied with petty clerical details. In his detailed analysis of 4,000 letters received and answered in the offices of New York City's Superintendent, the investigator finds that out of 817 letters which took the time of the Superintendent, 41 per cent. could have been answered by subordinate Supervisors, while 17 per cent. of the letters written by him dealt with information which a $1,000-a-year clerk might equally well have answered.

As an example, Mr. Averill points out that the "chief executive officer of 20,000 teachers spends time necessary to write in answer to requests for information that he knows of no Protestant institutions in New York City willing to receive truants from districts outside the city; that German and Spanish are taught in the evening high schools, and that 'under the rules of the Board of Education you would not be eligible for the position to which you refer.'"

"There is absolutely no reason," continues the report, "why any clerk at $3 a day, instead of the City Superintendent at $3 an hour, could not tell applicants what the requirements are for admission to the teaching force and refer them to the normal college, training school, City College, &c., for further information." The letters described above, according to Mr. Averill, are not isolated cases, but "represent over half of the vast correspondence which is given attention by the City Superintendent himself in a city where vocational training, efficiency of teachers, part time, retardation, curriculum, and other momentous problems require special expert attention."

The same situation, according to the investigator, prevails in the offices of the eight Associate Superintendents, to whom also comes a constant stream of inquiries. An analysis of 613 letters in the office of one Associate Superintendent shows that one-half of the letters were routine communications from Principals relating to minor matters, and should have been attended to by subordinate officers.

"Of 1,700 letters in another Superintendent's office," says the report, "877 belonged elsewhere and 289 were unimportant, although perhaps unavoidable."

The report suggests that a central information bureau should be maintained, in order that this "mass of correspondence might be referred to such a bureau instead of taking from each of these $6,500 men the time required for a clerk's job."

Even without such a bureau, Mr. Averill suggests that much time might by saved by having printed forms in answer to questions which have proved recurrent every year.

"Of the first 1,000 letters examined," he says, "146 could could have been replaced by blank forms and 252 additional could have been kept out of the office of the City Superintendent by an efficient clerk. A great amount of time has been sacrificed in dictating and typewriting recurrent matters, which might have been attended to by folding a slip in an envelope and addressing it, while 52 per cent. of the letters examined could have been attended to by subordinates instead of by the highest officials in the school system."

ATTACKS MAXWELL'S REPORT.

Dr. Bachman Says Estimate of Over-Age Pupils Is Much Too Low.

Supt. Maxwell's method of figuring the percentage of elementary school pupils who are under age, of normal age, and over age is the subject of a report just handed in to the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate by Dr. Frank P. Bachman, as supplementary to his report on promotion, non-promotion, and part time. Mr. Maxwell's results, which are always summed up in his annual report, are described as "practically valueless for purposes of information, administration, or instruction." The findings of this report were foreshadowed by the findings of Dr. Horace L. Brittain of the Bureau of Municipal Research previously given out.

Chief among the objections to the calculation is the fact that the percentages are based on the pupils left in school on June 30, and leave out the thousands who drop out temporarily or permanently during the year. Estimating the over-age pupils in five elementary schools selected at random, Dr. Bachman, according to his own methods, and yet using the same standard of normal age as that preferred by Mr. Maxwell, finds 42.09 per cent. over age where Mr. Maxwell would find only 23.22 per cent. over age.

The report says:

"Only by including in his age-grade reports the children that he does and by making his age-grade reports as he does, was the City Superintendent of Schools able in 1911 to report that there had been a steady and progressive decrease 'since 1904' in the per cent. of over-age children in the grades, a decrease from 32 per cent. in 1903 to 23.3 per cent. in 1911."

Furthermore, the report holds that improvement reported was due merely to a change in the statistical method, and not to a change in the school conditions at all. The report continues:

"Until an accurate and reliable age-grade report is made no one will know what the actual age-grade conditions are in the elementary schools of the city. Until such report is made it is impossible to judge whether the schools are efficiently or inefficiently administered, to judge whether or not the materials and methods of instruction are adapted to the varying abilities and needs of the different groups of children, or to determine the number of pupils for whom special classes should be provided.

"This much is now clear, however. The age-grade reports of the City Superintendent of Schools are not only incomplete and wholly unreliable for the grades, but shed no light whatever on the age-grade conditions in the elementary schools as a whole."

ALL AMERICA is now smoking this pleasing "Turkish-blend"—must be that it gives better satisfaction. Have you had the pleasure? Simple package, so we can afford to say—20 for 15 cents.

"Distinctively Individual"

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

TO HONOR SIR ISAAC PITMAN.

Shorthand Writers In England and Here Will Celebrate Centenary.

The centenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the accepted system of shorthand now in use throughout the English-speaking world, will be commemorated Jan. 4 next. In England the preparations for the celebration of the anniversary are in the hands of a distinguished committee, with Sir Thomas Crosby, Lord Mayor of London, at its head. A committee has also been organized to fittingly observe the occasion in the United States.

The projected programme in this country will include dinners in all of the leading cities, at which speeches will be made by eminent educators and business men. Arrangements are also being made to have a commemoration medal struck, which will be sold to all those who desire a permanent souvenir of the occasion. The name of the recipient will be engraved upon the reverse side of the medal. The estimated cost of these souvenirs is placed at not more than $2 each.

Among the list of distinguished patrons who have promised to lend their financial support to a fitting celebration of Sir Isaac Pitman's birth appears the name of Andrew Carnegie. The New York committee consists of Charles M. Miller, Director of the Mount Vernon Trust Company and President of the Commercial Schools' Association; David J. George, President of the Shorthand Writers' Association of America; H. W. Hammond, member of the Faculty of St. John's College, Brooklyn, and Robert A. Kells, associate editor of Pitman's Journal.

PLAYS PRANKS IN AIRSHIP.

Beachey, Disguised as a Woman, Startles Crowd by Daring Feats.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The tipping over and rescue of eight spectators in a launch, the disabling of two hydro-aeroplanes far out in the lake, and the pranks of an aviator dressed as a woman brought Chicago's second annual aviation meet to a close to-day.

Great crowds near Grant Park on the lake front were startled to observe what appeared to be a woman diving in a biplane almost straight down from an altitude of 3,000 feet, and then, with her hands off the levers and her skirts fluttering about her face, flying as low as ten feet over the heads of the spectators. To make the scene more startling, the "woman" flew out of the course and skimmed over Michigan Avenue, sending automobiles in all directions to seek safety.

The "woman" was Lincoln Beachey, who had disguised himself for the purpose of creating a new aerial sensation for Chicago. So excited were the spectators in a launch in the harbor that they all gathered at one edge of the craft and tipped it over. They were rescued by a tug.

Beckwith Havens, while driving a hydro-aeroplane, with Stanley Twist as a passenger, had a puncture in his pontoon. Both men were picked up as they were sinking.

A. Jannus in a hydro-aeroplane had a similar accident. His machine had to be towed in.

DEATH EASIER THAN STUDY.

Barred from Promotion by Illiteracy, Bagageman Hangs Himself.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Despondent over the fact that he was unable to read or write well and consequently was unable to advance himself from the place of assistant baggageman at the Bradley Beach stotion, Austin Newman, 17 years old, hanged himself in a clump of woods west of the station. He had been missing from his home and place of employment since Wednesday night. His body was found to-day.

Newman's friends say he had often complained of his illiteracy, and this is believed to be the cause of his sucide.

New Fire Prevention Congress Date.

In order to make it possible to have a large attendance of European experts at the Fire Prevention Congress, the date has been postponed from Oct. 2 to Dec. 16. As the annual European per capita fire loss is 83 cents, against $2.50 in this country, it is desired to have as large a representation of fire prevention experts from abroad as possible, and it was found that December would be a better month in this respect than October. In connection with the congress there will be an exposition, at which the latest devices for extinguishing and preventing fires will be displayed.

Coming for Missionary Conference.

Representatives of religious and missionary organizations from all over the world will reach Lake Mohonk on Thursday for the beginning of the six days' session of the Continuation Committee, which is to carry on the work outlined at the World's Missionary Conference in Edinburgh more than two years ago. Among those to be there are the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Sir George W. Macalpin, leading layman of the Baptist Church in England; the Rev. C. C. B. Bardsley, Head Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and Count Moltke of Denmark, for many years Chamberlain of the late King of Denmark.

Special German Morning Matinees.

Dr. Baumfeld, Director of the German Theatre, in Irving Place, has arranged with the Wage Earners' Theatre League and the Theatre Centre for Schools to extend the activities of the two organizations to the German Theatre. In addition to setting aside seats for members of the two associations, it is planned to give special Saturday morning performances of classic German dramas, especially for the schools. Plays such as "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen" and "Sapho," by Grilparzer; "Iphiginie," by Goethe, and "Maria Stuart" and "Kabale und Liebe," by Schiller, will be given.

Veteran Legion ex-Commander Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Thomas J. Shannon of New York, former National Commander of the Union Veteran Legion, and in recent years principal examiner in the United States Pension Office, died here last night.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER OF FORTY-EIGHTH STREET

Black Starr and Frost

announce their removal to their new building at Fifth Avenue corner of Forty-eighth Street

ESTABLISHED 1810

EVENTS OF CONSEQUENCE THIS MONDAY MORNING AT

GIMBELS

Store Open Daily Until 6 o'Clock

The Half-Yearly Sale Of Fine SILKS
An International Economy Occasion Of Great Brilliance — Second Floor

Remarkable Display and Sale Of ORIENTAL RUGS
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Women's FOREIGN COATS
A New and Moderately-priced Collection — Third Floor

Women's TAILORED SUITS
In Smart Custom-made Styles
At $25, $29.50 and $35 — Third Floor

New and Important Offerings in
The September Sales Of CHINA, CRYSTALS And HOUSEWARES
Fifth Floor

In the SUBWAY STORE
650 Tailored Suits at $10.75
In Fall Styles for Women and Misses
Subway Balcony

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

NEW FACTORY LAWS NOW BEING DRAWN

Wagner Committee Will Hear To-day Any One Interested in Proposed Legislation.

MANY MEASURES IN HAND

Fire Dangers and Work of Women Important Among Them—Other Cities to be Heard.

The State Factory Investigating Commission, of which Senator Robert F. Wagner is Chairman, will hold the first of a series of hearings on proposed factory legislation at the trial term of the Supreme Court, in the Court House, to-day. Hearings at other parts of the State, including Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, will be held during the next few weeks, and the Commission has made it known that all persons, manufacturers as well as employes of factories, interested in proposed remedial legislation, are invited to attend the hearings and make whatever suggestions they deem fit. This is for the purpose of getting the proposed legislation in final and complete form for consideration by the Legislature at its next session.

Among the most important bills to be considered at to-day's hearing is the proposal to reorganize the State Department of Labor so as to increase its efficiency in the enforcement of labor laws and providing for branch offices in the principal cities of the State, New York, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, and such other cities as may be advisable. John Williams, the State Commissioner of Labor, has, from the outset, conceded the inadequacy of his department and is understood to approve the Commission's idea for its reorganization. Provision is made in the proposed law for the creation of an Advisory Board, which will have power to make rules and regulations aiding in the enforcement of the labor law.

Among the bills are several propositions protecting employes of factories from fire dangers by the use of fire signals, fire escapes, automatic sprinklers, and other measures for fire prevention.

The iron molders are protected by a bill requiring that passageways in foundries be of sufficient width to be safe and that they be unobstructed during the progress of casting; that smoke, steam, and gasses generated in foundries be promptly and efficiently removed by exhaust fans; that milling and cleaning of castings be done in separate rooms; that foundries be properly heated, and that provision be made for the drying of clothing, and forbidding the use of heaters which discharge smoke or gas in the workrooms and otherwise protecting them from the dangers of their trade.

Women are protected by proposed laws abolishing night work, which has been found by the commission to be injurious to their health. In some instances, the commission found husbands could not or would not work, and their only exertion was looking after the children at night while the mothers toiled.

Another bill forbids the employment of women in the making of cores where the oven in which the cores are baked is located in the same room in which the cores are made. Bills compelling both factories and mercantile establishments to provide women employes with seats with backs, are also to be discussed.

The commission has a large number of other proposed remedial measures in preparation. The commission makes it plain that the proposed bills embody recommendations submitted to the commission; are merely tentative and submitted to those interested for criticism and suggestions.

WORKERS LOSE JOBS IN INDIA.

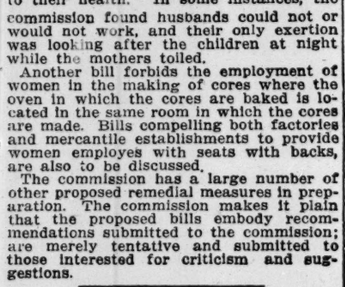
Modern Appliances Driving Out Men from Ancient Callings.

Chowder Lal, a wealthy Bengal merchant from Agra, who arrived here yesterday from the Far East on his way to England, said that the introduction of machinery into India had thrown thousands of native laborers out of employment, and they were tramping the country in all directions.

"The introduction of the electric fan in place of the old-fashioned punkah, which has been used in Indian for cenuturies," said Chowder Lal, "is an example of the harm done by the introduction of modern Western ideas and appliances into the East. The punkah wallah, that is, the man who pulls the piece of wood with canvas attached to and fro by a string and thus stirs up a breeze, starts in his calling as soon as he is able to walk, and comes of a long line of punkah wallahs, who are of a higher caste than water carriers or sweepers. By long practice he does his work mechanically. Newcomers in the East are told that these men can sleep comfortably with the punkah string tied to the big toe of their right foot, which they lift up and down slowly all night."

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



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Eases tired, aching muscles and gives restful support to the arch of the foot; strengthens a *weak* arch, and relieves and prevents "flat-foot."

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PUPILS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

Boys and Girls in E. 14th St. Object to the Transfer of Their Principal.

The pupils of Public School 19, both boys and girls, at 344 East Fourteenth Street, have declared they will go on a strike to-day if on the opening of school they find that their Principal, J. B. T. Demarest, has been removed. They heard several days ago that Mr. Demarest, who had been Principal of the school for ten years, and to whom they were much attached, was to be transferred to another school. They held a meeting and voted to strike if the Principal was transferred.

They wrote in pink and blue chalk on the outside walls of the school signs which read:

"We are going to strike to-morrow. We want Demarest or nobody."

One of the boys said yesterday:

"We don't want any Principal here but Mr. Demarest. He always treated us right and helped us a lot with our athletic teams. Our parents have told us that if we don't behave and go to school tomorrow the Truant Officer will get after us, but that doesn't scare us a bit. We have got to show the Board of Education that we are not going to let Mr. Demarest go without a fight."

Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell said yesterday that he had not heard that the pupils had threatened to strike. Mr. Demarest, he said, had requested to be transferred to Public School 184, in West 116th Street, but that the request, he believed, had not been fully acted upon.

"Unless Mr. Demarest is ill," Mr. Maxwell said, "he will be on duty at the school to-morrow."

Mr. Demarest was out of town yesterday, but it was learned he was not in favor of the plans of his pupils to strike on his account.

CHURCHGOERS DODGE SHOTS

Williamsburg Crowd Roughly Handles Italian Fugitive Before Police Arrive.

John Spinnano, an Italian, who lives at 11 Jackson Street, Williamsburg, tried hard yesterday to shoot Larry Demarco of 112 Jackson Street, opposite the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Union Avenue and North Seventh Street, and during a chase which followed a large number of persons on their way to the Church of the Annunciation, North Fifth and Havemeyer Streets, narrowly escaped being struck by bullets.

Before Spinnano was taken into custody by the police he was roughly handled by an angry crowd. Demarco escaped harm. Spinnano was held in $2,500 bail.

Driven to Suicide by Rheumatism.

Mrs. Catherine J. Mills, 43 years old, of Farmers Avenue and Alen Street, St. Albans, Queens, committed suicide at her home yesterday by shooting herself in the head with a revolver. Her husband, Stephen, a clerk, was in another room with his daughter when he heard the report of the revolver, and he rushed into his wife's room and found her lying on the floor with a bulet wound in her right temple. Mrs. Mills had been in poor health recently. Her husband was at a loss to explain his wife's deed except that she could no longer bear the pains of rehumatism.

PIANOMAKERS CALL A STRIKE FOR TO-DAY

Non-Union Men Will Join in Demand for More Pay and Closed Shops, Organizers Declare.

10,000 MEN IN THE TRADE

Principal Issue Is Said to be the Refusal of the Manufacturers to Recognize the Union.

By a vote of 349 to 70 the pianomakers, at a meeting of delegates representing all the shops in this city, yesterday in New Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, declared a general strike of the pianomakers throughout the city, to go into effect this morning. The meeting was held under the auspices of the International Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Makers' Union, and the question of going on strike was debated for several hours before the strike vote was taken.

The strike will affect all the piano firms in the city and the department stores which manufacture pianos. There are some 10,000 union and non-union pianomakers in this city, and the leaders of the union predicted last evening that the strike order would be obeyed throughout the city, both by union and non-union workers. This will be the first general strike of pianomakers in many years.

Though the employers had not notified the union that they would fight for an open shop, it was gathered from their attitude that their principal stand would be against the recognition of the union. It was said that some of the employers had advanced wages to their employes, but would not confer with representatives of the union, and that the open-shop system prevailed generally in the trade.

Thomas Cabosino was Chairman at yesterday's meeting, and any reference to a strike was applauded, especially by the young men at the meeting, which was called to take action on the replies of the piano manufacturers to an ultimatum sent to them early last week, giving them until Saturday to reply to a demand for an increase in wages of 15 per cent., failing which a general strike was to take place.

Before the strike vote was taken the meeting was addressed by H. C. Keating, Special Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who declared that the pianomakers should stand out for their demands, and not enter into any compromise. Charles Dold, President of the Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Makers' International Union, who will be the strike leader, spoke to the same effect.

Infant Mortality Record.

The Babies' Welfare Association reports little change in the infant mortality record in this city since last week. There were 313 deaths of babies under 1 year old last week, an improvement of only 1 over the week before, but 11 less than in the corresponding week last year. The Borough of Manhattan shows the best gain, having 138 deaths, against 162 in the same week last year. There are still more than 17,000 babies registered at the milk stations.

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Fall Sack Suits $18 to $50.
Fall Overcoats $16 to $42.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

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And you will surely bag some big game.

Over six thousand deer and three hundred moose were taken out in six weeks last year. This year they are more plentiful than ever, while if you care for partridge shooting, reports tell us that nowhere in the country are they so abundant.

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INDIANS GET LIQUOR.

Many Joints in Old Indian Territory Open for the Campaign.

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 22.—Complaint is made by Federal revenue officers that more liquor is being drunk among the Indians of what was formerly Indian Territory than ever before in their experience. The warm campaign that is being waged this year in Oklahoma is responsible for the condition, for politicians wish to make use of the love of the lower-class Indians for strong drink, and, moreover, are afraid to oppose the so-called "jointists," who are making large profits out of the traffic.

Under the old Federal law, which still holds in the Indian district, it is a criminal offense even to possess intoxicants within the limits of the old territory. The people of the State cannot vote this territory wet, and the residents of it refuse to aid in repealing the prohibition law for the other parts of the State, since they cannot share in the freedom. The result has been a strong sentiment among certain elements for evasion of the law.

All sorts of devices are used to introduce the liquor from other States. In one case a trained pack mule was found which would carry liquor over a certain route and stop at the houses of customers. The mule and his load were confiscated, but ownership could not be proved. Coffins, kegs within kegs, various kinds of cases containing other goods, have been used for the concealment of whisky. In some cases women have been the carriers of the liquor. Intoxicants have also been manufactured in the restricted district, and most of these are highly poisonous. The Federal officers have done all in their power to stop the traffic, but in view of the attitude of local officials, have not been able to do much.

TOBACCO GROWN IN IDAHO.

Dry Climate May Yield a New Fine Quality for the Smoker.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 22.—A new brand of tobacco for cigar wrappers may be developed as the result of experiments which have shown that the leaf can be grown in Idaho on a profitable basis, and that excellent facilities for curing are offered by the dry climate. The experiment has been made in Boisé Valley by a Minneapolis seed firm which had much to do with the development of tobacco growing in Wisconsin in recent years. Under irrigation a fine field of tobacco has been developed this season in Boisé Valley. State agricultural officials are convinced that the practicability of the crop here has been proved.

"The chief pest of the tobacco plant is the tobacco worm," says Prof. J. W. Jones of the State Immigration Bureau, in speaking of the crop. "It is believed that the cool nights in Idaho will prevent pupation and there will be fewer worms to bother the plants. This fact has been demonstrated with other pests.

"In the humid regions where tobacco is grown it is necessary to erect expensive drying and curing buildings. The building is opened during drying weather and closed during damp or rainy weather, which, of course, interferes with the process. In Idaho we can absolutely control moisture conditions, thus developing a uniformly high quality of leaf. With almost no humidity here, fungi will not thrive. Growth and ripening may be entirely controlled through methods of cultivation and by applying or withholding irrigation water.

"The only lacking elements of plant food in the Idaho soils for growing tobacco are nitric nitrogen and organic humus and which are readily supplied by ploughing under alfalfa, clover, and other of our lesuminous plants."

TO CONNECT PARK SYSTEMS.

Queens and Brooklyn to Consider a New Auto Highway.

Borough President Steers of Brooklyn and Borough President Connolly of Queens will meet within a day or so to consider a proposal to build an auto highway between the park system of Brooklyn and the park system of Queens. The proposed road will give direct connection with the Long Island Motor Parkway.

Agents of the Motor Parkway have been negotiating for land in the Borough of Queens to extend that highway from its president terminus at William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, estate at Deepdale, on the borders of Queens Borough, to the Forest Park Driveway, in the heart of Queens. The plan now proposed, if successfully carried through, will mean a direct connection to Brooklyn and all the important seaside resorts. It will also give automobilists of Manhattan and Brooklyn direct connection with Garden City, Long Beach, the Rockaways, and other important places on Long Island.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR OUSTED.

Not the Mayor, but the Queensboro Bridge Plaza Frankfurter Man.

William J. Gaynor has been dispossessed. Not the Mayor of New York City, but the frankfurter and hot-corn man at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza in Long Island City, who claims a distant relationship with the Mayor.

Gaynor had been occupying quarters in the John L. Klages Building, near the plaza, in the capacity of caretaker. There he stored his sauerkraut barrels, his uncooked frankfurters, and his pots and kettles. On Saturday the Queens County Republican organization executed a lease with Mr. Klages for part of the building for headquarters during the campaign. The Republican managers were unwilling to take Gaynor and his frankfurter outfit along with the building, and so he was told to move out. He did so as the Republicans moved in.

In this emergency Gaynor expects to write to the other William J. Gaynor at the City Hall and seek permission to establish himself on some of the city property near by. He says he is sure the Mayor will not turn down a namesake.

PATERSON'S BIG FOOD SHOW.

Gov. Wilson Will Open It and the Proceeds Will Go to Charity.

One of the most novel and largest industrial and food exhibitions ever held in the East will open on Nov. 11 in the Auditorium in Paterson, N. J., under the auspices of the Business Men's League of that city. Gov. Wilson has accepted an invitation to open the exposition officially, and it is expected that it will attract 100,000 visitors to Paterson during the week in which it is in progress. The receipts each day will be distributed equally among a list of selected charitable institutions and organizations. The opening day will be known as Hospital Day, and the proceeds will be divided among the General, St. Joseph's Miriam Barnert, and Tuberculosis Hospitals. The second day's receipts will go to the Young Women's Christian Association, and the receipts of other days will be donated to the Passaic County Children's Home, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and other beneficiaries, to be announced later.

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Wonderful Values in Suits

at $10

There was a time, and not so long ago, when even we wouldn't believe it possible to sell such suits as these at $10—"and that's going some," for Brill Stores have always been Pioneers of Popular Price value giving.

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at $15

With more downright good clothes value in them than a lifetime's buying of clothes would lead you to suppose could be put into suits that $15 can buy. All new Fall styles and fabrics, of course.

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Test weather soon here!

The kind of weather which separates all heating equipment into two classes—ours and the other kind—will soon be here. The *test* days are close at hand. That's the time when every advertising statement we ever made is to be again and again proved true by the perfect *performance* of each of the many thousand outfits of

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

WEATHER FORECAST: MORE COLD
ZERO WEATHER TOMORROW
6th COLD SNAP THIS MONTH
SNOW FOLLOWED BY FREEZING
CONTINUED COLD WITH HIGH WIND
NO RELIEF IN SIGHT 16° BELOW
STILL COLDER NO RELIEF
BIG STORM DUE
BLIZZARD TOMORROW
HAIL AND SNOW ON WAY HERE

Weather that builds high our heating reputation

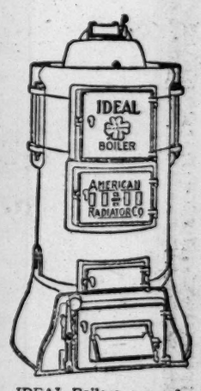
Repeated tests under zero and high-windy weather conditions make strongest advocates of every buyer of an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators. Better get ready *now* to be an advocate, rather than to be "preached at" for not preparing to have your indoor temperature under perfect control by means of one of these world-famous heating outfits—to flood with Summer softness, at the turn of a valve, your home, store, office, school, church, etc.—in country or city.

Divide the cost of an IDEAL-AMERICAN outfit by the many, many years of service it will give you, and you will be surprised to find how little you really pay for this great heating value. For instance:—One of these outfits, costing, say $200, and lasting only 25 years, would represent an investment of just $8 a year. As there is no reason why IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators will not last as long as the building, say 50 years or more, the outlay would only be $4 a year, or less.

A No. 4121 IDEAL Boiler and 420 sq. feet of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $200, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

The saving of a few tons of coal a year, which these outfits usually easily bring about, will pay a handsome yearly profit on this ideal heating outfit—to say nothing of the other savings, comforts and health protection. No one can therefore afford to continue the waste and nuisances of old-fashioned heating. Do not wait to build a new home, but enjoy comfort and content in the present one. No tearing up partitions or floors, nor disturbing old heating equipment until ready to put fire in the new.

Sizes for all classes of buildings—smallest to largest—in town or country. The prominent architects and heating engineers all recommend exclusively the IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiator. They cost no more than inferior apparatus. Accept no substitute. Ask for free book, "Ideal Heating"—tells much you ought to know.



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We have also brought out the first genuinely practical, automatic, durable Vacuum Cleaner. ALL the dirt and trash is drawn from the rooms through small iron suction pipes leading to big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. Attach hose to iron suction pipe opening in baseboard of any room, turn an electric button to start the machine in cellar, and with a few gentle strokes of the hollow, magical ARCO WAND, you instantly and thoroughly clean carpets, rugs, floor, walls, ceiling, draperies, moldings, mattresses, drawers, corners, crevices, etc. Put with ease into any old or new dwelling or building. Costs little monthly for electricity to run. Ask for catalog of ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner.

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DRAPERY RICHNESS IN NEW FASHIONS

Swirling Folds and Loops in Supple Material Mark Latest Paris Creations.

HATS SMALL, MOSTLY PLUSH

Abundant Cloth in Gowns a Reaction from Previous Modes and Concession to Manufacturers.

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—It is the common verdict that, despite a few incidents, Paris clothes are lovely. They have gotten away from certain ugly and exaggerated lines, and, although they undoubtedly reveal the figure, they do so according to a graceful method. One now begins to see the clothes on Americans and a few Frenchwomen, instead of on the mannequins, and the exhibition is decidedly interesting.

The suits of which I have warned you—the full, long coats and wide belts which Paquin is showing—have not been attempted, but one sees all the new draped skirts, the high neck at the back, the slim, V-shaped opening in front, and the Medici collar. One is also beginning to see the new Cheruit gowns, with their wide panels, like a stole, in the back and the sash girdle that ties across the stole below the waist line.

The Americans admit the grace and beauty of everything, but they are dubious about the manipulation of so much drapery in the hands of those not entirely great, and they realize that we are in for a season of swirling folds and loops in supple material.

You know it is one thing to see a series of gowns exploited by professionals, and quite another thing to see them worn by women who do not make a profession in clothes. The former are trained to walk, to pose, to exhibit to its best advantage every line that the designer intends to make fashionable, whereas the average woman has no such training.

The Americans have also decided that, while the new fashions are no more suitable for stout women than they have been for three years, yet too abundant curves or ill-drawn lines can be better hidden by drapery than by the severe tightness which we have struggled for or against.

I wonder if the use of so much cloth in new frocks, suits, and wraps is not, after all, a concession to the manufacturers by the dressmakers?

It is a reasonable supposition, I think, and one that works for good in many ways. It gives thousands of the unemployed work to do, creates fashion, and therefore adds to the coffers of the dressmakers, produces a general cheerfulness in the cloth trade, and falls heavily only on those who make their own clothes and can't compromise on cloth.

It is odd that the very people, that is, the class revealed daily, buying ready-to-wear clothes, were the only ones, as a class, who did not jump at the economy of wearing narrow skirts and jackets. The woman who bought clothes never found their prices decreased because of the scarcity of material employed.

One of the alluring places to see the new clothes in Paris is at the Château de Madrid, which is the old palace of Francis I., turned into a tea garden. It is true the pre-Catalan is more popular and nearer the city, but the Frenchwomen go to the former place, and a few smart Americans.

Last season at both these places one only saw narrow, plain skirts and peasant bodices, with elbow sleeves and huge hats. To-day one sees skirts gathered at the waist, looped and swirled about the hips and knees, and narrowed to twenty inches at the ankles. Bodices are surplice, armholes are three inches lower than usual, necks are covered to the hair at the back and bare, or seemingly so, to the bust in front, and sleeves almost cover the knuckles of the hand. Hats are very small, even when they have brims, and show only the waved locks, which entirely conceal the ears.

Add to the costume a pair of high-heeled slippers of black kid with immense oval steel buckles in front, and you see the general style of every well-turned out woman who steps out of a motor car in the garden of chestnut and linden trees. Many are wearing those quaint and comfortable little hats that Suzanne Talbot has made the fashion. They are like little bonnets, with narrow brims cocked up at impertinent angles. The trimming consists of two fantasies, so casually placed at the back that they remind one of the feathered darts that children throw at objects. There seems to be no art in adjusting them until you try the trick yourself.

Here steps out a French girl, dressed in the manner of an American, in a suit that "our own" instantly realized as available for home street wear. It is decidedly new, and has one of the long coats, which will surely displace the short ones. The fabric is a soft mottled tweed in dull stripes, with gray as the dominating tone. The skirt is narrow at the ankles and frankly full at the waist. Think of tweed, gathered to a two-inch belt, and you will have some idea of the size of the waist measurements these days. The skirt is fastened down the front with huge imitation ivory buttons.

The coat reaches to the knees, and has revers that reach well below the waist and lap below the bust. There are three of these immense buttons, and two big pockets that are also buttoned through envelope flaps. The gray suede slippers had patent-leather vamps and heels with suede buckles, and the stockings were of matched gray silk.

In the hat was the final touch of distinction. It was of gray silk beaver, the long-haired kind, the brim lined with taupé satin, and the crown embroidered at the sides with daring motifs in green, black, and white double silk floss.

You may remember that I wrote before about the prevalence of plush hats. No one seems to want any other kind, and the long-haired beaver is just an expensive semblance of plush.

It is a very seductive picture on these September afternoons at the Château de Madrid—these gayly gowned modern women taking their places under the trees as substitutes for that set that Francis I. gathered about him in these gardens. The salamanders which look down from the façade must be philosophers when they think how alike human nature is through the centuries, and they must shiver as they hear the orchestra play "In the Shadows" to this mundane set, who soon must go to the shadow to join Anne of Brittany and those who laughed and loved here with her under the chestnuts and the lindens.

POOR RACING PROSPECTS.

Outlook for Columbus Grand Circuit Meet Very Discouraging.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 22.—Prospects for the opening of the Grand Circuit two-weeks' race meet here to-morrow are extremely discouraging. A steady rain for twenty hours has put the track in miserable shape, but if it ceases by morning and the sun shines the course may be put in shape, although it will be very heavy and fast time impossible. In case the races are postponed the Monday's card will be run off Tuesday.

The opening day programme has four races scheduled, among them being two stake races. The Board of Trade Stake for 2:07 pacers, and valued at $3,000, is the opener. The Hartman Hotel Stake follows, and is valued at $5,000. Joe Patchen II. is the favorite in this race. In case the track is extremely heavy it is doubtful if this sensational pacer will rule as favorite when the books open. The 2:10 trot and 2:12 pace follow in order.

L. C. Kinney of Bushnell, Neb., owner and driver of Impetuous Palmer, one of the money winners in the colt race at Detroit, has protested the victory of Anna Axme. Mr. Kinney says Anna Axme is four years old. He plans to tie up the winning of Anna Axme here if that horse wins any money in the pacing division of the Horse Review Futurity.

Didapp Under Arrest.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 22.—Interrupted while giving an interview to a newspaper reporter, Juan Pedro Didapp was arrested here to-day by Secret Service men. Didapp's arrest was on a warrant issued in San Antonio some wkeeks ago, charging violation of neutrality during the former Vasquez Gomez revolutionary movement.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as is issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday, increasing easterly winds.

South Carolina—Rain Monday. Tuesday probably rain; increasing easterly winds.

Georgia—Rain Monday. Tuesday clearing; increasing east and southeast winds.

Florida—Rain Monday. Tuesday rain in the Peninsula, rain in northwest portion; increasing east and southeast winds over the Peninsula, and high east to north winds over northwest portion.

Alabama—Rain Monday. Tuesday fair; brisk to high east to north winds.

Mississippi—Fair in northern, rain in southern portion Monday. Tuesday fair; brisk and probably high northeast winds.

Louisiana—Fair in northern and western, rain in southeast portion Monday. Tuesday fair; brisk northerly winds, probably high over southeast portion.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday. Moderate northerly winds.

Utah, Western Texas, and Oklahoma—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Arkansas—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

Tennessee—Cloudy in western, probably rain in eastern portion Monday. Tuesday f

Kentucky—Fair in western, cloudy eastern portion Monday; Tuesday probabl fair.

Ohio—Cloudy Monday, preceded by rain in eastern portion. Tuesday fair, light to moderate variable winds.

Indiana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, light to moderate variable winds, mostly westerly.

Illinois—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate variable winds, mostly westerly.

Michigan and Wisconsin—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday, moderate westerly winds.

Minnesota—Cloudy and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate west and northwest winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy and cooler.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Cloudy and cooler Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

Kansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy and cooler.

SMALL BOYS FLOCK TO BASEBALL SERVICE

Youths Not Noted for Piety Turn Out to See the Giants at Church.

A MORAL IN THEIR LIVES

Good Players Provide a Lesson in Clean Living and Grit, Dr. Reisner Says, in Annual Sermon.

There were no vacant seats in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street last night when the Rev. Dr. Christian A. Reisner preached his annual baseball sermon in the presence of five of the Giants. In fact, there were no seats to be had some time before the sermon began. There were numberless small boys in the church, who, it was said, had not attended a service before in some months. Other small boys threatened at times to block the doors of the edifice, so great was their desire to catch a glimpse of their baseball favorites as they appeared in everyday life.

"You're Out" was the title of Dr. Reisner's sermon, but there were references to the occasion made all through the service. Half-tone portraits of Christy Mathewson were presented to every member of the congregation. This is the third year that Dr. Reisner has conducted such a service. He is an enthusiastic baseball "fan."

The Giants who attended the service were Wilson, Herzog, Fletcher, Snodgrass, and Becker. Dr. Reisner read a letter from Billy Sunday in which the evangelist, who is an ex-ball player, greeted the Giants, and told them that they had earned the pennant. At the end of his letter he said: "When it comes to the world series I will be plugging for the Giants to bring home the flag."

The Value of Baseball.

"Millions play baseball weekly in the United States," said Dr. Reisner in his sermon. "Many millions more get outdoor air and relief from suicide-making depression by getting out of doors and out of themselves by watching a game or the scoreboards before a newspaper office. Every sane thinker must rejoice in the large good that baseball is doing in the country. No honest player need be ashamed of his business. He is doing limitless good. He must see to it that the game is not dragged down by commercialism, gambling, crookedness, or bad living.

"Few men have as much influence in morals by their example as baseball men. Every young fellow in the country is worshipping them, and as Billy Sunday wrote me they may lift others by testifying to the fact that their success is due to clean living.

"No gritty player wants to be put out. That is why he wants to 'fight' the umpire. Johnny Evers told me that he played better after he had had a scrap with the umpire. Old age may gradually put a regular player into the minor leagues, but that is legitimate, and if he is on the square he will have stored up friendships and memories that will make the days rich. But many get put out in a game, and put out of the playing permanently when it might have been avoided. That is equally true in life's game, and so we might study causes together. We do not want to hear the cry from life's umpire, 'You're out!'

"Paul would have been a good baseball enthusiast. He was interested in all athletic sports of his day, and used them as illustrations to carry his truth. He feared that after preaching to others he might be a castaway that is called 'out' in the end. He played to win. That is what we must do. The being put out is due to certain things.

"Overanxiety is one cause. Tinker told me that players got out most commonly by looking ahead and seeing too many chances for loss. A fretter was cured by writing down all the things he was afraid might happen. When he had three hundred he checked and found that not a single one had really happened.

"Undertraining causes others to lose out. Tinker said to me: 'Many men fail because they cannot get their bodies and brains together. The body is not trained to obey the quick messages of the brain. Many men get too wise to be alert. They quit practice and settle into a self-satisfied poise. Players must be on the job every minute and be getting ready by every deed and thought.'

The Cause of Some Failures.

"Evers said to me: 'Men lack ambition. They do not keep their eyes open and their brains working.' One of the most widely known and highly respected newspaper writers said to me: 'Many pitchers have plenty of "stuff," but they have not practiced enough to "deliver" it. I think that is the trouble with the two very high priced fellows who have not made good recently. They have talent, but they 'loaf.' They do not get the snap which puts control of the ball into their hands.

"Think of Meyers so eager to keep in form that when his foot lames he will not stop. Mr. O'Brien tells me that the Indian would sit in a rocking chair while 'Matty' pitched practice balls at him. Think also what ball control this means. That is a lesson so many young men learn too late. Sleepless vigilance is always necessary. The greatest temptations come to the baseball player because he has so much time to loaf. From 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 2 o'clock the next day he has nothing to do. Then is when he gets into bad habits that put him on the toboggan slide for a permanent 'out,' or 'sap' him so that he cannot win at the next game. Loafing not only stagnates and stiffens the powers, but also opens doors of temptation. Be prepared to meet any emergency. 'Get busy.' Keep at the task. Look forward and prepare for the tests to come. Be trained up to the minute.

"J. E. Sullivan, President of the A. A. U. and universally loved, gave me these five rules as binding on the successful ball player or athlete: 'Don't drink, use tobacco, or dissipate. Go to bed early and eat wholesome food.' He added that even ball players hurt their profession and their success by swearing. Foul talk, he added, disgusted a crowd and lost sympathy.

"I have talked with many men on various teams. I have not found one but who was religiously trained, and many of them were members of the church. 'Matty' has a contract exempting him from Sunday playing, and was trained in a Baptist college. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Tinker, Sheckard, Fletcher, Wilson, Huggins, Herzog, and several others were brought up as Methodists. Snodgrass attends the Presbyterian Church regularly in the Winter, while Crandall goes to the United Brethren. Becker was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, as was Reulbach. Marquard told me that he was a member of the Lutheran Church and absolutely never touched liquor and only used tobacco by chewing while pitching. Fletcher takes the same stand, but cuts out tobacco wholly. Murray, Doyle, Archer, Evers, and a number more are Catholics.

"Play the game of life with the same thought of doing your best and no matter what the score is at the end the Great Umpire will pronounce you 'safe.'"

MEMORY GONE, IN HOSPITAL.

Well Dressed Man Asks Doctors to Help Him Find Out Who He Is.

A well-dressed man, seemingly some 25 years old, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night and asked to see one of the doctors. Dr. Phillips was called, and the man told the doctor that he had been wandering about the city all yesterday trying to find out who he was. Dr. Phillips talked with the man a few minutes, and then called in some of the other physicians, who examined him. After several of the doctors had questioned the man, Dr. Phillips came to the conclusion that he was sincere and was suffering from a partial or total lapse of memory. He was taken to one of the wards and will be examined again this morning.

Dr. Phillips said that many tests were employed to bring back the man's memory without success. The patient has dark hair, eyes and complexion, and wore a dark suit of excellent material. He wore a black derby hat with the name of a Holyoke, Mass., hat manufacturer. In an inside pocket he carried a wallet containing a considerble sum of money. In answer to some of the questions put to him by Dr. Phillips he said he had spent much of yesterday at the Bronx Zoo, and had been wandering around the city.

THOUGHT GIBSON A BACHELOR

Mrs. Szabo Didn't Know He Had a Wife, Visitor Tells Mrs. Stearn.

Officials interested in the prosecution of Burton W. Gibson, the lawyer, now in the county jail at Goshen, N. Y., waiting a hearing on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Rosina Menschik Szabo, his client, have heard a story of a woman, declaring a dislike for Gibson, who has visited at least one witness for the prosecution. Mrs. Albert Stearn, who bought Mrs. Szabo's furniture, and who lived in the same house as the dead woman, is the witness visited by this woman. She said yesterday that the apparent cause for her visitor's coming was to obtain a crêpe de chine dressing gown that Mrs. Szabo once owned, and which she thought might now be in Mrs. Stearn's possession.

Mrs. Stearn said this woman called upon her either Thursday or Friday. She describes her as heavy built, about 5 feet 5 inches tall, and of dark eyes and hair, streaked with gray. This woman introduced herself to Mrs. Stearn, who now lives at 229 East Thirty-fifth Street, as a great friend of Mrs. Szabo, whom she had known for years.

"What is your name?" Mrs. Stearn inquired.

"I won't tell you my name," replied her visitor. "I refuse it for reasons best known to myself."

She said that she understood that Mrs. Stearn bought some of Mrs. Szabo's things, and being assured that she had the visitor said she was anxious to get a crêpe de chine dressing gown that Mrs. Szabo had. She was much disappointed when told that Mrs. Stearn did not have it, and remarked that it must have been in one of the trunks Gibson took away. She knew Gibson, she said, and disliked him. Gibson always went out when she called. She said that Mrs. Szabo thought Gibson a bachelor.

Once, she said, she called, and as she went in the front door she saw Gibson going out the back door. She found Mrs. Szabo very much agitated. She reported Mrs. Szabo as saying:

"That man has been on his knees making love to me. I do not love him and I am afraid of him."

Mrs. Stearn did not remember ever having seen the woman call on Mrs. Szabo, and it was when she began to tell of her frequent visits that Mrs. Stearn asked:

"Are you the woman who used to visit Mrs. Szabo, carrying a dress suit case?"

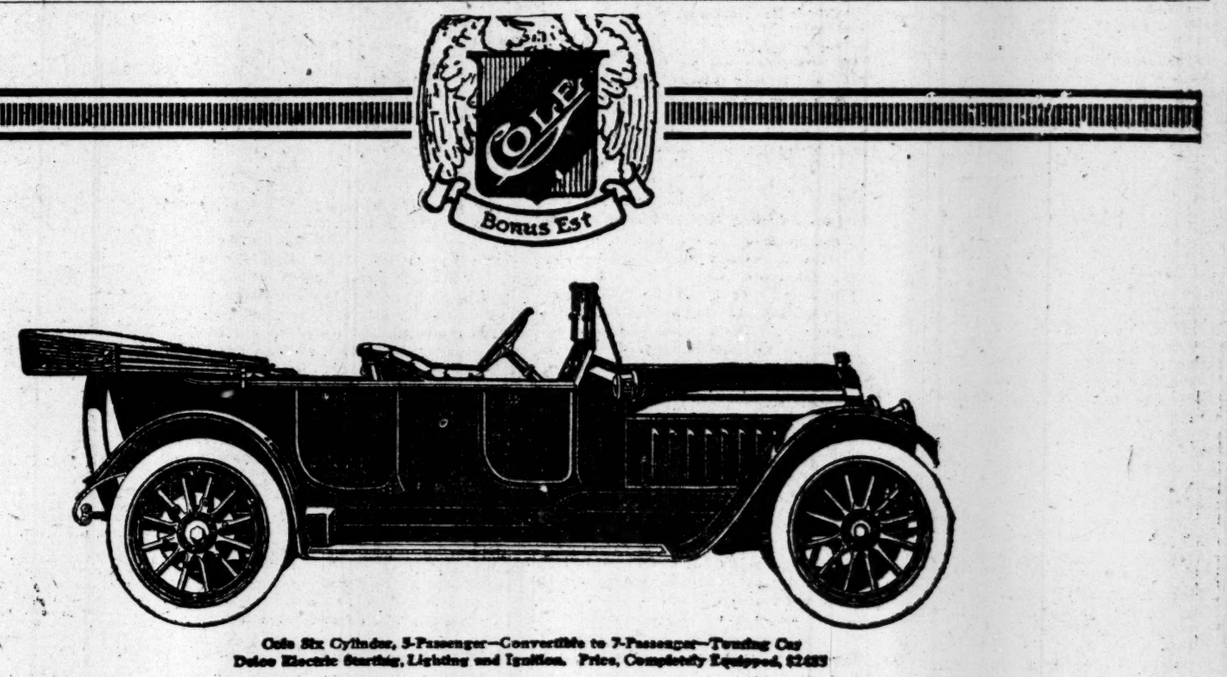
The woman said she was, and then Mrs. Stearn remembered having heard of the caller, but never having seen her because her visits to her neighbor were at night.

"Well, if you are the woman who called with the dress suit case," she said, "the detectives are looking for you. They have been asking about you and want to meet you."

At that, she said, her visitor's demeanor changed, and she appeared to be in fear. She made a very sudden departure.

Robert H. Elder, Gibson's counsel, visited the prisoner yesterday with a stenographer, and spent much of the day with his client. Upon his return to his home in Brooklyn last night, Mr. Elder said that he had been more favorably impressed with the accused lawyer than on his first visit to him. He said he had a long talk with Gibson, and was sure his client had a good case.

Mr. Elder was asked a number of questions as to the defense, but he would not talk of his case or forecast the defense.



Cole Six Cylinder, 5-Passenger—Convertible to 7-Passenger—Touring Car
Delco Electric Starting, Lighting and Ignition. Price, Completely Equipped, $2485

ANNOUNCING SERIES EIGHT

COLE

THREE CHASSIS

COLE "60"—Six Cylinders

132-inch wheel base, tires 37x4½, Delco electric starting, lighting and ignition, completely equipped, $2485. This car is large, rangy and luxurious—it will hold its own on the long, grinding tour with any car, regardless of price, and a more beautiful car was never built.

COLE "50"—Four Cylinders

122-inch wheel base, tires 36x4, Delco electric starting, lighting and ignition, completely equipped, $1985. This car is framed on the lines of the 122-inch wheel base Series Seven Cole, which placed the Cole in such an enviable position among motor cars. Like the Six, it doffs its bonnet to no car built.

COLE "40"—Four Cylinders

116-inch wheel base, tires 36x4, Delco electric starting, lighting and ignition, fully equipped, $1685. This car is for the man or woman who wants just a slightly smaller car—without any sacrifice in quality. It is just as stylish and as well powered in proportion to its weight as the larger Coles—merely a trifle smaller—that's all.

YOU said—"When I find a gasoline motor car my wife can start *every time* from the driver's seat *by simply pressing an electric button*—I'll buy it then and there." And just to prove that we have kept in touch with your wishes, permit us to quote you a little further. "There's no use taking up my time and yours—*I've finally decided what I want in a motor car.*

"I want a powerful, silent motor—a car that I can light all around from the driver's seat, by electric buttons. I must have three-point suspension, oversize tires, long wheel base, unit power plant, enclosed valves, Timken full floating rear axle, demountable rims, Gemmer steering gear, Delco unit starting, lighting and ignition system—no experiments for me—in fact, nothing but *standard* proven construction and equipment throughout. In the tonneau there must be lots of sprawl room and deep upholstering.

"I also want a speedometer on the dash, right under my eye, together with starting and lighting switch, sight oil-feed and carburetor air adjustment. I want a gasoline pressure tank in the rear, with sight gauge and air pump, gear driven by motor, augmented by auxiliary air hand pump, and a running-board not cluttered up with traps. You know what I want—a car to *use*, not to *support*. Furthermore, I only want to buy *one* car, and such a car as I have described above will save me buying a second car—an electric for my family. And now to price—if you can sell me this car at a price my *business* judgment can endorse, I'm your customer."

All right, we've agreed to every one of your demands—we have taken you absolutely at your word—the name of the car you specify is the COLE. Read again the Cole specifications you have named above and then send for

FREE—A 64-Page Education on All Types of Gasoline Driven Motor Cars—Write Today

The Cole Blue Book is just what you want and need—it is packed from cover to cover with money-saving information—besides it enables you to spot the inferior car at sight. No man can ever hand you a mechanical "lemon" after you have read the Cole Blue Book. This book is not confined to information about the Cole. It handles the subject of automobile construction in a broad, truthful way; gives you specific information regarding motor cars in general and you are welcome to it no matter what kind of a car you drive. Once you get this book in your hands you wouldn't part with it for $50—because it will save you vastly more. In sending us the coupon below you promise nothing—obligate yourself in no way. A limited number of these valuable books are for immediate distribution—send for your free copy now.

Every Reader of this Paper Interested in Automobiles Should Send the Coupon Below at Once

Cole Motor Car Company, Indianapolis, Indiana

DEALERS—Use This Coupon

Cole Motor Car Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 100

I am an automobile dealer. If you have anything better than I am now handling, it's up to you to show me. Without obligation on my part, send me immediately the Cole Blue Book and your special proposition.

Name _____

Address _____

Greatest Selling Proposition Ever Offered the Dealer

Three cars, one name-plate, one standard of construction—the *best*. The COLE has an established reputation for quality at a moderate price. A 116-inch wheel base four, a five-passenger convertible to seven-passenger four with a wheel base of 122 inches, and a six-cylinder with a wheel base of 132 inches, Timken axles and bearings—Delco starter, lighting and ignition. With this line you can sell everybody who wants a car. Write or wire quick—territory still open.

FREE BOOK COUPON

Cole Motor Car Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 100

Without obligation on my part, send me immediately a copy of your Cole Blue Book.

I am now driving a _____ car. I do not own a car, but may purchase one.

Name _____

Address _____

Come in and see the demonstrator

Open evenings this week until 10 o'clock

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY

GENERAL EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS
2000 Broadway, at 68th St., New York

Brooklyn—20 Halsey Street

Newark—Clinton and Avon Avenues

You should see
THE PEERLESS ELECTRIC STARTER
in operation on a

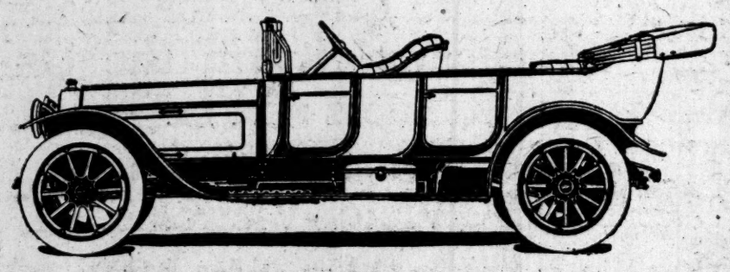
PEERLESS SIX

The exceptional simplicity of this starter, its power, and the certainty with which it performs its function, will convince you that the electric starter with separate electric motor has definitely solved the starting problem.

We will be glad to demonstrate.

The Peerless Electric Starter and the Dynamo Lighting System are standard equipment on both closed and open cars.

Peerless Motor Car Company of New York
1760 Broadway, at Fifty-seventh Street
37 William Street, Newark, N. J.



"48-Six" Seven-Passenger Touring, $5,000

THE BUSINESS WORLD

ALL RUBBER TRADES ON EXHIBIT TO-DAY

International Show Gives Views of Industry in Twenty Different Countries.

NATIVES IN THEIR FORESTS

Costumes and Methods Are Those of Places Which Send Out the Raw Material.

The third International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition, the first to be held in America, will be opened at noon to-day at the Grand Central Palace by Mayor Gaynor. Those who attend will have the opportunity of seeing rubber in all its conditions, from its raw state up to the most refined uses to which it has been put. Yesterday the Vice President and the committee gave a luncheon before a private view of the exhibit at the Grand Central Palace. This luncheon was attended by delegates from the twenty nations represented in the exhibit, as well as many Americans representing the two American dependencies which are important in the production of rubber.

The big exposition occupies three floors of the Grand Central Palace. On one floor the different countries show their part in the rubber world. Every country has a different exhibit, and each has its own staff to explan to visitors how the rubber trees are grown, how the milk is extracted, and then how it is churned, just as milk is churned, to make the rubber of practical use.

The largest exhibit comes from Brazil. This is natural, because Brazil is the largest rubber-producing country in the world, and a very large staff has come from the eleven different States of this South American country to attend this show and the conference of rubber men. Other countries with exhibits are Mexico, Ceylon, British Malaya, Java, British Guiana, Trinidad, Belgium, and the Belgian Congo, Madagascar, Indo-China, Equatorial Africa, the Hawaiian Islands, Portugal, Peru, and several small countries.

Each of these exhibits is arranged to represent the country from which it comes. There are shown rubber trees, from which the juice or latex is extracted, and the various processes through which this latex passes before it reaches the hands of the manufacturers. The floor on which these exhibits are displayed is arranged to represent a tropical forest, in which are huts and houses, just as there are where the trees originally grew, and the natives will wear their costumes to add to the picturesqueness of the scene.

British Exhibit Extensive.

Imperial Commissioner Leonard Wray is in charge of the British exhibit, in which it is shown how rubber is grown in the Straits Settlements and the four protected Malay States under British rule. These are the hot lands whose romantic cities and provinces are Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Johore, Trenganu, Kelantan, Kedah, and Perlis. Malay rubber gatherers in their native costumes are stationed in their native huts brought to the exposition from their settlements.

To carry out the idea that Ceylon wafts spices to the ocean breezes, the rubber exhibit from that most prosperous of the British Crown colonies is set in the centre of a plantation crowded with spice trees. The Hon. F. Crosbie Roles, Commissioner for Ceylon, has brought a score or more of picturesquely garbed Singhalese rubber workers to New York for the show.

Ceylon's tea trade will also be exploited. In the centre of the imperial Ceylonese rubber exhibit will rise an ancient Singhalese temple such as the tourist sees at Kandy. It is crowded with figures of gods and the Singhalese rubber workers will worship daily at the shrine.

On the floor below this is a collection of handsome exhibits from the Imperial Institute of London, which have been sent by King George, who is the head of the Institute. On this floor there is a lecture room in which lectures on rubber will be delivered daily, and in another part there will be moving pictures showing scenes in rubber producing countries and in the large factories where rubber goods are manufactured.

On the ground floor there is machinery which manufactures rubber goods before the eyes of the visitor—rubber flooring, rubber hose such as is used by the Fire Department of this city, and many other articles.

It is interesting to note that over 150 tons of rubber are exhibited, and that rubber is worth about $1.25 a pound. During the ten days of the show the International Rubber Congress will be held. The delegates will meet first to-morrow, and their meetings will be daily thereafter until they meet at a dinner on Friday.

A. Staine Manders, who organized this exposition, as he did the two which preceded it, arranged for the luncheon yesterday, which was presided over by Henry C. Pearson, the Vice President of the exposition and the editor of The India Rubber World, which is published in New York.

An interesting feature of the luncheon was the presence of Prof. William Goodyear, Curator of the Brooklyn Institute of Fine Arts, who is a son of Charles Goodyear, who invented the process of vulcanizing rubber and made its use practical for manufacturers.

Others who were present were the Count Candido Mendes de Almeida, President of the Brazilian Commission, and Countess de Almeida; Dr. Eugenio Dahne, Secretary General of the Brazilian Commission, and Mrs. Dahne; Admiral José Carlos de Carvalho, Vice President of the Brazilian Commission; Leonard Wray, Government Commissioner for the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements; F. Crosbie Roles, Commissioner for the Government of Ceylon; Dr. Walter Strong, Commissioner for the Province of Moro, Philippine Islands; Wilbur Anderson, Commissioner for the Hawaiian Islands; Dr. Manoel Lobato, Commissioner for the States of the Amazonas and Matto Grosso and the Federal Territory of Acre, and Mrs. Lobato; A. W. Stedman, Commissioner for the Commercial Association of the Amazonas, the State of Matto Grosso, and the Federal Territory of Acre; Noel Trotter, delegate from the Rubber Growers' Association, London; C. E. S. Baxendale, delegate from the Planters' Association of British Malaya; Edward C. Salmon, Commissioner for the Imperial Institute, London; Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries; Dr. E. I. Ferreira de Cunha, Consul General for Brazil; Dr. Carlos Cerquiera Pinto; Dr. Carlos Zeao, Vice Consul from Brazil, and Mrs. Zeao; G. S. Atwood, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin; J. L. O'Connor, from Dutch Guiana; Frederick Dannerth, Secretary of the International Rubber Conference, and Miss D. Fulton, Secretary of the International Rubber Exhibition.

President Taft is a patron of the exhibition, and Gov. Dix has been made its President.

BIG CONCRETE HOUSE PLAN.

F. D. Lamble Hopes to License 10,000 Concerns to Erect Them.

Among the passengers arriving from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic on Saturday was F. D. Lamble, President of the American Building Corporation of 299 Broadway, who has been abroad investigating conditions and possibilities in connection with the cast concrete house.

"I find," said Mr. Lamble, "that the demand is there and that we can cast our all-solid-concrete house 30 per cent. cheaper than they can construct their brick dwellings. I made arrangements to cast one at Hempstead thirty feet square, and in five days it was ready to move into. This opened the eyes of the English builders."

Mr. Lambie added that the American Building Corporation was going to license contractors and builders all over the United States, Canada, and England for the casting of the machine-made house 25 to 45 per cent. cheaper than frame dwellings of the same size. In two years' time, the President said, he hoped to have 10,000 concerns operating in this country and in Canada and England. Single-story houses can be put up in one day, he said.

EUROPE'S PAVEMENTS BEST.

Excel Ours Because They Are Not Often Torn Up, Fort Says.

After a trip of inspection through the chief cities of Europe, Chief Engineer Edward J. Fort of the Bureau of Sewers has made public his opinion of the sewer and paving systems employed in this country, as compared with the systems in European cities. He finds that this country is considerably behind the countries of Europe in these respects. One important reason for this, he says, is that in Europe much larger sums are spent to make the streets of good grade than in the United States.

"In the first place," he said, "abroad they spend more money in building pavements. One of the chief reasons for better conditions there is that they do not constantly dig up the streets for laying gas, water, and electric mains as in this country, and in constructing new sewers which should have been laid when the first pavements were put down.

"Most of the European cities are hundreds of years old. They were large cities before New York was a village. The principal parts of those cities have been completed, the houses are substantially built, and as they have no skyscrapers there is no incentive for tearing down a six-story building to erect a twenty-story one. The improvements they do make are reasonably permanent, and they are not compelled to rip up the streets in every direction for a new building. When an improvement is undertaken, the whole thing is done at one time. If gas mains are not in place, they lay them, even if they are not needed for some time to come, for the method of payment for the improvement is different from that in force here. nA assessment is not put on the neighboring property owners. The citizens here, however, have something to say in regard to the kind of pavement to be put down, while in European cities this is not the case.

"In the poorer sections of the large European cities the block paevment is in general use. The blocks, however, are superior in quality to ours, and joints between the blocks are not more than one-quarte of an inch. While the initial cost of such pavements is gdeater, they are easier to keep in repair and are much more durable. The cost of repair is practically nothing for a great many years. In Liverpool, which has the best pavements in Europe, the blocks do not vary more than one-quarter of an nich between the thick and thin ends, and no unevenness of more than one-quarter of an inch above the surface is permitted. In the better parts of this city the variation is limited to one-eighth of an inch, and the space between the blocks is so small that gravel cannot be used between them, pure tar being poured into the seams.

"These facts and the custom of fixing the heavy trucks with tires from four to six inches wide account for better pavements than are found in New York City. These facts do not reflect on the officials in this city. Conditions of government are entirely different, and most of us would not care to change the mode of government under which we live. In the German cities the official is appointed by the Government and does not have to listen to the complaints or suggestions of the citizen, and, from his attitude, does not seem ready to do so.

"There are a number of different classes of pavement employed in the European cities. The business section, or office district, as we call it, has the streets paved with sheet asphalt or wood blocks. In centres where there is a large proportion of light traffic the wood block seems to be the standby. It is a noticeable fact thta the wood blocks employed abroad are no better than ours, being practically the same in every respect. In Paris the wood blocks used are even inferior to those used in New York, prepared by a crudr process, and therefore more susceptible to wear. In the residential sections of the cities they use rock asphalt mined in Italy and prepared by grinding and heating. This pulverized rock is spread on the street and rolled into place. It is much harder and lasts longer than our asphalt, whic his an artificial product, but is much more slippery.

"The third class is the stone block, which is of a very good quality and is very carefully prepared. They also use macadamized pavements and use the tar and oil finish in many forms, but the macadamized roads are not built better than ours, although they are subject to better maintenance. Other forms of pavement are used, but have not yet come into general use."

COMMERCE CONGRESS DELEGATES GATHER

Notables from Many Foreign Chambers in Boston for Conference Opening To-morrow.

TO HEAR TAFT AND NAGEL

Will Discuss Proposed Calendar Year of Equal Division and an International Inquiry on Living Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—With the establishment of official headquarters in the Copley Plaza Hotel, the arrival of the President, M. Canon-Legrande of France, and of three-fourths of the 828 delegates, the fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce is to-night ready for business, although the sessions will not begin until Tuesday.

The delegates wear silver numbers and colored ribbons to indicate the language they speak, red being for English, white for German, blue for French, &c., Many were conspicuous on the streets to-day. Members of the Entertainment Committee busied themselves for the entertainment of the visitors, most of whom have never been in America before. The delegates represent forty countries.

Great Britain, with Austria and Italy, will have an important place in the Congress with sixty-two members, and the whole British Empire, if it votes together, will show a strength of 130 delegates, of whom five are from India, two from Tasmania, three from South Africa, four from Australia, and ten from New Zealand.

China has twelve, Japan five, Russia ten, and Argentina two. Austria is represented by no less than sixty-six delegates, of whom twenty-four are from Hungary, a large representation from Eastern Europe. Turkey sends thirteen representatives and Italy fifty-eight.

This conference—the first of its kind to be held in the New World—has been brought here by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has expended $100,000 in preparations to entertain the delegates.

Commercial, industrial, judicial, and civic subjects of far-reaching interest will be discussed by the delegates, most of whom are of National and international prominence, and nearly all leaders in the commercial life of their home cities. Programmes for their use have been prepared in sixteen languages and notes taken on all discussions will be translated into as many.

The first three days of the congress, which will open Tuesday and continue through Saturday, will be devoted to business, and the latter part of the week to local sightseeing, after which a tour to nearly a score of cities will be begun. Charles Nagel, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will represent the United States on the opening day, and will deliver an address of welcome, and on Thursday evening President Taft will be the speaker at the congress dinner.

The establishment of a fixed day for Easter, previously discussed by the congress, will be among the matters considered. The congress at Milan in 1906 disclosed a wide range of opinion on the subject. The commercial bearings of the mobility of certain holidays will be discussed, and more definite views on long-agitated calendar reforms will be heard. Special interest is indicated in the proposal for a calendar year of equal divisions and sub-divisions, with each day of the month always the same day of the week, by establishing New Year as a day outside the regular cycle of dates and the following day as Jan. 1.

These subjects will be presented in a communication from Louis Canon-Legrande of Mons, President of the congress. The cost of living and the desirability of an international conference on the subject will be advanced in a report by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. Other subjects for consideration include:

The establishment of an international court of arbitral justice for suits between individuals and foreign States; the unification of legislation relating to checks; international postal reforms in view of the next conference of the Universal Postal Union in 1913; commercial statistics and the immediate institution of an international office; the desirability of an international conference upon the validation of through-order-notify bills of lading, and of legislation and other means for making the system more effective, and the desirability of international uniformity of action in the matter of consular invoices.

Official recognition was extended to the Boston conference by a resolution of Congress. Under this resolution the United States sent invitations to the Governments of the world, in addition to the business organizations. Appropriations totaling $150,000 have been made by the State of Massachusetts, the City of Boston, and individuals for the entertainment of the visitors.

Starting on Sept. 30, the foreign delegates will visit Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, and New York. On Oct. 20 the party will sail for home from New York.

The first session of the congress was held at Liege, Belgium, in 1905. In 1906 the meeting was at Milan, Italy; in 1908 at Prague, Austria, and in 1910 at London.

The membership includes commercial and industrial organizations of all nations. Delegates to the biennial conventions are of two classes, the official delegates designated by the respective nations, and those appointed by business organizations affiliated with the congress.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the present international congress is held, is said to be the largest commercial organization in America. It has nearly 5,000 members.

SWEENEY TAKEN, DYING.

Convicted Saloonkeeper, Who Jumped Bail, Has Only Few Hours to Live.

Wallace Sweeney, the former "tenderloin" saloonkeeper, was arrested last night by Detective Fitzsimmons on a bench warrant signed by one of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions. Sweeney jumped a bail bond of $2,000 several months ago. He was taken into custody by Fitzsimmons at St. Nicholas Avenue and West 182d Street and taken to the St. Nicholas Avenue Station.

Sweeney apparently was very ill. A physician advised against putting him in a cell. At Bellevue Hospital, where he was sent, the admitting physician said he was near death from tuberculosis and his life, perhaps, could not be prolonged many hours.

For almost fifteen years Sweeney was a character in the "Tenderloin." He had several saloons and hotels and often figured in the police courts, in one way and another.

In the latter part of last Winter he was arrested for selling liquor without a license and keeping a disorderly house. The first charge was dropped. On trial in Special Sessions he was found guilty on the second charge and sentenced to serve six months in the Workhouse.

Sweeney appealed his case on a writ to the Appellate Division, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. The saloonkeeper had been released on $2,000 bail. The bail, given in cash, was forfeited and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Sweeney. This was in June.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK.—The Socialist Party of Bergen County has named George H. Fisbeck of Ridgefield Park as one of their Freeholder candidates and his son, Charles J. Fisbeck for Surrogate.

HACKENSACK.—Fifty years ago yesterday the Twenty-second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, was mustered into active service, and in honor of the event the Veterans' Association consisting of about 100 members of the regiment, held a meeting in the Hackensack Armory. The old veterans, whose ages ranged from 70 to 92 years, responded to the rollcall and walked to the presiding officer's desk and received an emblem commemorating the event.

EAST ORANGE.—Alward Taylor, a machinist of 100 Norman Street, killed a cat on Friday and will be tried on the charge of discharging a gun within the city limits today. He will say that he fired while on his own land and in the protection of his own property, the cat having stolen some of his chickens.

TRENTON.—A small riot in the saloon of John Tarowski, on Fair Street, yesterday sent six patrons of the place to a hospital, and six others are under arrest. The fighting was led by John Hovac, who is described as a young giant. He knocked down nine men, one after another, after he had been forced into a corner. He is under arrest with the others.

CALDWELL.—There is a movement on foot here to make a city of the second class out of the boroughs west of the Orange Mountains that once made up the original Caldwell Township. The plan has been frequently talked of in Caldwell, but it was not until recently that it was taken up seriously. In the proposed city would be included Verona, Caldwell Borough, Essex Fells, North Caldwell, and West Caldwell.

MONTCLAIR.—The Committee of Fifteen of the First Congregational Church has decided on a successor to the late Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, who served forty years, and was the first and only pastor of the congregation. The name of the minister will be announced at a meeting to be held next Wednesday. Rev. Dr. Hugh Black has been acting pastor of the church for over a year.

MADISON.—Farmers in this section of the State have had a measure of success with their crops this year that quite offsets the disappointing results of a year ago. The same word comes from all parts of New Jersey.

NEWTON.—A box car, containing two race horses owned by E. McCluskey of this place, was wrecked yesterday afternoon, a short distance west of Cranberry Lake on the Susquehanna Railroad. Two of the trainers, who were in the car, were thrown about, but luckily escaped injury. Traffic was tied up nearly all afternoon.

SHOT DEAD IN THE STREET.

Wounded Man Beside Him — Police Take One Fugitive.

A sharp exchange of pistol shots disturbing the quiet of 117th Street and First Avenue at midnight last night brought Patrolman Dillon of the East 126th Street Station hurrying toward the spot just in time to open his arms wide for a young Italian—Anthony Didonea of 2,235 First Avenue—who was running full tilt in the other direction. The man denied that he had done any shooting and showed no qualms when the policeman led him to the corner where one man lay dead on the street and another, Joseph Russo of 338 East 111th Street, lay badly wounded beside him.

Detectives went immediately to work on the case but had little data on which to base conclusions. Didonea was detained, but neither he nor any one in the neighborhood could give any clue as to the identity of the young man who was killed.

SAYS THE WEST IS BOOMING.

Farmers Have Harvested Bumper Crops, L. J. Spence Says.

L. J. Spence, Director of Traffic for the Southern and Union Pacific Railroads, who recently returned from an inspection of traffic conditions in the West, departed from the Grand Central Terminal last night in his private car over the New York, New Haven & Hartford road for an inspection of traffic agencies of the two roads he represents in the East. Speaking of his recent trip through the West, he said:

"Conditions in the West this year are better than usual. The prosperity of the farmers is pronounced, and the marketing of the big crops of this season means a great addition to our wealth. I found most of the farmers riding around in their own automobiles. All the facilities of the Southern and Union Pacific roads are taxed to handle the traffic East-bound that is now coming to them, and we are doing a good business to the West. We have bought some new equipment, and expect to be able to take care of all our business without delay."

OLD CROW

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

RYE

The Standard of RYE Whiskey

Guaranteed Pure RYE Whiskey Under National Pure Food Law, Serial Number 2163

NOT BLENDED
NOT ADULTERATED
SOLD ONLY IN OUR SEALED BOTTLES EVERYWHERE
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD

H. B. KIRK & CO. New York N. Y

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

OFFICES

MANHATTAN AND BRONX
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

Permanent Quality

The *Quality* of **Fiat** Cars is constant. It never varies. The **Fiat** of each succeeding year can be depended upon to possess the same superiorities over other cars as did the **Fiat** of years before.

Fiat Cars and **Fiat** Service Stations are found in every civilized country, making **Fiat** the logical automobile for town or touring purposes at home or abroad.

Serious consideration of this world-wide **Fiat** ownership and service, this universal desire to drive **Fiat** Cars, this testimony in every tongue to **Fiat** superiority, is worthy the time of any person intending to buy a motor car.

The 50 H. P. six-cylinder **Fiat** is a masterpiece of silence, flexibility and reserve power.

FIAT

Guaranteed for One Year (Not 90 Days)

The 35 H. P. four-cylinder model is a perfect type of moderate power for family use in town or country. The 55 H. P. four-cylinder car is a remarkable creation—a war-horse for power in any emergency, yet silent, vibrationless and easy riding, responding to the throttle like the six-cylinder car. All bodies are of exclusive design.

PRICES

50 H.P. "Six"	55 H.P. "Four"	35 H.P. "Four"
$5,000	$4,500	$4,000

(Electric lighting system and complete equipment)

Arrange Immediately for a Demonstration

FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.

Broadway and 57th St. New York City

Boston, 839-841 Boylston Street Providence, 26-28 Snow Street

Have YOU seen and heard the four new style Victrolas ?

Victor-Victrola X, $75
Victor-Victrola XI, $100
Victor-Victrola XIV, $150
Victor-Victrola XVI, $200

The world's greatest musical instruments—greater than ever before.

Go today to any Victor dealer in any city in the United States and he will gladly demonstrate these new Victor-Victrolas.

Other styles $15 to $50

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

KESNER'S
THE NEW DEPARTMENT STORE
SIXTH AVE. 22-23 STS. IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTRE

Wonderfully Improved
NEW VICTROLAS

THE four highest priced models have been marvelously improved in both tone quality and grace of outline.
The **Victrola X, $75,** and the **Victrola XI, $100,** are now a complete unit, standing on their own base; the **Victrola XVI, $200,** now has a greatly enlarged sound amplifying compartment, also space for 230 records.

NOTHING DOWN!

No deposit required on any style of Victrola whether a $15 or a $200 Machine

$150 New Victrola XIV.	*$8 a Month*
$100 New Victrola XI.	*$6 a Month*
$75 New Victrola X.	*$5 a Month*
$50 Victrola IX.	*$4 a Month*
$40 Victrola VIII.	*$3 a Month*
$25 Victrola VI.	*$2 a Month*
$15 Victrola IV.	*$1 a Month*

The first payment is due in thirty days from date of purchase.

SPECIAL: Victrola XVI., $200, together with records of your own selection up to $25, all told $225.
$10 Cash *$10 a Month*

Third Floor.

The Metropolitan Opera House and *Sol. Bloom inc.* under one roof, makes the Cor. Broadway & 40th N.Y., the greatest musical centre in the world.

VICTROLAS $15. to $200.

PRICES as low as everywhere.
TERMS as easy as anywhere.

Sol. Bloom inc.
Two Wonderful Stores
366 Fifth Ave. 1429 Broadway

POLICE RAID HEARTS GAME.

Magistrate House Refuses to Hold Players as Common Gamblers.

Six men playing a friendly game of hearts for two cents a heart, in an office building on St. Nicholas Avenue, late on Saturday night, were arrested by Detective Lieut. Richard O'Connor and two patrolmen, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Kernochan, and arraigned before Magistrate House in the Harlem Court yesterday charged with being common gamblers.

The prisoners gave their names and occupations as Leon Alvarez, a clerk, of 2,263 Prospect Avenue; David Lieber, a driver, of 221 St. Nicholas Avenue; Louis Kramer, a newspaper circulator, of 214 East Fifty-second Street; Oliver Hall, purchasing agent, of 210 West 139th Street; Harry Schmidt, a bottler, of 271 West 126th Street, and Herman Silverman, a traveling salesman, of 375 West 125th Street.

Lieut. O'Connor explained to the Magistrate that when he applied for the warrant on which the men were arrested, he expected to find a "crap" game, with large stakes, in progress, but that what he really did see was six men playing cards with about $18 on the table before them. During the course of the hearing it was shown that all the men had regular occupations and were not, presumably, gambling for profit. On this basis Magistrate House refused to consider them as common gamblers.

"I know there has been a great cry," he said, "from the wilderness in the vicinity of Police Headquarters because the Magistrates have not been assisting the police in their enforcement of the gambling law, but under the law these men cannot be considered common gamblers, and I must follow the law even if it does not suit the whim or wishes of the Police Commissioner. If he does not like this decision he can appeal to some other court. The prisoners are discharged."

Automobile Exchange

The New York Times leads all other metropolitan newspapers in automobile advertising. An advertisement in this column will reach prospective purchasers.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

2½-TON GIBBS ELECTRIC TRUCK, NEW SINGLE TIRES, 36x5 ON FRONT, NEW DUAL TIRES ON REAR, 35x3. TRUCK NOW IN USE. MAKE APPOINTMENT BY LETTER FOR DEMONSTRATION. ADDRESS LAURENT, PICTORIAL REVIEW CO., 222 WEST 39TH ST.

Elmore, 1910, 36 h. p. touring car; in first-class condition; completely equipped; lamps, head light, top, wind shield, Walter speedometer; all tools; will demonstrate; very reasonable. Apply Jacob W. Hartman, 309 B'way.

Six-cylinder 48 horse power **ROLLS-ROYCE** chassis, in use one year; mileage 5,000; fine condition. Inquire of or address HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO., 233 West 54th St.

Cars, bodies painted, remodeled, upholstered; tops, slips-covers, general repairing; guaranteed lowest prices. Universal Auto Painting, 244 West 49th. Bryant—3862.

Overland; 5-passenger touring car; first-class condition; fully guaranteed; will sell cheap; account, leaving city. Gabe Lang, 1 Bayview Terrace, Far Rockaway.

Buick Touring Car, 30 h. p., in fine condition; run 4,000 miles; $900; all extras included. Ferber, 115 Broadway. 'Phone 8670—Rector.

Cars, bodies, delivery wagons, sold; all prices. We buy cars and bodies—spot cash. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

1910, 1911, and 1912 high-grade cars; A1 condition; bargain prices; must close all this week. Thomas, 1,920 Broadway.

Limousine body; side windows; used less than 300 miles; like new; $550; cost $1,750. Thomas, 1,920 Broadway.

Wanted—A 1912 model 28 Buick roadster, red preferred; state price, condition, &c. Y 115 Times.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

CURT SCHMIDT PACKARD RENTING CO. Elegant up-to-date town and TOURING CARS for rent for any length of time. LOW RATES BY MONTH. Liveried service if desired. TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 4537.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE. Up-to-date service only, $4 PER HOUR. Rates by day, trips, or week. WE MAKE FRIENDS THROUGH OUR SERVICE. Tel. 3486 Bryant.

SEVEN-PASSENGER LUXURIOUS CARS. Strictly up-to-date models for rent $3.50 an hour and up; special monthly rates. 100 MORNINGSIDE.

Packard's latest models; 20c-40c mile; $2 hour waiting time; less than taxi rate; $2.50-$4.50 hour. Phone Murray Hill—181.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Follot Co., 204 West 54th St. Col 3422.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

Automobile course, $55. Booklet Explains WHY Our Course Is Best. STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 54th St., near Broadway. "Founded on Honesty." "Prospers on Merit."

USED CARS FOR SALE.

Seven-passenger car, 1912, fully equipped, self-starter; new extra shoe, demountable rims; just come from factory after being refinished, with new tires; impossible to tell from new; listed at $2,750—$1,650. Most remarkable bargain in New York. Our 1912 Demonstrator will go for $1,200 to a quick buyer. SELDEN MOTOR VEHICLE CO., 1,876 Broadway.

STODDARD DAYTON

We are open for bids on all of our used cars; they are going to be sold in next thirty days; all rebuilt and ready for immediate service. Used Car Dept., 225 West 57th St.

Franklins, four and five passenger, in first-class mechanical condition; 1910 and earlier models at attractive prices. **Franklin Motor Car Co.,** 73d and Amsterdam Avs. Tel. Col. 6311.

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers

ALL MAKES Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 425 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6868.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

GWILLIAM CO., BEARINGS, ALL TYPES 253 W. 58th St., cor. B'way. Col. 8358.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Day and evening. Send for Booklet. 309 W. 57th St. Phone 7230 Col.

AUTOMOBILES.

SCHEBLER CARBURETOR
JAMES C. NICHOLS
Direct Factory Distributor,
1673 Broadway.
SPECIAL TO FORD OWNERS.
Our New Model H for one-half regular price and your old carburetor. More speed and power guaranteed less gasoline.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE BUSH TERMINAL PLAN

Lay Objections to South Brooklyn Improvement Before Estimate Board.

AGAINST SINGLE CONTROL

Estimate Board Urged to Consult New York Dock Company and Beard Estate.

The Merchants' Association of New York has taken strong ground before the Board of Estimate against the South Brooklyn dock and terminal improvement as outlined in the plan presented to the Board of Estimate by Irving T. Bush, on behalf of the Bush Terminal Company. The proposal made by Mr. Bush was carefully considered by the association's Committee on Harbor, Docks, and Terminals, and the adverse report of that committee, after having been approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the association, has been laid before the Board of Estimate.

The plan, which involves the construction of a $30,000,000 municipal freight terminal, has been indorsed by a committee of the Board of Estimate and is now pending before the board. The adverse report of the Merchants' Association's committee gives the association's reasons for opposing the plan, as follows:

"There is now pending before a special committee of the Board of Estimate a proposal under date of May 21, 1912, by Mr. Irving T. Bush, on behalf of the Bush Terminal Company, which provides substantially as follows:

1. The city to buy the piers, bulkheads, marginal wharf, &c., between Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, South Brooklyn, now owned by the Bush Terminal Company.
2. The city to lease to the Bush Terminal Company (with right to sublet) all its existing piers, wharves, and water front properties, and any hereafter acquired or constructed, (including the properties acquired from the Bush Terminal Company,) between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Streets, and between Thirty-ninth and Sixty-third Streets, excepting reservations for certain public piers.
3. The Bush Terminal Company to pay to the city as rental 95 per cent. of the gross rentals and other income received by it from the properties so leased.
4. The Bush Terminal Company to guarantee to the city during the first ten years 5 per cent. per annum upon expenditures made after date of lease, for:
   (a) Acquisition of the Bush Company's properties.
   (b) Construction of piers and bulkheads upon the property now owned by the city between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Streets.
   (c) Construction of piers and bulkheads upon any property hereafter acquired by the city between Thirty-ninth and Sixty-third Streets, (except public piers.)

Double Tracks On Each Pier.

5. Double railroad tracks to be built upon each pier to connect over the property of the city with the railroad of the Bush Terminal Railroad Company; two railroad yards, with tracks and terminal facilities, to be constructed upon the lands of the city by the Bush Terminal Company at its own expense.
6. The company to build upon the property of the city between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Streets warehouses of a minimum capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet, to be operated by the company. Out of the income from the warehouses the company to
   (a) Pay operating expenses and repairs.
   (b) Retain 5 per cent. interest on its investment.
   (c) Retain an amount sufficient to amortize in twenty-five years the cost.

Any surplus income to be divided equally between the city and the company.

At the end of the term the warehouses to belong to the city, provided that the company shall have received the cost thereof from the amortization fund; otherwise the city shall pay to the company the balance not amortized.

7. The city may terminate the lease and agreement upon one year's notice and take possession of all its property upon payment of the cost of the warehouses not amortized and remaining unpaid; except that the city may not take possession of the railroad yards and float bridges connected therewith, but shall continue the lease thereof to the Bush Terimnal Company, unless and until the city shall have acquired the railroad of the Bush Terminal Railroad Company; and the tracks upon the piers are likewise subject to such continued use by the Bush Terminal Company.
8. The city to have option to acquire the franchises and property of the Bush Terminal Railroad Company at appraised value, subject to a contract with the railroad company to operate the railroad and any extension thereof during the life of the franchises. The railroad company to pay a rental of 5 per cent. of the cost of the franchises and property and 5 per cent. of the cost of any extension. "The general intention is that extensions and connections shall serve the entire borough."

What Would Result.

"This proposal, if accepted, would result as follows:

A. The Bush Terminal Railroad Company would be assured of control during the life of its franchises of
   (a) Its existing railroad properties.
   (b) All tracks upon and leading to piers.
   (c) All railroad yards built upon city property and the float bridges connected therewith.
   (d) All railroad extensions or connections.

B. The Bush Terminal Company would have the use, for warehouse construction, of a plot of public land, approximately 500x2,000 feet area, without definite charge for ground rent and free from taxation.

C. The city would devote several million dollars to the purchase of already improved dock property, thereby lessening to that extent the fund otherwise available for new improvements required by the needs of commerce.

"It is the belief of this committee that a comprehensive plan should be speedily adopted for the development by the city of the entire Brooklyn water front from Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge. Such comprehensive development requires the construction by the city of a connecting railroad to serve the entire water front, including the properties of the New York Dock Company, the Beard estate, the canal terminals, the city, and the Bush Terminal Company. The construction of such a railroad, open on equal terms to all, would strongly stimulate the development of factory property and the construction of factories along the entire line, by providing for rail shipments means of direct connection with all rail lines without a wagon haul, combined with direct access to piers for shipments by water.

"In the case of traffic originating on or near the Brooklyn water front and destined over westbound railroads the maximum of economy and dispatch can only be attained by so concentrating that traffic at assembling points or classification yards as to provide full and frequent loads for the car floats required in transfer. Without such concentration, there must either be delay while the car floats are awaiting a full load or the floats may move with a partial load, involving wasteful cost. In practice both delay and waste prevail.

"The plan of the Bush Terminal Company, providing as it does for only a minor part of the territory to be served, would tend to prevent that concentration of traffic necessary to the greatest economy, and require the continuance of isolated car float services under wasteful and dilatory conditions.

Against Control Monopoly.

"The committee believes it undesirable that a single private interest should be empowered to control for a long series of years the rail connections and extensions upon which the efficient and economical development of other and competing warehouse and factory interests, and the most efficient use of the waterfront for the public benefit, must depend.

"The committee further feels that so long as there is much unimproved waterfront property, the funds at the disposal of the city for dock and terminal purposes should be used chiefly for the construction of new docks, as needed, in order to provide additional facilities for commerce, and not in the purchase of property already improved. Such purchase obviously does not increase the aggregate dock facilities, but by absorbing a part of the fund available for dock purposes, to a degree prevents such increase.

"For the reasons set forth, (and other relating to the financial aspects, not here discussed,) this committee is unable to approve Mr. Bush's proposal.

"It is obvious that the exclusive control by the Bush Terminal Company of railroad and terminal facilities indispensable to the proper operation of the canal terminal properties and likewise to the properties of the New York Dock Company is of vital importance to the latter. It is therefore suggested that in considering this matter the special committeemen of the Board of Estimate should fully inform themselves of the views of the State Engineer's office and of the owners of the other properties affected, viz., the New York Dock Company and the Beard estate.

"In the consideration of this subject your committee has had the benefit of the views not only of Mr. Bush, but also of Mr. Landstreet, the President of the New York Dock Company, the officers of the Dock Department, and the State Engineer's office.

The members of the Committee on Harbor, Docks and Terminals, who signed the report are McDougall Hawkes, William E. Cleary, E. E. Olcott, Russell Bleecker, and L. B. Walker.

GIBBONS FOR CO-OPERATION.

No Race or Religious Lines in Relief of Human Suffering.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore preached in the Kansas City Cathedral this morning to a congregation that filled the building.

"When it comes to the relief of human suffering," said the Cardinal, "we should not be stopped by differences of color, of race, of nationality, or of religion.

He urged the co-operation of capital and labor, saying "Let brain and brawn, mind and physical forces, capital and labor, be one and inseparable."

SUE FOR $425,000 DAMAGES.

Girl Killed and Others in Auto Injured on Torn-Up Road.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Actions have been brought by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Donahue of New York and Miss Alice Breen of Port Henry against Ticonderoga to recover $425,000 for injuries received in an automobile accident between Fort Ticonderoga and Street Road on Aug. 18 of last year, and the death of Annie Donahue. The Santanoni Construction Company, road builders, is joined as a defendant.

Moos, Prince & Nathan of New York, attorneys for the plaintiffs, desire that the trial be held in New York County. The accident occurred on a detour where an improved highway was being built.

300 BOYS FIGHT FIRE.

Firemen Work at Arlington in Sunday Clothes—Two Hurt.

Fire was discovered among a pile of papers at noon yesterday in the trade printing shop of the Arlington Catholic Protectory at Arlington, N. J. Three hundred boys of the institution formed a bucket brigade and fought the flames until the arrival of the firemen.

At the time of the fire many of the members of the local volunteer Fire Department were leaving church, and they answered the call without waiting to put on their fire clothes. Francis Downey, tillerman of No. 2 Truck, caught his head in an overhanging noose as the apparatus was leaving the fire house and bit off the end of his tongue. He pluckily continued to the fire. John Fagen, a spectator, had an ear badly torn by a hose.

1,000 EELS FROM HUDSON.

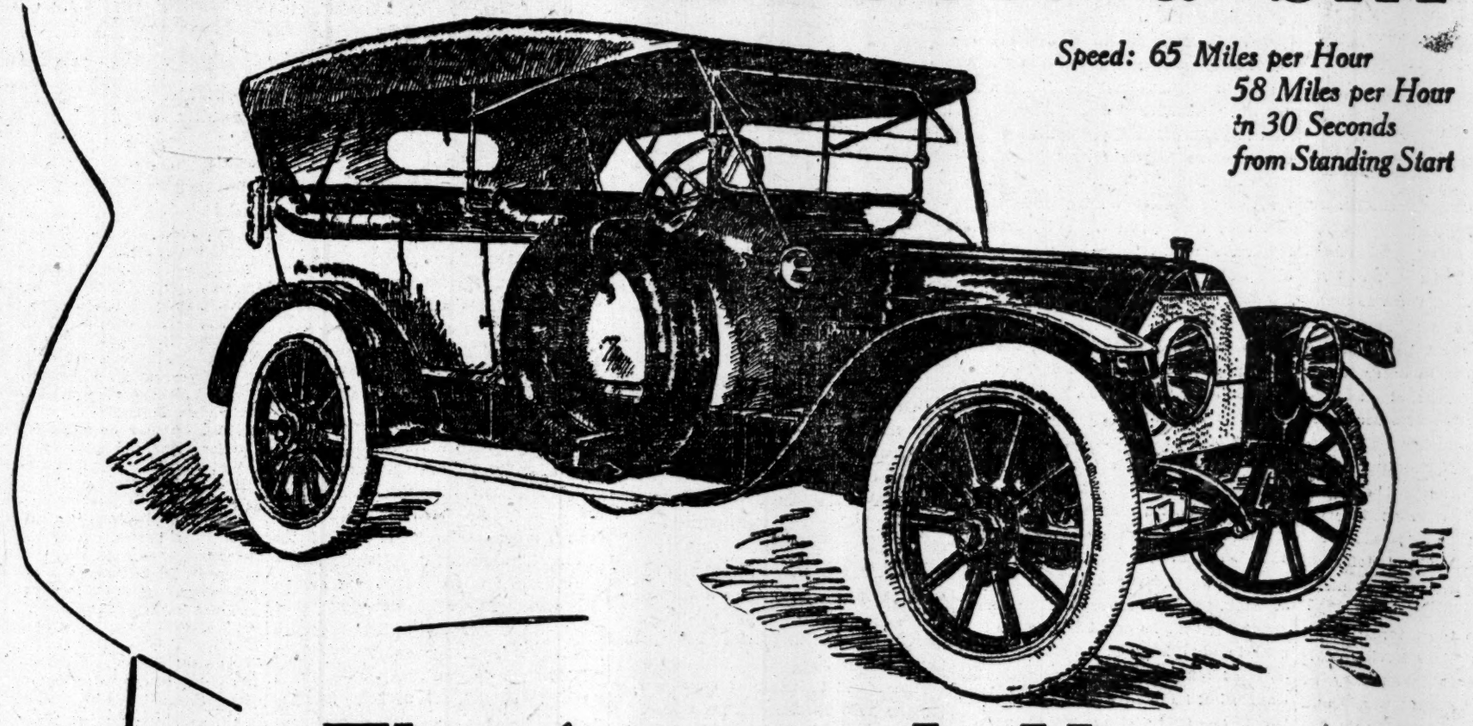
Anglers Line Banks from Hastings to Tarrytown—Big Catches Made.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Fishermen lined the banks of the Hudson to-day from Hastings to Tarrytown angling for eels. It is said that never have the eels been more plentiful and phenomenal catches were made. Some eels caught weighed five and six pounds, and many were five feet long. It is estimated that 300 men were seated along the banks or out in boats.

It was said to-night that more than 1,000 eels had been taken from the river, and not a single fisherman went home with an empty basket. One eel was generally large enough to feed a family. Crabs have been unusually plentiful this season, too.

The "54" HUDSON—a "SIX"



Speed: 65 Miles per Hour
58 Miles per Hour in 30 Seconds from Standing Start

The Answer Is Here

to that oft asked question: "What will Howard E. Coffin do when he builds a 'Six?'"

The "54" HUDSON is Mr. Coffin's reply to the most frequently asked question heard since the beginning of six-cylinder talk.

The car is here now. Experts who have driven the "54" through mountains, over long tours, in both winter and summer, and who have observed its ideal smoothness and flexibility, claim it to have no superior in any automobile, regardless of make or cost.

Many owners of the highest priced cars have remarked after examining and riding in the "54" that it is foolish for anyone to pay more for an automobile than it sells for, no matter what demands they have or how fastidious they may be.

The surprise to all motordom is that Mr. Coffin developed the "54" HUDSON along entirely different lines from those he had followed in designing his four-cylinder cars.

He is too shrewd a designer to attempt such a departure unaided. Before starting his "Six" he built up his Board of 48 Expert Engineers. Then they all worked together for two years—until every man agreed that this was the best he knew.

Came from Everywhere

Gathered from everywhere, possessing the training and experience acquired in 97 factories, some of them in Europe, these men have helped to build more than 200,000 automobiles.

Mr. Coffin wanted his six-cylinder to be a wonderful car. He knows, as well as anyone knows, the limit of any one man's ability. He knows there is much in six-cylinder cars that four-cylinder experience has not taught. So he went after the men who had done the most as six-cylinder designers.

Where One-Man Cars Fall Short

No man need be told that Howard E. Coffin leads all in building four-cylinder cars. No other designer has built as many successful automobiles. But the mastery of cars of the four-cylinder type is no indication that the man is master of the six.

Many a designer has learned that to his sorrow. Six-cylinder cars have wrecked splendid reputations built up by years of four-cylinder accomplishment.

Adding Two Cylinders Won't Make A Good Six

Very few designers have been able to get in excess of 30 percent increased power from their six-cylinder motors of the same bore and stroke as used in their "four." Although they have added 50 percent to the piston displacement, have practically doubled the gasoline and oil consumption, have increased the weight and have made the car more costly to operate, many sixes have failed entirely to develop that flexible smoothness for which sixes are really built.

Thus is shown the shortcomings of the one-man idea of designing. When one man dominates in the designing of an automobile, it expresses his ability and his limitations. Every man is over-developed in one way or another. Every man is good at one thing and not so good at other things. No man is perfectly balanced and no machine designed by any one man can be more rounded toward perfection than can be the ability and experience of the man who designed it.

This Not a One-Man Nor a One-Idea Car

But with 48 men, all concentrating on one car, not much is apt to be overlooked. No one man dominates. Each individual is a specialist in some branch of the work at which no one of his associates is quite his equal.

Consequently the "54" HUDSON is thoroughly proportioned.

It is not merely a "Six" which is made so by the addition of two cylinders to a good four cylinder car.

It has power. But its power is not abnormal in proportion to its other parts. It has beauty. But no detail of its mechanical design is overlooked.

It is completely equipped. Every detail that adds to comfort and luxury is included, but this is not done with the idea of attracting sales or through skimping in any other direction.

Each Supreme at His Work

Each expert is supreme in the work at which he leads. A badly proportioned car would be impossible under such methods of designing. Imagine the completeness of a car designed under such conditions. There are specialists among these 48 men, some of whom know nothing of motor designing. Their forte is in other directions. They have been gathered from everywhere.

The one-man car, no matter who built it—even though it were Howard E. Coffin himself—cannot be its equal, for no one man can ever possess the skill and experience these men combined possess.

But just as trained soldiers under proper generalship become a fighting machine of greater efficiency than are those same men without direction, so Howard E. Coffin by his inspiration and guidance brought out of his 47 associates work of which they are incapable under other conditions.

All that years of experience has taught in all the leading factories in all types of motor car construction, is represented by these 48 men.

This you can recognize when you examine the car, even though you know nothing of automobile designing. You can sense the distinction, for it is expressed in every line—in the ease of the seats, in the purr of the motor, in its instant and powerful responsiveness, in the smoothness of its riding.

It gives an entirely different sensation from that experienced in other cars. Nothing short of actual demonstration is sufficient to convey an impression of the smooth, gliding sensation of comfort and safety you feel in riding in the "54" HUDSON.

Electric Self-Cranking—Electrically Lighted

Comfort

Modern automobile designing is tending toward comfort and convenience. The time was when people were willing to put up with a great deal of inconvenience in their automobiling. They realized that a 150-mile drive in a day was fatiguing. Unless he was particularly robust, the driver hardly felt like covering a similar distance the next day. His passengers usually were tired and cross at the end of the day's journey.

But in the HUDSON every known development looking toward easy riding qualities is incorporated.

The upholstering is 12 inches deep—Turkish type. You sink down into it and lounge restfully in its softness as you rest in a favorite chair. The springs are flexible, bodies rigid and well proportioned. There is roominess in the tonneau and in front.

Completeness

The regular equipment includes an electric self-starter which, by the touching of a button and the pressure of a pedal starts the motor 100 times out of 100 trials. It is 100 percent sure.

Electric lights are operated from a generator, also a part of the self-cranking arrangement. They project a brilliant light for a much greater distance than gas, and are controlled from the driver's seat.

The windshield has a rain vision arrangement which permits driving in a blinding rain with clear vision for the driver and with full protection to the occupants of the front seat. The windshield is made integral with the body.

The very appearance and feel of the "54" express its quality. A gauge indicates the flow of oil through the crank case. The oil itself is not seen. A hand records that proper lubrication is being given to all parts, and another gauge indicates the supply of gasoline. There is a speedometer and clock. All these are illuminated. The condition of the car and its supplies, both day and night, are at the immediate observation of the driver.

Demountable rims and big tires—36" x 4½"—minimize all tire cares. Tire holder, tools and every item of convenience are also included.

Get-Away—Speed—Power

From a standing start, the "54" HUDSON will attain in 30 seconds a speed of 58 miles an hour. That indicates its get-away. What other car do you know will do as well?

On the Speedway at Indianapolis, a stock car, fully equipped, having two extra tires and hauling four passengers, top down and glass windshield folded, traveled ten miles at the rate of 62½ miles an hour. This is marvelous when you consider that only twelve months ago a $500 prize was offered to the stock touring car similarly equipped that would do one mile in one minute flying start on that track. Several well-known cars attempted the test but failed to make good. Well-known racing drivers pronounced the "54" HUDSON the fastest stock touring car built. It was not planned as a speed car, but as an ideal automobile for every requirement. It will go as slowly as 2½ miles an hour on high and fire evenly on all six cylinders. It will jump to 58 miles an hour within 30 seconds from a standing point. There is more speed in the "54" HUDSON than any driver, except an expert, traveling over a protected and absolutely cleared course, should ever demand of it.

The Chassis is Simple

There are but two grease cups on the motor. Other lubricating points throughout the chassis are just as accessible.

Consider the importance of choosing a car complete in every detail. In your selection of an automobile it is important that not one item of its design and construction has been overlooked.

It is equally apparent that no one man is so infallible that he is not apt to make mistakes. The safeguard against error is in having many experts design the car. What one overlooks or is unable to accomplish, an associate corrects or is able to do. These 48 men, each a specialist in his line, have put into the car all that they have learned elsewhere. Can you imagine their leaving anything undone in a car they combined in building?

And can you think it possible that anyone is likely to soon produce anything that these men have not already anticipated and that is not already on the "54" HUDSON?

If you do not know the name of the HUDSON dealer nearest you, write us. We will arrange a demonstration that will give you a new meaning of automobile service.

If you are interested in automobiles it will pay you to have your name on our mailing list. Send us your address.

Electric Self-Cranking. Automatic. Will turn over motor 30 minutes. Powerful enough to pull car with load. Free from complications. Simple. Positively effective.

Electric Lights. Brilliant head lights. Side lights. Tail lamp. Illuminated dash. Extension lamp for night work about car. All operated by handy switch on dash.

Ignition. Integral with electric cranking and electric lighting equipment. Gives magneto spark. Known as Delco Patented System, the most effectively efficient yet produced.

Power. Six cylinders—in blocks of three. Long stroke. New type, self-adjusting multiple jet carburetor. High efficiency, great economy. 57.8 horsepower, brake test. 54 horsepower at 1500 revolutions per minute.

Speedometer and Clock. Illuminated face. Magnetic construction. Jeweled bearings. Eight-day keyless clock.

Windshield. Rain vision and ventilating. Not a makeshift. Not an attachment. A part of the body.

Upholstering. 12 inches deep. Highest development of automobile upholstering. Turkish type. Soft, flexible, resilient. Comfortable positions. Hand-buffed leather.

Demountable Rims. Latest type. Light. Easily removed. Carry 36 x 4½" Fisk tires—heavy car type. Extra rim.

Top. Genuine mohair. Graceful lines. Well fitted. Storm curtains. Dust envelopes.

Bodies. Note illustration. Deep, low, wide and comfortable. You sit in the car—not on it. High backs. Graceful lines. All finished according to best coach-painting practices. 21 coats—varnish and color. Nickel trimmings throughout.

Gasoline Tank. Gasoline is carried in tank at rear of car. Simple, effective, with two pound pump pressure. Keeps constant supply in carburetor either going up or down hill. Magnetic gasoline gauge continually indicates gasoline level.

Bearings. All roller bearings, thoroughly tested. Latest type.

Wheel Base. 127 inches.

Rear Axle. Pressed steel. Full adjustable, full floating. Large bearings. Heat-treated nickel steel shafts. Easily disassembled, an item which indicates the simplicity and get-at-ableness of the entire car.

Simplicity. The HUDSON standard of simplicity is maintained. Every detail is accessible. There is no unnecessary weight. All oiling places are convenient. Every unit is so designed that it can be quickly and easily disassembled. Think what an advance this is over even the previous HUDSON—the "33"—the "Car with 1000 less parts."

Models and Prices. Five-Passenger Touring, Torpedo, Two Passenger Roadster—$2450, f. o. b. Detroit. Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $150 additional. Limousine, 7-passenger, $3750; Coupe, 3-passenger, $2950. Extra open bodies furnished with either Limousine or Coupe. Price quoted on request.

The Hudson "37"—"The four-cylinder masterpiece" with the same high quality of finish and equipment as is used on the "54" is $1875 f. o. b. Detroit. It is furnished in models of 5-passenger Touring Car, Torpedo and 3-passenger Roadster. See it also.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island..8 Richmond Ter., St. George
Long Island City.....47 Vernon Avenue
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To Canadian Addresses—Daily only, 50c. per month; Daily and Sunday, 90c. per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1912.

CHINESE LOANS.

There are a few underlying facts as to China which it would be well to keep in mind at this moment, when so many stories of big loans are being floated. The new republic must have money, and a good deal of it, in order to become a stable government, able to keep a fair degree of peace and order in its wide-stretched and widely varying territories with their differing and sometimes warring populations. The money must be borrowed on as good terms and for as long a time as possible, for the revenues, uncertain and defective even under the empire, are now much disorganized.

Obviously it is to the interest of all Governments and nations having dealings with China that this money be raised, and that it be spent wisely and for the best results. And this involves a certain degree of friendly watchfulness and guidance on the part of the lenders toward the borrowers. The condition is not, naturally, altogether flattering to the pride of the able men at the head of the Chinese Republic, but there is nothing in it that need wound sensible and practical statesmen. It is a condition that is constantly made in large private business, such as the reorganization, for example, of a great and valuable enterprise that has got into temporary difficulties. There is no undue subordination implied, only an arrangement fair and equitable for both sides, and in the lasting interest of both. In any case, this is generally regarded by the best informed as the only way in which money enough for the sound purposes of the Chinese Republic can be got. It is the way which some of the most powerful and enlightened bankers, at the suggestion and with the co-operation of their Governments, have undertaken to supply it.

It would not be surprising if some of the statesmen of China should contest this view and should seek to convince those with whom they have been dealing that the money can be got elsewhere, perhaps on less favorable financial terms, but on terms politically more favorable or more agreeable. That would be quite in the past humor of Chinese negotiators and would certainly be quite within their rights. Hence, possibly, the little flock of attractive and fast-flying "canards" that have been set fluttering from various financial centres, the facts back of which have proved somewhat elusive to careful inquiry. There is, however, no evidence so far that the responsible Chinese authorities have closed, or intend to close, the door to the negotiation in which they have engaged. There is none that they are "off with the old love" or that they are really "on with the new." At most, a little harmless and possibly stimulating flirtation appears to be all to which they have any desire to commit themselves.

The question of adequate loans on suitable terms to the Republic of China is one of very great importance, commercially and politically, for the people of China, and for the rest of the world. It is also one of great magnitude and some difficulty. We have little doubt that the problems it presents will, in the long run, be solved with a fair degree of success.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Sir EDWARD GREY and the Government to which he belongs have certainly a thorny matter on their hands in Persia; but we hardly think the prick of the thorns will prove fatal if they be grasped with the prompt energy British diplomacy has often shown in such cases.

As the Liberal critics of the Liberal Foreign Secretary see it, he is committing Great Britain to a division of Persia with Russia. What he says he has done is simply to agree that Russia shall do her best to keep order in northern Persia, while Great Britain does the same in the south. In this process, on the one hand and the other, things will have to be done that could not be done in an independent, self-governing country. But Persia is not really independent, save nominally, and is neither self-governing nor capable of the self-government which maintains order and a decent degree of justice. That England wishes, in her part of the work, to respect the rights of the Persians, so far as possible, is not doubtful. That Russia has a like purpose is not likely. But what is England going to do about it?

It is all very well to say she should oppose the strong Russia in defense of the weak Persia, but a policy of unfriendly opposition to Russia at present would be disastrous to interests far greater than any involved in Persia. It would smash the Triple Entente, throw Russia on the side of Germany, practically isolate England, and leave the P s more helpless than they are now. That would be a consummation not devoutly to be wished by the most ardent pro-Persian fanatic.

HE WANTS PRIVACY.

HIRAM JOHNSON has made the mistake the second fiddle so often makes of thinking that he is playing the leading score. For example, when he was in Indiana the other day he "got cloudy" because the hospitable people of Indianapolis, much given to old-fashioned ways, asked him to ride in an interurban car while they were showing him off, and protested against the schedule prepared by "the imbecile committee." That was too much for the Committee on Entertainment, and they took down the red and blue streamers and let HIRAM "gang his own gait."

HIRAM objected to the interurban car because he wanted "privacy," which shows how ill-adapted he is to the demands of the present wild goose chase in which he is engaged. Manifestly, he is not the man to run on the ticket with the Bull Moose. The idea of "privacy" in a contest like this, when everything and everybody must be open and above board, excepting, of course, certain correspondence with which the public should have nothing to do! HIRAM was not cut out for this sort of work. He has made the blunder of supposing that he could wiggle his fingers in sign language, that he could do the mighty works of his impeccable leader; but he has found out that there is only one first violin and that he does not know how to play it. The modulations are too much for him. A knight in fustian is not a knight in steel.

A QUESTION OF WAYS AND MEANS.

When Mr. CREELMAN of the Municipal Civil Service Commission appears before the Aldermanic Committee we shall doubtless have a clear and full statement of the means at the command of his Commission to inquire into the character of would-be policemen and the manner in which it has been, or can be, used.

It has been stated that only five investigators were at his disposal. This, with the best selection, training, and capacity, would hardly be enough. We have no wish to criticise the Civil Service Commission, which has shown itself remarkably faithful, careful, and practical in many instances. But getting full information as to policemen is a mighty hard job. It ought to be done in the best possible way, and the public will await with keen interest Mr. CREELMAN'S view of the actual methods employed.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

We Americans have been subjected to a good looking over of late, and the process is still going on. Men of parts from all the other civilized countries of the earth have been visiting us in larger numbers, probably, than in any other year except one or two devoted to big international expositions. The convention of the leading geographers of the world, the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, the International Congress of Applied Chemistry have brought hither men of learning from all the capitals of Europe. The International Congress of Testing Engineers, the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce, and the meeting of men interested in the cultivation and manufacture of rubber have largely swelled the number of our distinguished visitors from abroad.

We have not swept and garnered our cities for them, or tried to put our best foot foremost. They have had every opportunity to see us as we are, not always, perhaps, just as we should like to be, and they will carry home many and varied impressions. On the whole, we have reason to hope, these impressions will be favorable. In all the departments of activity the delegates to these important meetings represent we have made and are making progress. In the field of science, commerce, and all the industries we have something to say for ourselves. Doubtless many of our visitors will find their sojourn here as agreeable and profitable as it has been to us. They have, perhaps, seen things they do not like, but we are confident that nine times out of ten they have been things most Americans do not like. We may fairly hope for the good opinion of scientists, engineers, manufacturers, and merchants. In the matter of art we are still somewhat diffident. We acknowledge some doubts as to the opinion M. PIERRE LOTI may form of us during his visit.

THE CANAL AND LATIN AMERICA.

The request by HAMILTON FOLEY of the Panama Canal Zone that the fortifications there be named after Latin-American soldiers and statesmen is now, according to THE TIMES'S Washington dispatches, "formally before the War Department." We are not disposed to accept as conclusive, or as the result of true deliberation over his most interesting proposal, the outgiving that a courtesy manifested in such terms toward our neighbors to the south would "cause confusion and result in injustice to distinguished "American soldiers." The great canal is not a national but an international affair.

The forts should be named after American soldiers—yes—but American in the larger, all-embracing sense. Panama means the binding of the two Americas in relations of trade and amity. It means much to the people of the southern continent. It would be guarded actually by our forts, but most appropriately by the spirits of South America's soldier statesmen. Here is a chance to honor the republics of the south, and to appeal with grace to their spirit of self-respect and national pride. As Mr. FOLEY points out, the officers of the United States Army need not be forgotten; they may be honored by dedications of the monumental locks and of the beacon lights that will illuminate the passage through the canal of the ships of the world.

THE CIVIC CENTRE PLAN.

The threatened failure of the well-devised plan to establish a civic centre in the neighborhood of the new law courts is discouraging, though there is still a chance that the city may take possession of the two blocks of land immediately north of the Municipal Building, and save that part of the area of the proposed improvement for buildings in architectural harmony with the new Court House. The damages the owners of property on those blocks will be entitled to because of the subway building and the raising of the grade in Pearl Street will be large—nearly $1,000,000 is the estimate—and the whole property is assessed for less than $2,000,000. There would be economy, therefore, as well as a wise provision for the future, in the city's acquirement of these plots of land without delay.

This would be the best possible site for the new downtown Post Office, to supersede the antiquated Mullet building which incumbers the southern end of City Hall Park, and a building also for the Federal courts. The influence of both the Senators from New York was exerted in the last session of Congress to secure the passage of a bill authorizing the removal of the Mullet Post Office, the erection of other Federal buildings elsewhere, and the restoration of the park land to the city, but various more or less mysterious forces combined to delay the project, which is likely to come up again this Winter. There is no reason why it should not be carried through, and if the city gains possession of the blocks bounded by Park, Pearl, and Duane Streets and Park Row the site can easily be transferred later to the United States Government. The idea of the civic centre would then be in the way of realization, as a new building for the criminal courts in the immediate neighborhood of the new law courts is a certainty of the near future.

Meanwhile, however, nothing is being done to spare us from having our splendid new Court House surrounded by an inharmonious conglomeration of factory buildings. The new thoroughfare proposed by President MCANENY between Park Row and the Bowery will increase the accessibility of the neighborhood, real estate values, and property owners are naturally disposed to sell to the earliest bidders willing to pay their price.

POETRY AND SUNSHINE.

Language, Mr. EDMUND GOSSE informs us, has been so "worn and rubbed by use" that there will never again be a great poet. The great poet, it seems, needs an unworn language "in which "simple things can be said without affectation and without repetition." The idea is somewhat startling, but Mr. GOSSE has been an inquisitive and industrious critic and student of literature, and all his ideas are worth heeding. It is sad to have to think that our language is getting so worn out, but there is no doubt that it has been subjected to a great deal of hard usage. Mutability is the rule of existence, and we must accept the inevitable as gracefully as we can.

Language is still serviceable for other purposes than great poetry—for criticism of poetry, for instance, of which there is as yet no end. If France, Germany, England, Italy, and Spain are to have no more great poets, and none are to be inspired here by industrial development and the clamor of the uplift, we can doubtless get along without them, as we have been doing for quite a while. The natural inference is, however, that we shall soon have no poetry at all, that even our volume of prose must diminish, by reason of the wearing and the rubbing of our medium of speech. It seems that the people who are writing ought to take notice and stop wearing out the language.

We are emboldened to hope, however, that Mr. GOSSE'S fears, embodied in the report of an interview cabled to THE SUNDAY TIMES, may be somewhat premature. Great poets generally revivify language. A great poet may emerge from obscurity any hour and, without warning, show that simple things worth saying can still be said fairly well with the old medium. That poetry will wear out some day, as well as the graphic arts and music, there is no doubt. About the time the shrinking and cooling off of our sun, described also in THE SUNDAY TIMES, affects the material world, we have no doubt that poetry and the arts will be extinct, all the survivors of the human race having profited to the full extent by the message they convey to man from the infinite. Meanwhile the sun's heat is more than enough for us, and, if we are to have no great poets, we can be perfectly sure that we shall have enough poets who aim at greatness, poets who think they are great, to satisfy all human requirements.

THE COLONEL AND THE COLORED VOTE.

Mr. ROOSEVELT does not seem to be making much headway with the colored voters in any part of the country. They have found him out and they do not forget. Here comes The New York Age with a revival of the Brownsville affair just at the time the Colonel had separated the Northern sheep from the Southern goats. On Aug. 7, 1908, Mr. ROOSEVELT, then President, cabled to Mr. TAFT, then Secretary of War, from Ponce, Porto Rico, directing that his order dismissing the Twenty-fifth Colored Infantry from the military service of the Government be enforced "unless there are new facts of such "importance as to warrant your cabling "me." "I care nothing whatever," said this just man, "for the yelling either "of the politicians or the sentimentalists "—the offense was heinous and the punishment I inflicted I imposed after due "deliberation." Not a word, then, about sharing the blame or unloading it on Mr. TAFT; not a word. It was not necessary. Mr. ROOSEVELT was still President, still determined that he would be a candidate for President again "under no circumstances," and before HITCHCOCK went down South to round up the Southern negro delegates for his renomination. "It is a matter of record," says The Age, with a determination not to let the Colonel escape the consequences of his own act, "that "Secretary TAFT held up the discharge "order for five days, while President "ROOSEVELT was on the high seas, and "that he did not release the order for "execution until he received President "ROOSEVELT'S cablegram from Ponce."

It really does not matter to Mr. ROOSEVELT, however, so long as the Northern negroes will vote for him, what happened to the colored troops down in Texas and what becomes of the negro delegates down South. He is a white man's man down South this year, until after the fifth of November at least, and a colored man's man up North with the same limit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sweeping Away Mystery.

When a man, in talking to his family physician, refers to some article or address by Dr. WOODS HUTCHINSON, he is more than likely to see his hearer's face grow long and assume a severity of expression directly proportioned to the amount of commendation which he puts in the reference. For Dr. HUTCHINSON, while not exactly unpopular among his professional brothers and rarely or never charged by them with inaccuracy of statement or unsoundness of doctrine, has nevertheless offended the tender susceptibilities of many. This he has done by refusing to help them preserve the illusion that medicine is a mystery, comprehensible only to the initiate, and that any revelation of its secrets is, on the one hand, treason to the medical hierarchy, and, on the other, full of peril for the ignorant recipients

Most doctors really believe this, and oftener, probably, than anybody else do they utter with pathetic faith in its truth the ancient psittacism—which always was and always will be utterly untrue—"a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" Of course. even a little knowledge is better than none at all, in medicine as in everything else, and nowadays, when medical knowledge has become so largely a matter of hygiene, of preventing diseases rather than of curing them, attempts to preserve that aloofness and aboveness which so clearly reveal the religio-magical origin of medicine have become especially—well, regrettable, to use the mildest word that comes to mind

Dr. HUTCHINSON emphasized his inclination toward this sort of heresy in one of the two speeches made by him before the American Public Health Association. In it he boldly and earnestly appealed for the unveiling of medicine, for carrying as much of it as possible to the people, for explaining to them why they should or shouldn't do this and should or shouldn't take that. He even went the shocking length of declaring that the time had come for doctors openly to confess their lack both of infallibility and omniscience, and to be content—as well they may be—in making generally known just what they can do and how they do it. This is good advice.

The newspapers are willing to help, and if, in trying to serve the public by familiarizing it with medical facts and principles, they often make mistakes and print foolish things, the fault is largely that of the doctors who refuse to appreciate and utilize the most efficient assistance they could have in carrying out their own admirable purposes.

Rebellion Punished Vicariously.

One must hope, even though one cannot with perfect confidence assume, that the suffrage women in England, and especially their militant section, will forget their own grievances at least long enough to proclaim their horror at the cruel wrong which British law has inflicted upon a man, MARK WILKS. Justice and consistency alike demand that they should say much and do at least a little something toward the righting of this wrong, for Mr. WILKS has been thrown into jail for the absurd reason that his wife has refused to pay the income tax which the State demands of her.

Her plea or explanation of this refusal is that, as she had no part in laying the tax, she will resist its collection. This is a reason entirely adequate for any action the consequences of which Mrs. WILKS is willing to take upon herself, and perhaps she will say that one of the consequences for which she is prepared is the imprisonment, apparently for life, if she sticks to her determination, of her unfortunate husband. That's as may be, but surely the lady's mind must be a little troubled, or much, when she reflects that upon him, a person equally helpless and innocent, falls the punishment for her rebellion.

For it seems that she has the money of the family, and the Married Woman's Property act gives her full and exclusive control of it, but the husband is made by other statutes responsible for all the taxes imposed on both of them! In this particular instance none is imposed on the husband, since he has no income to tax, and, as he has no property on which levy might be made for the amount due from the wife, behind the bars he goes!

How he likes the experience the dispatches do not say. If he were inclined to deliver lectures from soap boxes or other rostra, perhaps the burden of his remarks would be that apparently the women of England already have more privileges than the men, and that he wonders wherein said women find in "man-made law" the intolerable discriminations of which they so volubly complain. Presumably, however, Mr. WILKS is not a lecturer. The poor husbands of rich wives, according to report, are well trained to a certain wise taciturnity, and usually have learned by long practice the art, equally valuable and difficult, of suffering in silence, whate'er befalls. The alternative is revolt, and revolt is costly to a man who has accustomed himself to living on his wife's money.

Big Crops from a Mountain.

To buy a piece of forest land for $136,000, and to sell, twenty years afterward, the larger trees on it for $816,000, is a "deal" so profitable that possible criticism of it by single-taxers is not likely seriously to trouble GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, to whom this "unearned increment" is said to have come a few days ago from his little principality down in North Carolina.

Not only does Mr. VANDERBILT retain, after getting his $816,000, the 68,000 acres on which the big trees have been growing, but he has carefully bound the lumbermen by a contract which forbids them to destroy any little trees. As a result of this precaution, hitherto rare indeed among American owners of wooded mountains, in twenty years or so more Mr. VANDERBILT or his heirs will have another forest as good as this one, or better, to sell, and by that time he or they will doubtless get for it a much larger price.

They will, certainly, if a little money is now spent in preventing comparatively worthless trees from taking the place of their doomed betters, as is apt to be the case when "nature" is allowed to have her own rather stupid way. Of course Mr. VANDERBILT will see to that, for he is one of the, as yet, too few Americans to whom the gospel of scientific forestry has not been preached in vain.

The Henrygeorgians, therefore, should not be too harsh with Mr. VANDERBILT, even though they do view askance that profit of over 300 per cent., obtained as a first dividend from unimproved land held in enormous quantities. Whoever practices forestry is a public benefactor and deserves about any reward he can get.

THE OREGON SYSTEM.

Believes In Ultimate Success of Direct Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Oregon system should be compared not to the ideal which would make your review seem very just and consistent, but to existing conditions of legislation, which no one has the temerity to defend or excuse. At present the people of Oregon are struggling with thirty-eight proposals which they have still two months to consider from the standpoint of pros and cons clearly set forth in a pamphlet placed by the Government in the hands of each voter. Most of these questions are familiar ones on which the public is already considerably educated, such as capital punishment, taxation of land values as against personal property, &c. You think this too much of a task for the intelligent masses of Oregon? If so, what do you think of the Legislature of New Jersey, which at the last session had over one thousand measures for consideration?

I believe that as the people exercise the function of legislation, they will become, if they are not already, entirely competent to legislate for themselves; but it is expected that the best out-working of the system will be that as representatives discover that legislation is not subject entirely to their tender mercies they will line up with the new situation, become actual representatives, and thereafter resort to "direct action" will be more rare than at present seems necessary.

C. H. INGERSOLL.

New York, Sept. 18, 1912.

FALSE TEACHING DEVICES.

Why Permit School Principals Longer to Exploit Them?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Which is the better example of high moral ideals—the Police Department, which has just dismissed a high and mighty official for making alleged false reports, or the Department of Education, which should at least have taken action tending toward that end, but which did not? On Page 251, Eleventh Annual Report of Schools, (now two years old and covering the year 1909-1910,) we read that "many Principals in order to seek favor at headquarters report favorably on new devices, regardless of the facts in the case." These are as nearly the exact words of the section quoted as may be—they are the exact sense.

So far from punishing these reporters of the fake educational devices which of late have been so unpleasantly common, so far from even admonishing them, the school authorities have actually encouraged the false reports which read like patent medicine testimonials, and which deceive no one except parents, who hope to turn into silk purses, so to speak, material better adapted to other purposes—other, not better. The parents are encouraged to hope for impossibilities, much to the profit of a "profession" whose brightest lights go scot free in making false reports of their "professional" success by means of new devices, (xi., 251.) The latest example is electrified schoolrooms. Surely it will rather be fool rooms where congenital goslings are metamorphosed into scintillating cygnets.

The Police Department seems to have set an example to the School Department, to the shame of the educators.

PETER THE HERMIT.

New York, Sept. 18, 1912.

Walks Near This City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Take the Long Island train from the Pennsylvania Station to Port Washington, then walk to Roslyn. The walk is beautiful, and Roslyn itself probably the most picturesque town in the neighborhood of New York. It is built at the head of a pretty blue bay and straggles romantically up over a hill. You may take a Long Island train from Roslyn back to the Pennsylvania Station.

The Morris Canal furnishes lovely views. Take the Lackawanna train to Bloomfield and walk along the canal to Paterson—further if you wish, to Little Falls. Then take the Erie back to New York.

Another route: Take the New York Central to Hastings. Walk north from Hastings along Broadway as far as you wish, and take the same railroad back. Visit Sunnyside and Sleepy Hollow.

Great Notch has many charms. Take the Lackawanna to Upper Montclair and walk through Great Notch into the country beyond, keeping Great Notch station in mind, for a return trip on the Erie.

Forest Park, reached by the Myrtle Avenue car, is a good rambling place. It abounds in wild woodland scenery. From the eastern end you may emerge into Kew, Union Turnpike, and the pleasant country beyond.

Or, take a Fort Lee Ferry to the Jersey side and walk north on the river road, climbing the hill with the road and striking west, at your will, to meet the trolley that returns to Fort Lee.

THE TIMES should use its influence to promote the healthful pastime of walking. Accounts of suburban journeyings would be interesting to the readers at large, I am sure.

Yours for the high road. CHAS. HEALE.

Richmond Hill, Sept. 17, 1912.

"REAL PROHIBITION."

Anti-Saloon League Replies to Challenge of Its Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 2d instant, you print a letter from Col. Tom Gilmore, President of the National Model License League, in which Mr. Gilmore says the Anti-Saloon League is not in favor of real prohibition; that he has tried time and again to offer a law which would provide imprisonment for a man who handles or uses liquor in no-license territory, but that the league has refused to co-operate with him in such a movement. He says: "Real prohibition would certainly put a stop to the prohibition movement."

Think of the leading liquor editor and agitator of the Nation attempting to bring about "real prohibition." A man does not need to have extraordinary intelligence to see something very lop-sided in this. To show how worthy of consideration Mr. Gilmore of the Model License League is in his "campaign" for "real prohibition," I quote from the last issue of the publication of which he is the editor, "Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular":

A Grand Jury which has been investigating the lawless conditions in Montgomery, Ala., has reported that the evidence shows that the city and county officials have been lax; that petit juries were loath to impose sufficient penalty upon persons after conviction, and that "blind tigers" were warned in advance of raids.

The citizens of Montgomery are to be congratulated upon having such a discerning Grand Jury. The conditions complained of are the outgrowth of the dry laws and are but the expression of the real feelings of the people in having laws forced upon them that are distasteful.

Referring to the Inter-State Liquor Shipment bill now before Congress to prevent the will of the people in prohibition territory from being nullified, in his paper Mr. Gilmore urges that when saloons have been closed new channels of distribution must be made. He delivers himself thus:

* * * Even though it may be necessary in the establishment of such channels for the people to trample down the laws of their State and laugh in the face of the authorities.

This is the man who declares that he "challenges" the Anti-Saloon League to work for "real prohibition." The above quotations show Col. Tom Gilmore and his Model License League up in their true colors. His real views and purpose are herein set forth. In the letter from him which you printed he looks different. In it he was on dress parade before the public, trying to give respectability to the liquor business. JOSEPH H. COLLIER,

Editor New Jersey Anti-Saloon League.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 5, 1912.

NEW YORK A CENTURY AGO.

Mr. Seymour Looks at Modern Problems Through Old Mirrors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The consideration shown my recent humble contribution to THE TIMES emboldens me to send other clippings from The New York Mirror of 1827-8-9 on matters other than theatrical but, I hope, of sufficient interest to your readers to be worthy a place in your valued columns.

The good-natured warfare that has been carried on, within the knowledge of the writer, for fifty years between New York City and Philadelphia must have existed more than eighty years ago, according to this clipping of May, 1828:

CLEAN STREETS.

We notice that the editors of the Philadelphia papers are making themselves witty at our expense on account of the disparity between this city and that in regard to cleanliness. It is a fact that our streets are in a most deplorable condition, injurious alike to comfort and to health; and we hope that, by some means or other—authority, ridicule, or censure—that he to whose charge they are given may be urged to prosecute his duty with energy. The heat of the weather is of itself a sufficient evil without our being obliged to inhale the noxious exhalations from such masses of filth as now disgrace almost every avenue and lane of this metropolis.

Perhaps there was a strike on in the Street Cleaning Department. At any rate, our Street Commissioner, Edwards, need not feel disheartened; our ancestors were no better off than we are. And it was hot in May, too, in those days.

This, for our aeronauts and aeroplanists, appeared on June 13, 1829:

AIR NAVIGATION.

We learn from The Philadelphia Chronicle that an ingenious mechanic of the district of Southwark has invented a boat to navigate the air. It is about eight feet long, has two bows, or stems, and holds two persons, and, by means of very simple machinery, is made to glide through the air at the rate of five or six miles an hour.

In all the three volumes, covering the years 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, I find no allusion whatever to a policeman or the police force, or even a constable! What a state of blissful security the citizens must have dwelt in! Life was worth living in those days, and it evidently was, according to the following:

For the week ending March 1, 1828, the City Inspector reports the death of 117 persons.

And at that time the population of New York City was nearly 170,000.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR.

New York, Sept. 13, 1912.

ATROPHY OF MIND

In All but Thoughts of Gain Is Too Prevalent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is in a commendable altruistic spirit that Dr. Charles L. Dana, through your columns, essays to divert those of middle age from unrelaxed prosecution of one absorbing pursuit. Examples of "one book (ledger) men" are too common among those commercially engaged. Aside from the somewhat sordid hucksterings of trade and negotiation, many are dead to the world, without interest in widely diversified subjects that furnish charm to those of moderate application and aspiration. Too many in possession of financial competence concentrate and worry themselves in further accumulation of wealth unneeded, and almost certain in time to be dissipated by extravagance or want of conservation of progeny.

It is stated that the Yosemite naturalist, John Muir, once said to the late E. H. Harriman: "I am richer than you; I have all I want, but you haven't." A truth was uttered in the remark. The first mentioned possesses a wide knowledge of the natural sciences, the placidity of philosophic observation and deduction, and, further than the additional acquisition of knowledge, his wants, aside from simple subsistence, are easily satisfied. We are not, however, all cast in a similar mental mold, or can cultivate successfully such tastes. But even in the most active practices of life, surely there is opportunity for some real enjoyments to be attained without tremendous expenditure of nerve force, and in which money is not a factor. Past personal contact or favorable opportunities for close observation of millionaires whose bulk of fortunes were derived from close concentration and sometimes hazardous ventures, exhibited to the writer an atrophy of mind in all but monetary gain. Incapable of mirthful relaxation, unsympathetic toward other movements of the world, they presented an austere, arid, and unpleasant picture, although possessing, perhaps, latent qualities or genius that could have been distributed in part into avenues which would have proved to be higher and more agreeable than the mere acquisition of superfluous wealth. REMINISCENT.

New York, Sept. 18, 1912.

A Discovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Scratch ten Bull Moosers and you will find nine who did and seven who do believe that Dr. Cook discovered the north pole. A.

Bayonne, N. J., Sept. 17, 1912.

NERVE SPECIALIST ON SPIRIT OF PLAY

Confirms Director F. C. Howe's Belief in Public Remedy for Society's Ills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication by Dr. Charles L. Dana, the neurologist, on "The Spirit of Play," in THE TIMES some days ago, is a confirmation, from the medical point of view, of the efforts of the People's Institute to emphasize recreation as not only a physiological, but as an educational and cultural need of the community. He approaches the question from the neurological point of view, and states the effect of continuous industrial strain and concentration in its effect upon the pathology of society. The People's Institute is aiming to emphasize the necessity for play under modern city conditions—as insistent a need as the provision for police, fire, and health protection.

The growth of the city has divorced men, women, and children from the natural outlets for play. It has gathered people together for work and made no provision for the universal and insistent instinct for relaxation and for happiness. Modern industry has divided life into two parts—one devoted to work, the other to sleep—and has made no adequate provision for the hours in which the character, culture and real education of the people are formed. We have turned leisure time over to commerce to be exploited at any cost to the community. And commerce has proceeded to exploit the formative hours of our daily life through the saloon, the dance hall, the theatre, and other forms of commercialized amusement which have no elevating or educational value. We educate children up to the age of 16 and then turn them over for the most part to these agencies, which speedily destroy the value of the expenditure of the community for their cultural upbuilding.

The civilization of every age is molded during leisure hours rather than through work hours. That has been obviously true in the past. It is obviously true in Germany, Italy, France and Continental countries to-day. Those countries look upon the hours of leisure as a time not only for bringing happiness to the people, but culture as well. Music is provided, art is provided. The opera, the theatre, and opportunities for wholesome, clean, cultural play have a place in the city budget along with provisions for sanitation, health and education. They are consciously treated as part of the educational system of the community. And in consequence of this public provision for play, the commercialized amusement agencies are compelled to compete on the high standards established by the community.

But we cannot expect commercialized agencies to be moved by other than commercial motives. Only the community itself can adequately grapple with this problem of leisure time, and it is as serious a problem as any before the community. Vice, crime, and drunkenness will breed just in proportion as the city neglects to protect itself against them. The dollars we fail to appropriate for public leisure entail a cost many times the saving we make by failing to provide alternatives to the commercialized amusements.

Dr. Dana spoke of the neurological and individual cost of the lack of play. The gain in efficiency to the workman in shop and factory would more than pay for the most generous expenditure for public recreation. But public provision for happiness is demanded on other grounds than these. The mere existence of the city has robbed people of the opportunity of play. Individual provision for leisure was possible in an earlier age. It is not possible under urban conditions, and experience has demonstrated that it cannot with safety be left in private hands. The cost is too great. There is no alternative but public provision for play, and it should occupy almost as big a place in our minds as education itself. It should command as generous expenditure as the protection of our persons from violence, our property from fire, our families from disease. For we live for our leisure hours, and our civilization in turn reflects the way we use those leisure hours. FREDERIC C. HOWE,

Director the People's Institute.

New York, Sept. 21, 1912.

THE JEFFERSON HOME.

Mrs. Littleton Asks Aid in Creating National Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The effort to preserve the home and grave of Jefferson has met with warm and universal response, either before the people, or before societies—patriotic, benevolent, or commercial—and if you will turn to the records of the Senate or the House you will find not one dissenting voice. All love the memory of Jefferson, and no longer can they bear to see him cast aside as though he were an old garment.

It being more desirable to acquire Monticello by voluntary grant than by condemnation, and anticipating that the present owner will finally patriotically accede to the wishes of the people to sacredly hold Monticello as the common property of the whole Nation through all time to come, it is evident that there must be immediate and simultaneous action taken.

I feel how inadequate my support may be, and I know how much less my ability to aid may be than my own earnest desire, so I am writing to tell you that a "Monticello Association," similar to the Mount Vernon Association, is being formed.

I would move the warm and loyal hearts of the people to further uphold me in placing into the guardianship of the whole Nation this unpretending resting place of one whose love of liberty would have willed his dust into space rather than leave it in individual control, removed even from the loving care of his dear ones, and one whose life work was to win for humanity intellectual, religious, and political freedom. MAUD W. LITTLETON.

Port Washington, L. I., Sept. 14, 1912.

HARD TO CHECK TRUNKS.

Facilities at the Grand Central Not What They Should Be.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are not more adequate trunk checking facilities afforded at the Grand Central Terminal?

The patrons of the railroads running out of this terminal are frequently detained from one-quarter to a half hour before they can secure checks for their trunks.

Four or five checkers cannot expeditiously handle the volume of business which must develop from the three railroads whose trains depart from this terminal.

I have learned from experience that it is not safe to allow less than three-quarters of an hour before the time of the departure of my train if I have a trunk to check. The checking counter is frequently lined two or three deep with persons waiting to check their trunks, and while the checkers perform their duties as rapidly as may be expected under the circumstances, they have more work to do than they can properly attend to.

Also, why are the trunks not more promptly forwarded after being checked? More often than not your trunk will follow you on the second or third train after the departure of the train on which you are traveling.

There may be some good and sufficient explanation for the situation complained of, but to the traveler it would seem that a material increase in the checking force would relieve the situation. APPLETON L. CLARK.

New York, Sept. 17, 1912.

PIERRE LOTI'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF US

Startled When the Reporters Demanded Instant Solution of the Problems of the Universe.

IT IS PLEASANTER TO DREAM

And He Wonders Why People Waste Time In Talk—He's Sympathetic, but It's Hard to Sympathize with the Yankee.

Pierre Loti, dreamer, student of sensations, and writer of many-shadowed prose, when he rises along toward noon to-day will have entered upon his third day in New York. After two full days among us there is no evidence that the distinguished co-author with Judith Gautier of "The Daughter of Heaven," the play he is here to see mounted at the Century Theatre, is in any greater harmony with his strange surroundings than when he stepped ashore from La Savoie early Saturday morning.

He confesses that the abrupt transition from the older world, in which he is so much more at home and where life may be passed in detachment and tranquility, to the fevered activity of the American metropolis has made necessary a violent readjustment of mind. He is still a little bewildered by the change. Strangely enough, too, this cosmopolitan, who declares that his soul is in the enchanted East, where "abundance and continuity of agreeable sensations cradle you in an endless dream," admits that New York and its electric life have already meant to him a flood of new sensations and ideas. It is difficult to make him talk about them, however, for he brings with him a fixed habit of silence that he learned from the Orientals.

Interview with Reporters.

Loti's experience with the newspaper reporters was the first and most forcible of his impressions. He was not at all prepared for the stir his coming had created.

"Bombarded by interrogations," as he described the ordeal of being interviewed upon his arrival, he found himself just a bit dismayed and robbed of his customary poise by the oncoming of the news getters.

But M. Loti, it must be remembered, has fought in all the French colonies, and, though not without inward trepidation, he met the onslaught with smiling courage as befits the fighting man. He tried, he told THE TIMES reporter last night, to answer the questions put to him as well as he could. But it was evident that he feared he had left the impression of being a distinctly "difficult" subject, if not indeed a sheer poseur. It grieved him to think this might have been the impression left by his two hours of voluntary surrender to the ambassadors of public interest in him.

"It is the first time," he said, "that I have submitted myself to such an ordeal. The American press representatives, I imagine, believe that in getting the interview they have—what would you say?—'put one over' on me.

"In France I rarely receive a journalist unless I know him very well. Besides, the methods of interviewing in France are less strenuous than here. On very rare occasions only the French newspapermen come to hunt me up in my place of retreat at Hendaye or Rochefort, and try to make me talk. If I refuse to comply with their request it is not a pose or an affectation that I should do so, but simply grows out of my feeling that it is wiser to hold myself apart from the clashes of discussion and opinion into which so many fall.

The Value of Silence.

"I admire the control of speech exhibited by the Orientals, who have learned the value of silence. The time lost in a futile outpouring of words can never be recovered. It is better, as I view it, to dream, to meditate, and not to interrupt the course of revery than to immerse one's self in the banalities of modern discourse. It is the example of the silent Orient shown in its reluctant yielding of its secrets to me that has so far guided me. It is unnecessary to seek other reason for my reticence.

"Saturday I tried to prove that I was not the unapproachable recluse report had made me out. That is simply the absurdest of personal legends. I have shown myself ready to adapt myself to your ways, so far as possible. Indeed, wherever I have found myself I have tried to familiarize myself with local ways and to move in the new atmosphere with freedom and tranquillity as in a native environment.

"In this manner I have experienced the most intimate sensations in the course of my travels in China, Japan, Persia, and Turkey. In all these countries I have assimilated myself to the conditions amid which I moved. I have, so to speak, found a new soul with each country I have visited, forgetting in each my European prepossessions and prejudices—a sloughing of points of view which has been very easy for me."

Adaptation Difficult Here.

Chameleon and sensitive, as he thus describes himself, Loti has nevertheless found the shedding of his accustomed ways and feeling more difficult in the case of this country.

"I must confess," he went on, "that it seems to me vastly harder to assume the state of being of a Yankee than that of an Oriental.

"It is all bound up with the baffling factor of temperament. Yours, it seems to me, is admirably adapted for those industrial conquests in which it is proving so triumphant. I can admire it without experiencing the feeling that I have been born for this new mode of life.

"Asked by your reporters, 'What do you think of our skyscrapers??' what am I to answer? I reply that I admire them, without, however, wishing to see the same architecture transferred to Paris. These great structures represent to me the concretion of the powerful forces of modern industry. They are the material manifestation of the spirit of a race that seeks through the most ingenious multiplications of mechanical device to bring earth nearer to heaven.

"Along the countless wires that cross each other at the peaks of these monster buildings are flashed the commands that more and more win your ascendency over your competitors in the struggle of life.

"All these things lead me far, very far, from the subjects of my customary studies, my travels, and silent observations. And this is why I feel myself slightly misadjusted to my new surroundings, although attended by charming and hospitable friends.

"The young men of the press who have questioned me upon all possible social, political, diplomatic, and financial questions, ask that I settle with one word the problem of the universe. To do that is not my gift.

A Parallel with the Orient.

"One of them, for instance, asks if I cannot establish a parallel between the Oriental and Occidental civilizations. An economic library of countless volumes has been written upon this subject. Another might be written, and still leave the question unanswered. Should I make answer in a phrase?

"Another question concerned my views on Socialism. What was there for one of strongly individualist tendencies to say save to declare those tendencies? Days and nights of discussion would not traverse the subject of Socialism.

"What I thought about aeroplanes and the new passion for the air was a matter of moment to another of my questioners. I have been asked about the Eugenic Congress, Pan-Germanism, the yellow peril, and an innumerable list of other matters up and down the scale of human affairs.

"I should like, indeed, to have had the solutions of them all on my tongue's end. But I fear I must rest upon the character simply of a litterateur and seaman who has traveled much in search of impressions and tried to render them faithfully. If I have not satisfied my friends, the reporters, I am sorry."

M. Loti spent most of yesterday resting at the Hotel Marie Antoinette to be ready for the arduous duties of superintending the rehearsals of his new Far Eastern comedy, "The Daughter of Heaven," which commences to-morrow at the Century Theatre.

In the afternoon he received Hgh Ford, stage director for Liebler & Co., the producers of the play, and Mr. Morange, the scenic artist. M. Loti spent two hours with them discussing details in connection with the Chinese scenes in Peking and Nanking and the arrangement of the stage, which will be as near as possible to a Chinese theatre without verging on the incongruous.

After his conference with Mr. Ford and Mr. Morange, M. Loti went for a drive in Central Park, which he said was most enjoyable, and he especially admired the scenery along Riverside Drive.

TWO DIE IN TRAIN WRECK.

Other Passengers Badly Hurt In an Excursion Crash.

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Two persons were killed and a score were injured to-night when an excursion train on the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad collided with a coal train at Nile, two miles west of here. The wreck is said to have been due to a misunderstanding of orders.

The dead are W. A. Harris of Fillmore, N. Y., and Miss Grace Marsh of Portville, N. Y. The probably fatally hurt are W. H. Johnson of Olean, engineer on the passenger train; Mrs. E. J. Scott of Boliver, N. Y., terribly crushed; Mrs. Ida Costello, Portville.

The crew of the excursion train had orders to take a siding at Friendship for an eastbound freight train. In the Friendship yards the engineer saw a freight train standing on the siding, and thought it was the one he had orders to meet. He pulled out for the west and was running forty miles an hour when the train collided with the freight at Nile. The combination baggage and smoking car was badly wrecked and all but one of the four day coaches were derailed.

A relief corps was quickly organized by the passengers and crew and the injured were removed to near-by farmhouses, where they received first aid.

SOCIETY AT HOT SPRINGS.

Many Festivities Precede Barnard-Sard Wedding, to Take Place To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 22.—Social activity for the last three days at Hot Springs has centred at Ingalliscote, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, where festivities have been in progress preceding the wedding to-morrow of Miss Abbie Ingalls Barnard to Russell E. Sard of Albany. After a day at the races at Fassifern Farm yesterday and a series of luncheons and dinners, the last entertainment took place to-night, when Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls gave a dinner for fifty at the Daniel Boone Log Cabin. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Grange Sard, Miss Miriam Sard, Edward Bowditch, and Roger M. Poor of Albany, William H. Sard of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark and Mr. and Mrs. R. Bishop of Mount Kisco, the Misses Mary and Olga Wiborg, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Fay Ingalls of New York, Miss Louise Witherbee of Port Henry, Miss Mildred Eddy of Morristown, the Misses Ruth Wales and Frances Lippet of Washington, Miss Helen Greene of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Bernon E. Prentice, Frederick F. de Rham, Rudolph Weld, Roger A. Derby, Henry Morgan, Aymar Johnson, Robert Cox, and Eliot Cross of New York, John A. Tuckerman, Benjamin Joy, and Robert Winsor of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Elkins of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ingalls of Cleveland, and Miss Gladys Ingalls.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Theodore P. Shonts, J. A. Harriman, and Mrs. Frederick Bell of New York were guests to-day of Harry S. Black of New York, who took them to White Sulphur Springs on his private car.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Schaick and Mrs. William P. Claggett of New York have taken one of the Homestead cottages for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Upshur Moorehead of Washington are here for Miss Barnard's wedding.

Others arriving to-day were Mrs. John Westervelt, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. John C. Kinney, C. H. Venner, and Charles Wiedeman of New York.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Dr. Sternberg Entertains Dr. Walcott—Arrivals from Summer Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The former Surgeon General of the army, Dr. George M. Sternberg, gave a dinner this evening at his home, in Massachusetts Avenue, in honor of Dr. Henry P. Walcott of Massachusetts, President of the Hygiene Congress.

The British Embassy will be reopened on Oct. 12, when Mitchell Innes, the Counselor, will return from Kineo, Me. Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, who recently returned from a trip to Australia and New Zealand, are now in Dublin, N. H. They will pay several visits to Boston and vicinity before coming to Washington in the middle of October.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who will leave Washington this week for his new command, at Fort Russell, Wyoming, is spending a few days at Atlantic City with Mrs. Edwards and their daughter. Mrs. Edwards will join Gen. Edwards in Wyoming later.

Mr. and Mrs. Emile Montgomery have come to Washington from their Maryland country place to attend the Catholic Charities Conference. They will not reopen their house here until late in October.

Mrs. Robert H. Travers and her daughter have returned from Bar Harbor, where they passed the Summer. Mrs. Travers will not reopen her Connecticut Avenue residence, as she proposes passing the Winter in Europe, where Miss Travers will spend a year at school before being presented to society.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Meredith have returned from their Virginia home and opened their apartment at the Dresden.

Senator and Mrs. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi are among the first of the Senatorial circle to return to town. They spent the Summer in the Virginia mountains.

Mrs. Theodore Noyes and the Misses Noyes are back to their Washington home from Glenwood Springs, Col.

GROSVENOR-GARDNER NUPTIALS EXPECTED

Newport Waits to Hear of Engagement of Mrs. W. Grosvenor's Daughter to Boston Man.

MORGAN RETURNS TO TOWN

After Visit to Lanier In Lenox—Festivities Precede Ingalls Wedding To-day at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—Mrs. William Grosvenor, who is giving a luncheon to-morrow, said yesterday, when asked if the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rose Grosvenor, to George P. Gardner of Boston was to be announced, that there was no announcement to be made. The report of Miss Grosvenor's engagement has been a subject of gossip for some time. Despite Mrs. Grosvenor's apparent denial, an announcement of the engagement is expected to-morrow.

Mr. Gardner, who has been playing in the tennis tournament at the Casino, is a graduate of Harvard. The tournament ended this afternoon in the final rounds for the two men's scratch doubles. T. Suffern Tailer's play was especially spirited. He and N. W. Niles defeated Austin Ledyard Sands and Alfred Dabney, 6—1, 6—3. In the men's second scratch tournament Craig Biddle and G. P. Gardner defeated N. W. Niles and Alfred Dabney, 6—3, 8—6.

Mr. and Mrs Reginald Norman entertained fifty or more guests to-night at the Clambake Club, mostly intimate friends of the guests of honor, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt. The Shinnecock colored singers and musicians of New York furnished a programme of songs and instrumental music. After supper there was dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave their last entertainment of the season to-day at Sherwood by a luncheon for their daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, and her fiancé, John Russell Pope of New York, whose marriage will take place on Oct. 31.

The steam yecht North Star, Commodore Vanderbilt; the Narada, Henry Walters and Henry A. C. Taylor; the auxiliary barque Aloha, Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, and the schooner Transient, Guy Norman, were in harbor to-day.

Mrs. Stuart Duncan will return from Europe to Newport the latter part of the month to join her mother and sister, Mrs. Stoddard and Miss Stoddard, at Bonnie Crest.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, at the conclusion of their Newport season, will go to Palm Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane and Miss Dorothy Kane have closed their visit at Batemans and returned to Tuxedo.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained a large dinner party at Beaulieu to-night.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan was also a dinner hostess.

Arthur Johnson of Boston and Gilbert Hamilton of Monticello are guests of W. K. Brice.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Warner B. Bayley have gone to Stockbridge, Mass., from Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parsons Cross of Providence have been week-end guests of William Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected from Europe this week. They will visit Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers, where their children have been since Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have been in Europe.

Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Conklin have closed their season here. Mrs. Conklin has returned to New York. Dr. Conklin is shooting in Canada.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard has returned to Europe to join Mrs. Ledyard and Miss Morris. Mrs. Ledyard, who has been quite ill, is now convalescent. Their Newport residence is still open.

Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt gave a picnic at Bristol to-day.

Mrs. and Miss Mason, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, have ended their visit with Commander and Mrs. George W. Williams at the Torpedo Station, returning to Washington for the Winter.

Miss Amy Grant will give a recital of "Parsifal" to-morrow afternoon, at the studio of Albert Sterner.

Commander Benton C. Decker, U. S. N., has reported for Winter duty at the Naval War College, where the Summer conference will conclude next Sunday.

Capt. W. L. Rodgers, President of the Naval War College, who entertained a dinner company over Saturday, has gone to Washington to attend a meeting of the Naval General Board.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers Arriving on Two Incoming Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

COLUMBIA, (Glasgow.)—Mr. and Mrs. D. Anderson, Miss H. Bamford, Mrs. W. H. Bennett, Miss C. Bonne, Mrs. J. C. Bradshaw, Alexander Cochran, W. G. Fern, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gibbons, S. Graham, Dr. G. R. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Miss Clara Hill, Mrs R. Morris, Miss Pearl V. Marshall, Mrs. L. T. Neal, E. P. Rutherford, Dr. W. H. Stack, David Thompson, Miss Mary L. Wells, Percy Williamson, C. E. Willis, and Mrs. C. Wright.

KOENIGIN LUISE, (Bremen.)—J. J. Blackmore, F. Duncan, Durant A. Hall, R. Martin, Miss J. Newton, Mrs. T. Pearsale, Mrs. Louise Peters, Miss H. Rule, Miss Edith Rowland, Miss E. Carter, Howard E. Colgan, Miss L. G. C. Daniels, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Raffard.

Isabel Frazier Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. William West Frazier, who belong to one of the oldest families in the city, announced to-day the engagement of their daughter, Isabel Frazier, to Charles Henry Scott, Jr., son of a well-known broker of this city. Miss Frazier made her début two seasons ago, and is a great favorite among the younger set. Mr. Scott is a well-known member of the Radnor Hunt, Rittenhouse and Country Clubs, and other social organizations. Mr. Frazier is a member of the firm of Harrison & Frazier, sugar refiners.

W. A. Scully Weds Miss A. G. Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22.—The marriage of William A. Scully and Miss Asenath Genevieve Hall, daughter of ex-Congressman Hall of Pennsylvania, took place to-day at the Alexandria Hotel. Mr. Scully is a broker of Pasadena. He was formerly editor of The Colorado Springs Gazette and an officer of the New York Yacht Club. The honeymoon will be spent on an automobile tour along the Pacific Coast.

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Capital .. .. $ 4,375,000
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176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

J. P. MORGAN BACK.

Returns to City After Visiting Charles Lanier in Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 22.—J. Pierpont Morgan, who has been passing the week end here with his friend Charles Lanier, returned to New York this afternoon from the Stockbridge station. Mr. Morgan attended services in Trinity Episcopal Church this morning. Bishop Thomas F. Davies of the Diocese of Western Massachusetts preached the sermon.

Miss Emily Biddle, who has been in New York, has returned to Breezy Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Judd Bliss and Mrs. L. L. Edgar of Boston are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. Clement Studebaker, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Charles S. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pell, G. M. Carnochan, Mrs. John P. Jackson, T. Jefferson Coolidge, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold of Boston are expected at Curtis Hotel this week.

Francis Rogers, who has been at Cold Brook visiting Mrs. John S. Barnes, has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French and Miss Margaret French will go to Milford on Wednesday for the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. William F. Draper, of which Mr. French was the sculptor.

Mr. De Rosa, Italian Consul in Boston, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. French.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pultz, who have been at the Curtis Hotel for several weeks, will go to New York to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ewing, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, have gone to New York.

Randolph C. Grew, who has been visiting his father, Edward C. Grew, has returned to Boston.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. McDougall, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, have returned to Auburn by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster were hosts at dinner to-night at Belle Fountaine, entertaining twenty guests.

Amos Tuck French and party, which includes Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Mrs. S. North, are motoring from Tuxedo, and will arrive on Tuesday at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons will go to their country place at Harrisons, N. Y., on Sept. 30. The Misses Mary and Gertrude Parsons will keep Stoneover open throughout October.

Mrs. Montgomery and family are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Parsons.

Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch and family, who have been guests at the Maplewood in Pittsfield, have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. H. Jenkins of New York, Mrs. W. G. Weld and Miss M. L. Goddard of Newport, and Mrs. A. W. Zimmerman and the Misses Zimmerman of Brooklyn have arrived at the Maplewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Randall Morgan, who have been at the Red Lion Inn, have returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Earl, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dustin of New York, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Randall, and Mrs. B. S. Lawrence of Philadelphia are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Frank Crowninshield is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield.

Mrs. John Glenny and Miss Joan Glenny were guests of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder at luncheon in Tyringham to-day.

Mrs. Nathan Sargent and Miss Sargent are at the Elmwood, Pittsfield.

Chief Justice and Mrs. White, who have been at the Curtis Hotel for a week, will start to-morrow for their home in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hoffman, Townsend Church, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Ream of New York, and Jay Cooke, 3d, who have been on automobile trips in the Berkshires, have returned to New York.

Mrs. Cameron Rogers, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, has gone to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Tower have arrived for the Autumn.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET MATCH.

All New York to Play Antipodeans at Livingston, S. I.

After an absence of sixteen years, an Australian cricket team will play against a team of amateurs from all New York. The match will be played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club, Livingston, S. I., Oct. 1 and 2. The Australian eleven sailed from England last Wednesday on the White Star liner Olympic.

Although the Australians did not win the three-cornered contest in England this season against England and the South Africans, it was only in the final contest that the Englishmen were able to retain the rubber that they so ably brought back with them from Australia last season. The Australians' strongest point is said to be in the field. Baseball, which was introduced to Australia by Anson's team twenty-three years ago, has had much to do with making the Australians a distinctive team. In fact, Australians may be said to have been inoculated with the baseball germ. It was their brilliant fielding which caused King George of England to express the wish to meet the Australians of 1912, and this he did during the recent test match at Lord's, on which occasion he congratulated the players upon their exceptional work in the field. Although the Prince of Wales has been in the habit of attending, this was the first time that the international matches had been graced by the presence of the King.

Those of the team who are regarded as the baseball stars are R. B. Minnett, T. J. Matthews, W. Bardsley, D. Smith, J. W. MacLaren, W. Carkeek, and C. Keleway. The other members of the team are: S. E. Gregory, the Captain, who was on this country with the Australian team of 1896; W. J. Whitty, the finest amateur boxer in Australia; C. B. Jennings, Vice Captain; H. Webster, S. H. Emery, C. G. Macartney, G. R. Hazlitt, and F. R. Mayne.

Matthews has been the star bowler of the tour, and in one of the test matches against South Africa he performed the "hat trick" in both innings. The "hat trick" consists of the bowler scoring three wickets with three consecutive balls. The Australian trundler was made the recipient of over 400 hats, of which a lot of sixty came to him all the way from Australia.

TO TRAIN LAY WORKERS.

School to Prepare Men for Church Usefulness, Opens in October.

The Laymen's Training School, the first of its kind in America, is to be started in New York in October, with the aim of training young men for efficient work in Sunday School, mission, and civic work in their churches. The school will be a development of the idea embodied in a school started three years ago at Christ Episcopal Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, but the Laymen's Training School will be for youg men of all Protestant denominations.

According to a recent announcement, fifteen teachers are available for the work. Only trained educators will be employed, and they will be paid for their services. The lectures which will be prepared in advance, will be uniform. The classes will be held in the churches, and not in any central location, and some of the plans of the extension work of the public schools under Dr. H. M. Leipziger will be followed. Some prominent educators have accepted places on the General Committee of the school.

Newbury F. Read Weds.

Newbury F. Read of this city and Miss Gertrude Harding, daughter of G. R. Harding of Beckenham, Kent, England, were married on Saturday in the parish church of Beckenham by the Rev. N. S. Harding, rector of St. John's Church, Plymouth, and brother of the bride. Newbury F. Read resided at 65 West Fifty-fourth Street until he went to England recently. He is the son of George Read.

BRADY GETS AROUND SUNDAY DRAMA LAW

Forming of Club Will Permit Him to Give Regular Play Performances.

FIRST SET FOR NOV. 10

No Tickets Sold, but Members May Subscribe for Seats—His Premieres Sunday, Too.

William A. Brady is organizing a new social theatre association, to be known as the Playhouse Sunday Club, the object of which will be to encourage and support legitimate Sunday theatrical entertainments in New York. The plan is to present a series of programmes, to run monthly from November to April. The first performance will be given on Sunday, Nov. 10.

The bill for the opening of the series will consist of "Fancy Free," by Stanley Houghton, author of "Hindle Wakes," with a cast including Madge Kennedy, William Morris, Ernest Glendinning, and Leonore Harris; "A Marriage Has Been Arranged," by Alfred Sutro, in the cast of which will be Charles Richman and Julia Dean, and "La Grande Mort," a one-act play from the Treatre Guignol, Paris, which will be played by Malcolm Williams, Howard Estabrook, Clarence Handysides, John D. Cromwell, and George Pauncefort. This programme will be repeated on Nov. 17 and 24, and for the second series, beginning on Dec. 1, there will be a new programme. The performances will be devoted chiefly to so-called non-commercial plays. It is Mr. Brady's intention to have the "first nights" of his regular productions given to the Playhouse Sunday Club hereafter, instead of to the general public.

An initiation fee, graded to cover the different sections of the Playhouse, will be charged members of the club. The payment of this will entitle the member to subscribe for seats for the entire season, for any series, or for a single performance. The prices of seats will be the usual scale of the theatre, while the initiation fee will range from $10 down to $2. No tickets will be sold or otherwise disposed of to persons not members of the club. All performances will be given at the Playhouse.

Mr. Brady said yesterday that he had first projected the idea of a Sunday theatre club two seasons ago at Daly's Theatre, but had to abandon the idea because he could not obtain permanent control of that theatre. Now that he owns the Playhouse he intends to carry out the plan. He guarantees ten separate productions during the season, and believes that he will meet with a ready response from people who wish some different sort of entertainment than that furnished by the motion picture and vaudeville houses on Sundays. He expects to conclude an arrangement with the Theatre Guignol, Paris, for the American rights to all productions of that famous theatre.

PULPIT STIRS UP ULSTER.

Preachers Denounce the Government In Strong Language.

BELFAST, Sept. 22.—Ulster intercession services were held in the churches throughout the province to-day. In addition to the special collect, which was ordered read by the Most Rev. John Baptist Crozier, Primate of all Ireland, of the Church of England, who had designated Sunday and the week following, including "Ulster Day," as "days for special intercession and prayer on behalf of our beloved native land," sermons were preached making particular reference to the solemn covenant. In many cases the national anthem was sung.

Exceptionally large congregations attended the Protestant churches in Belfast and Londonderry. Great fervor was displayed and strong denunciations of the Government from the pulpit were heard. The Bishop of Derry, preaching in Derry Cathedral, exhorted his hearers not to submit tamely "to be sold like brutes in the cattle market by men who received in return seventy venal and dishonest votes."

EMPEROR RECALLS TAFT VISIT

Francis Joseph Chats with Attache About President's Father.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day received in special audience the new Naval Attaché of the American Legation, Commander Richard D. White, who presented his credentials. His Majesty looked remarkably well and conversed for some time with the Attaché. He said he remembered President Taft, who visited Vienna when the President's father was Minister to Austria-Hungary.

Commander White will proceed to-morrow to Rome, being also Attaché of the Legation there.

Actors See 'The Master of the House.'

A special performance of "The Master of the House" was given at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night for the benefit of actors and actresses in other plays. The house was filled in every part, and the players were heartily welcomed by their fellow-workers. Prominent stars occupied the boxes, and members of the various English companies now in town were conspicuous in the audience.

Sothern and Marlowe to Stay Here.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, before leaving New York yesterday to open their season in Syracuse, denied a report that after they had retired from the stage two years hence they would make their home in England. Mr. and Mrs. Sothern have leased a country place on the north shore of Long Island with the intention of making this their permanent home when they have retired. Miss Marlowe said that during their three months' vacation in England this Summer they had but seven hours of sunshine.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Arthur Byron, who succeeded Wilton Lackaye in "Fine Feathers" in Chicago, has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske for an important role in Mrs. Fiske's new play. Frank Sheridan, who has been playing in "The Bird of Paradise," has taken Mr. Byron's place in H. H. Frazee's production in Chicago.

The English company to play "The Whip" at the Manhattan Opera House will sail for New York on Saturday on the New York, arriving here Oct. 5. Rehearsals will begin the following Monday.

Understudies for three principal roles in "The Passing Show of 1912" at the Winter Garden will be selected this week by popular vote. Ned Wayburn has adopted this plan as the most satisfactory way of filling such important positions. Mae Dealy heads the list of candidates as understudy for Shirley Kellogg.

H. H. Frazee has engaged Regine Conelli for "Bachelors and Benedicts," a new comedy by Jackson D. Haag, to be produced shortly. He has also selected Elizabeth Nelson, who plays Margaret Elliott in "Ready Money," to understudy the principal role in that piece, now being played by Margaret Greene.

MUSIC NOTES.

Edmond Clement, the French tenor, has been engaged to sing at one of the concerts of the New York Philharmonic Society.

The department of extension teaching of Columbia University has arranged with Felix Lamond to give weekly class lessons, afternoon and evening, in piano sight reading and playing. An experiment was made in this work at the Summer session.

Miss Amy Grant, assisted by Miss Dorothy Berliner, pianist, will give her recital of "Parsifal" this afternoon at the studio of Albert sterner, Newport, R. I. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Emile Brugulere, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, the Misses Mason, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, and Miss Rosa Anne Grosvenor.

PATRICK GARVAN DEAD.

Hartford Paper Manufacturer Succumbs to Pneumonia in London.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—Patrick Garvan, one of Hartford's best-known paper manufacturers, died suddenly of pneumonia in a hotel in London, England, to-day. His daughter, Genevieve, and her husband, son of Anthony N. Brady of Albany and New York, were with him at the time. They had been touring the Continent by automobile in the Summer and were expecting to sail for home this month.

Mr. Garvan was for one term a member of the State Senate and for fifteen years President of the Park Board of this city.

Mr. Garvan is survived by three sons, Thomas F. Garvan of New York City, representative of P. Garvan, Inc.; Francis P. Garvan, Assistant District Attorney under William T. Jerome and now member of the law firm of Garvan & Armstrong, New York, and John S. Garvan of Hartford, Secretary of the Garvan Company, and by four daughters—Ellen of the Hartford Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Agnes, wife of ex-Mayor John Cavanaugh of South Norwalk; Genevieve, wife of Nicholas F. Brady, Vice President of the New York Edison Company, and Mary, wife of Dr. John A. Jackson of New York City.

The body will be brought to America, and the funeral will be held later in Hartford.

GEN. T. J. SHANNON DEAD.

Ex-Commander of Union Veteran Legion Dies in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Gen. Thomas J. Shannon, past National Commander of the Union Veterans' Legion and a principal examiner in the United States Pension Bureau, died in Washington late last night.

Gen. Shannon was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1846. He enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth United States Infantry, at the outbreak of the civil war and served until July, 1864. He came to Washington in that year to take a place in the Pension Bureau. Of his four children a son, Chester A. Shannon, lives in Brooklyn.

JOHN LAWRENCE DEAD.

Former Jersey State G. A. R. Commander Was 70 Years Old.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—John Lawrence, ex-State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home here to-day. He was 70 years old, and, although he had been in poor health for some time, his death was not expected.

Lawrence fought with Kearny's First New Jersey Brigade all during the civil war. He had served four years in the local Board of Education. For fifty years he was bookkeeper for Janeway & Co. of New York. He was prominent in Masonry and was also a Trustee of St. James's Methodist Church here.

Sherman Esselstyn Dies.

Sherman Esselstyn, for many years the Brooklyn representative of the Commercial Insurance Company of London and the Hartford Insurance Company, died of appendicitis after a short illness yesterday at his home, 96 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He was born fifty-four years ago in Playtown, N. Y. He married Jessie McCombs.

Obituary Notes.

MATTIE J. WATKINS, one of the oldest members of the Church of the Strangers in West Fifty-seventh Street, died on Saturday at her home in Paterson, N. J. She was born 74 years ago in Fulton, Mo. She was for many years a teacher of music.

WILLIAM J. ROONEY, an Inspector in the Queens Department of Highways, living at 81 Cook Avenue, Elmhurst, is dead of heart disease, aged 66. In the civil war he was a member of Duryea's Zouaves.

GEORGE B. OLIVER, one of the founders of the Collingswood National Bank of Collingswood, N. J., is dead in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he had resided recently in an effort to improve his health.

The Rev. GEORGE W. GOULD, 90 years old, who for more than a half century was a pastor of churches in Maine and New Hampshire, is dead. His last pastorate was in Tilton, N. H. He retired fifteen years ago, and had since lived in Cambridge.

JAMES GUERIN, Inspector for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, died Saturday in his home, 409 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He was employed thirty-three years by the elevated road.

CHARLOTTE HANSON, 86 years old, died Saturday in the home of her nephew, Edgar B. Moore, 114 Central Avenue, Flushing.

CATHERINE KENNEDY, 85 years old, died Saturday in her home, 596 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

FREDERICK N. BRACKETT, a well-known horseman of Northern New England, died in Manchester, N. H., Saturday, aged 76. For a number of years he was manager of the stock farm at Methuen, Mass., owned by Charles Tenny of this city.

KATHERINE MEYER, 90 years old, died Saturday in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Amelia Huber, 28 Dresden Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany, and had resided in Brooklyn seventy years.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. E. DAVIS of Pennsylvania died in his home Saturday at Towanda, Penn., aged 81. He served in the State Senate 1877 to 1884, and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1887 on the ticket with James A. Beaver, who was elected Governor.

JAMES WALSTEAD, civil war veteran and for years an intimate friend of Richard Croker, died Saturday in his home, 1,991 Madison Avenue, aged 66.

JOHN C. HATTER, who acted as private bodyguard for President Lincoln in 1863, died Saturday in his home, 335 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 76. Hatter enlisted in the regular army in 1856, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run.

LEON GANDILLOT, the French dramatist, died at his Paris home yesterday, aged 50 years. A native of the French Capital, he was educated at the Ecole Centrale as an engineer. His most successful plays were: "Les Femmes Collantes," "La Mariee Recalcitrante," "Ferdinand le Nocaur," "La Tournee Ernestin," "La Tortue," and "Le Sous-Prefet de Chateau-Buzard." In 1909 he startled Paris at the height of the theatrical season with his drama "L'Ex," in which he bitterly attacked the French system of educating young girls. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STRAUSS.—Sept. 15, 592 West 178th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Strauss, a son.

STRIFFLER.—Sept. 21, 131 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Striffler, a daughter.

WECHSLER.—Sept. 17, 127 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wechsler, a son.

WEICHMAN.—Sept. 20, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Weichman, a son.

Married.

ALBIN—CONDICT.—In the City of New York, on Sept. 21, by the Rev. Willard F. Ottarson, Florence, daughter of Mrs. J. Dickinson Condict, to H. Dean Albin.

READ—HARDING.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, at the Parish Church, Beckenham, Kent, England, by the Rev. N. S. Harding of St. John's, Plymouth, brother of the bride, Newbury Frost Read of New York to Marie Gertrude, youngest daughter of G. R. Harding, Esq., Beckenham.

Brooklyn.

HAMMEL—KLUCKEN.—Sept. 21, Louise A. Klucken to Victor F. Hammel.

LEWIS—SMYTH.—Sept. 15, Ethel Smyth to the Rev. Gerald H. Lewis.

Died.

ABBEY.—On Friday, Sept. 20, 1912, at Setauket, L. I., Amelia M., widow of the late Henry G. Abbey, in her

GIANTS WITHIN FOUR GAMES OF PENNANT

New York May Clinch the National League Flag During Coming Week.

Before the present week is over the Giants ought to have the National League pennant for keeps. Four more victories will put them a game ahead of Chicago, even if the Cubs win all of their remaining thirteen games, an occurrence which would be something of a miracle. Giant fans take Saturday's win over Pittsburgh as an indication that the New Yorks have resumed their stride and will clinch the pennant without further delay. The Giants have seven games to play this week. Pittsburgh will be here to-day and to-morrow, and although Wednesday is an open date on the schedule, a postponed game with Boston will be played off, while on Thursday there will be a double-header. Boston will also play here on Friday and Saturday.

The events of the past few weeks showed that the Giants were fortunate in getting such a big lead earlier in the season. If they had not had such a substantial lead the last few weeks would have been a close fight with the Cubs. Chicago, with one more reliable pitcher such as Three-Fingered Brown when he was in shape, would have made a lot of trouble for the champions.

The Pittsburgh Club, which has now passed out the Giants in team batting, also would have been in the running now if it had not been so slow in getting under way. Much of the credit for New York's big lead, of course, is due to the great work of Rube Marquard in winning nineteen straight games. The fickle fans have forgotten that already because Rube has failed to keep up his work as a winning pitcher, but nevertheless his box-work has much to do with the Giants being in front to-day.

As far as the official averages up to the present week go, there is little choice between the Giants and the Boston Red Sox. In team batting, they occupy the same position in either league. In the National League, Pittsburgh leads in team batting, with an average of .284, while New York is second with .278. In the American League, the Athletics are first, with an average of .282, and Boston is second with .276, two points behind the Giants.

Among the ten best sluggers in the American League, that is, the extra base hitters, Boston has Speaker and Larry Gardner, while New York has only Larry Doyle among the first ten extra base hitters in the older league.

In fielding, the Red Sox show an advantage over the Giants. New York is the poorest fielding club in the National League as far as the averages go, and is at the foot of the list with a team fielding average of .953. Boston is the second best fielding club in the American League, with an average of .957. The Giants this season have made 278 errors, while the Red Sox have made 248. The averages show the Giants to be a better base running team than the Red Sox. Speaker, of course, has more stolen bases, with forty-eight, than any individual Giant, but he is the only player on the team among the first ten base stealers of the American League.

New York has six players who are good base runners, and among the first ten in the National League. Snodgrass has stolen 36 bases; Doyle, 34; Devore, 35; Herzog, 33; Murray, 32, and Becker, 28.

When the Giants met the Red Sox in a post-season series in 1909, the chief sluggers against the Giants' pitchers were Speaker, Hooper, and Stahl. Speaker hit at an average of .636 in the series, Hooper .500, and Stahl .450. Speaker's work in that series included two home runs and a triple.

If Larry Gardner's injury is serious enough to keep him out of the game for the rest of the season, the Red Sox chances in the world's series will be lessened, because the Boston third baseman has been a valuable player in sending in runs with opportune extra base hits. Gardner has also played a brilliant fielding game.

With Joe Wood's pitching record stopped at sixteen straight, tieing Walter Johnson's record, the Red Sox speedy flinger will get a much-needed rest. In Saturday's game at Detroit, when Wood was defeated, he showed evident effects of the strain of trying to reach Marquard's record. He constantly found fault with the umpires' decisions on balls and strikes, and Wood is usually not much of a kicker. The strain of the record hunt is likely to have a similar effect on Smoky Joe, as it did on Marquard and Johnson, both of whom had a stretch of defeats after their long string of victories. The Boston pitcher hopes to avoid a like experience by resting from box duty.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Champions Bat Timely and Win Twice from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Philadelphia hit St. Louis twirlers hard and timely and ran the bases to suit themselves, while St. Louis was unable to hit the opposing pitchers when hits meant runs, Philadelphia winning two games here to-day, the first 8 to 2 and the second (called because of darkness at the end of the seventh inning) 4 to 1. Collins's base-running and hitting and McInnis's base-running were features of the first game. Barry's fielding in both games was sensational. The scores:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf.	6	1	1	1	0
Mag'rt, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
Collins, 2b.	5	3	4	1	3
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	4	6
McIn's, 1b.	3	1	1	10	1
Walsh, lf.	4	2	1	3	0
Mathes, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
Lapp, c.	4	1	3	6	2
Plank, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	37	8	13	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'lliams, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Hogan, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	5	0
Miller, 1b.	4	1	0	10	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Shanley, ss.	1	0	0	3	0
Walla'e, ss.	2	0	0	0	3
Stephe's, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Alex'der, c.	3	1	2	5	2
Allis'n, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Napier, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Stovall	0	0	0	0	0
†Brief	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	27	13

*Batted for Allison in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Napier in the eighth inning.
Errors—Collins, Barry, Mathes, Miller, Stanley, Alexander, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	1—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Walsh, Plank, McInnes, E. Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Plank, (2.) Passed ball—Lapp. Stolen bases—Collins, 6; McInnis, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Allison, (Barry;) by Napier, (Mathes.) Bases on balls—Off Allison, 1; off Napier, 4; off Plank, 3. Struck out—By Plank, 6; by Napier, 2; by Allison, 3; by Mitchell, 1. Hits—Off Allison, 7 in five innings; off Napier, 5 in the three innings; off Mitchell, 1 in one inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 12. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and O'Brien.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E. M'phy, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Mag'rt, cf.	4	1	2	0	0
Collins, 2b.	2	1	1	2	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	1	2	6
M'Innis, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Walsh, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Mathes, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Egan, c.	3	0	1	4	0
Brown, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total	27	4	7	21	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'lliams, rf.	3	1	3	1	0
Brief, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Pratt, 2b.	2	0	1	2	0
Stovall, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Austin, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
Wallace, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Alex'der, c.	2	0	0	5	1
Krichell, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Weilm'n, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*Compton	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	1	8	21	8

Game called end of seventh inning on account of darkness.
Errors—E. Murphy, Austin.

Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Barry. Three-base hit—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Collins, E. Murphy. Stolen base—McInnis. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 3. Struck out—By Weilman, 5; by Brown, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and O'Brien.

Two Games for Senators.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Washington won both games of a doubleheader in the farewell series with Chicago to-day by scores of 6 to 3 and 4 to 1, respectively. Scott's wildness, coupled with opportune hitting, gave the visitors the first, while the second was won by bunching hits. Ellis Johnson, a White Sox recruit, relieved Scott and pitched fine ball for the remainder of the first game. The batting of Mattick, Zeider, Milan, and Shanks was a feature. Walter Johnson was hit hard in the first game, but was given perfect support in the pinches. The scores:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf.	3	2	0	0	0
Foster, 3b.	3	1	1	1	4
Milan, cf.	5	2	3	2	1
Gandil, 1b.	5	0	1	10	0
Laporte, 2b.	3	0	2	2	3
Shanks, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
M'Bride, ss.	3	0	0	4	5
Williams, c.	3	1	0	5	1
W. J'son, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total	32	6	9	27	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	5	1	1	1	6
Mattick, cf.	5	1	4	4	0
Lord, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Collins, rf.	4	1	2	1	2
Borton, 1b.	4	0	1	7	2
Zeider, 3b.	4	0	3	2	3
Weav'r, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	7	2
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	1
E. J'son, p.	2	0	0	1	1
†Easterly	1	0	0	0	0
†Bodie	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	3	12	27	19

*Batted for Scott in the second inning.
†Batted for E. Johnson in the ninth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Foster.

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—6
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Milan, Gandil, Mattick, Weaver. Three-base hits—Mattick, Collins, Milan. Hits—Off Scott, 4 in two innings; off E. Johnson, 5 in seven innings. Sacrifice hits—W. Johnson, Shanks. Stolen bases—Milan, (2.) Moeller, (2.) Zeider. Double play—Rath and Borton. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 9. First base on balls—Off Scott, 4; off W. Johnson, 3. Struck out—By Scott, 1; by E. Johnson, 4; by W. Johnson, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Foster, 3b.	3	1	0	1	4
Milan, cf.	2	0	1	4	1
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Laporte, 2b.	3	1	1	1	4
Shanks, lf.	4	1	3	0	0
M'Bride, ss.	2	0	1	2	6
Willia's, c.	4	1	2	6	2
Groom, p.	3	0	0	2	2
Total	29	4	9	27	20

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2
Mattick, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Lord, lf.	4	0	1	3	1
Collins, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Borton, 1b.	3	0	1	15	0
Zeider, 3b.	1	0	1	0	2
Weav'r, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Easterly, c.	3	0	1	4	2
Lange, p.	3	0	0	0	5
†Wolfe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	5	27	15

*Batted for Borton in the ninth inning.
Error—Laporte.

Washington	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Shanks, Easterly, McBride. Three-base hits—Zeider, Williams. Sacrifice fly—Laporte. Sacrifice hits—Milan, McBride. Stolen bases—Rath, Collins, Zeider, Milan. Double plays—Lord and Easterly; Groom, McBride, and Gandil; Borton, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Washington, 4. First base on balls—Off Lange, 3; off Groom, 3. Struck out—By Lange, 1; by Groom, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

TORONTO WINS PENNANT.

Canadians Finish Five Games Ahead of Rochester, Three-Time Champions.

The twenty-first season of the International League, known as the Eastern until the beginning of the past year, closed yesterday with Toronto the pennant winner by a margin of five full games over the Rochester Club. The 1912 champions were managed by Joe Kelley, and the pennant is the third that has come to the city since it has been represented in the league. The first was won in 1902 and the second in 1907, five years elapsing between each victory.

Toronto's victory over Rochester, which had a monopoly on the league pennants for three consecutive years previous, was a popular one throughout the circuit. The great generalship of John Ganzel of the Bronchos was everywhere recognized, but there was a general feeling that some other city should be rewarded with a pennant. Ganzel made a great fight to make it four straight, and it was only a few days ago that his last chance faded.

For the greater part of the season just closed it appeared that Rochester would again turn the trick, but the Canadians, who had been hovering close to second place from the start, came forward with a rush in the closing weeks when Rochester began to slump, pessed the champions, fell back again to second place, and then forged to the front a second time, never to be headed.

The 1912 race was one of the best in the league's history, and up to a short time ago every club in the league had a chance to win. The pennant winners finished below the .600 mark, and Providence, in last place, finished with .424. The work of the Newark Club during the latter part of the season after the Indians appeared destined for a low position was one of the season's brightest features, and the slump of the Jersey City club, which, at one time, appeared to be a strong contender for the pennant, was the season's greatest disappointment. The Providence team, tailenders in 1911, made a great start and led for several days, but soon fell back into last place, and remained there most of the season. The Grays showed occasional flashes of first division ball and caused plenty of trouble for the teams higher up.

Rochester fans, who had banked heavily on their team winning its fourth straight pennant, are far from satisfied over the outcome of the race. They blame Manager Ganzel for the deal which turned over Infielder McMillan and Outfielder Lelivelt to the New York Americans. Both were star players on the bronchos. Manager Ganzel sacrificed them to bolster up a fast fading pitching staff, but the change failed to help, and the men who took their places came far from playing the brand of ball shown by the two players who went to the ma ors.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	91	62	.595
Rochester	86	67	.562
Newark	80	72	.527
Baltimore	74	75	.497
Buffalo	71	78	.477
Montreal	71	81	.467
Jersey City	70	85	.452
Providence	64	87	.424

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P. C.
New York	97	44	13	.688
Chicago	87	54	13	.617
Pittsburgh	86	56	12	.606
Cincinnati	72	71	11	.503
Philadelphia	67	74	13	.475
St. Louis	59	84	11	.413
Brooklyn	53	88	13	.376
Boston	46	96	12	.324

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P. C.
Boston	98	44	12	.690
Washington	87	58	9	.600
Philadelphia	85	59	10	.590
Chicago	70	72	12	.493
Detroit	68	76	10	.472
Cleveland	68	76	10	.472
New York	48	93	13	.340
St. Louis	48	94	12	.338

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	91	62	.595
Rochester	86	67	.562
Newark	80	72	.527
Baltimore	74	75	.497
Buffalo	71	78	.477
Montreal	71	81	.467
Jersey City	70	85	.452
Providence	64	87	.424

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Jersey City, N. J.

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—McHale and Rondeau; Dent and Higgins.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	1	8	1	0	0	.	.	.	5	6	0
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	8	3	

(Called by agreement.)
Batteries—Manser and Wells; Wendt and McCarty.

At Montreal.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	2
Buffalo	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	8	13	2

Batteries—Mattern, Carroll, and Madden; Jameson, Holmes, and Mitchell.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	2	1	0	0	.	.	.	5	8	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	9	2		

(Called account of darkness.)
Batteries—Burke and Burns; McCabe and Schang.

FOOTBALL RULES NEED MUCH STUDY

New Code Has Many Possibilities, but Coaches Anticipate Evasions.

The first football game of the season between the Carlisle Indians and Albright bore out the expectation of the rule makers to a certain extent and showed an open game and plenty of scoring. There was a noticeable absence of punting, and this was one of the changes which was most needed. With the privilege of ten yards in four downs and an unrestricted forward pass, the Indians ran over the green Albright team rough shod and rolled up 50 points.

It gave new opportunities to the rushing backfield men, and brought back to the game the plunging plays through the line and the sweeping dashes around the end, which were practically eliminated from the game under the radical revision of the game which took place a few years ago. These are the plays the spectators want to see back in the game.

The interest of football men this week will be in Yale's first game at New Haven on Wednesday with Wesleyan as an opponent. Jake High, the former Brown player, is coaching Wesleyan this season, and the squad has been working out plays under the new rules for the past few weeks. Yale also has a good start, and more or less experimenting is expected in Wednesday's game, which will show the possibilities of the new code. Cornell's season will also open on the same day against Allegheny. On Saturday of this week all the big Eastern elevens and smaller ones, too, will open the season. Princeton plays Stevens, and Harvard will line up against Maine. Pennsylvania will play Penn College, Yale will play Holy Cross, and Cornell will play Colgate.

Saturday night's inquisition at the Hotel Manhattan did not bring out many new angles on the rules. The coaches and officials were very anxious about plays which were not liable to come up in a dozen years, but there was very little discussion about the many new plays which are liable to come up under the new rules. The game is sure to develop new offensive tactics. As for straightforward expression of opinion on the possibilities of the new rules, the coaches were very reticent, and Chairman Walter Camp was also conservative in giving interpretation of rules which will be better understood when they are tried out.

That there are many objections to the new rules was evident from the attitude of several of the coaches and officials at Saturday's conference. Several of them assumed that the interpretation meeting could change the rules if it wanted to, and numerous suggestions were made for changes in the wording of the rules. Since last season the rules have been carefully codified under the supervision of Walter Camp and Percy Haughton, and the Rules Committee believes that the rules are stated as plainly as they can be.

Football has changed so much and so often during the past few years that it has been impossible for players and coaches to have an intimate knowledge of the rules. William S. Langford of Trinity, the football official, in an address last year before the National Collegiate Association, stated that very few officials or coaches had the proper knowledge of the rules, and he also said that he did not believe that there were many players on any of the college teams who has had the knowledge of the rules that they should have.

Officials who have the rules at their finger tips have acquired such knowledge only after a long, careful study of the complicated code. Football has more rules than any game that one can recall, and a hasty perusal of the several pages gives only an indefinite idea of what they contain. The questions asked by some of the football men at the Central Board's conference showed that their knowledge of the rules was somewhat vague. One old football man at the conference was much amused at the attitude of some of the younger officials and coaches.

He said: "What these fellows ought to have is a knowledge of rules as they are, and not rack their brains picking out flaws and trying to imagine possible evasions of the rules. The simpler they make these football rules, the better, and all this effort to hunt for loopholes with microscopes seems unnecessary. There are plenty of legitimate plays for the coaches to work out without looking for wrinkles which will evade the rules. They have the officials bewildered enough already."

TO GREET RED SOX.

Public Reception for the American League Winners To-day.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Red Sox, assured winners of the American League pennant, will receive a royal welcome home to-morrow from the trip on which they won the championship. A large mass meeting, at which the speakers were Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, Sheriff John Quinn, Jr., and W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Register of Deeds, adopted in a local theatre to-day a programme for to-morrow's reception.

The Red Sox will be met at the South Station by a committee of ten, accompanied by a band. An automobile parade will then proceed through the principal streets to Boston Common. There a mass meeting of welcome has been arranged for. Mayor Fitzgerald will there formally congratulate the winners of the American League championship and thank the men, none of whom is a resident of the city, for bringing the honor to Boston.

The Boston Americans will go into the forthcoming world's series to try to bring a second world's championship to Boston and to attempt to decide in favor of the American League the existing tie in world's championship baseball. The leagues have won four world's championships each up to this year.

Arrangements in Boston for the coming world's series are practically completed up to the point where only the formal action of the National Commission is needed to allow the plans to be carried out.

Extra seating arrangements for the big series are nearly completed, and provision for approximately 32,000 persons, one-third beyond the normal capacity of Fenway Park, have been made. Half of this number of seats will be reserved. Applications already have been made for most of these, and are still pouring in daily.

MINOR LEAGUE GAMES.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3; Indianapolis, 2. Indianapolis, 2; Louisville, 0.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 7; St. Paul, 4. St. Paul, 9; Kansas City, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Minneapolis, 0. Milwaukee, 4; Minneapolis, 2.
At Toledo—Columbus-Toledo, rain.

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—San Francisco, 5; Sacramento, 0. At San Francisco—San Francisco, 11; Sacramento, 3.
At Los Angeles—Oakland, 13; Vernon, 4. Oakland, 9; Vernon, 6.
At Portland—Portland, 2; Los Angeles, 0.

New Base Stealing Record.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 22.—First Baseman Myers of the Spokane Club of the Northwestern League has established a new league base stealing record, stealing his 118th base of the season to-day. The former record of 105 bases was held by Zimmerman of the Chicago Nationals.

Canoeists Wind Up Lively Season.

The last canoe races of an unusually active season of the Fort Washington Canoe Club were held on the Hudson River yesterday. In the tilting matches Esselborn and Baldwin won after spilling a number of crews into the river. The following clubs were represented: Fort Washington, Inwood, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Undercliff, Shattamuck of Ossining, Wenonah of Bayonne, Ulhigh of Cranford, N. J., Seneca of Newark, and Red Dragon of Philadelphia. Summary:

Fort Washington Trophy, Half Mile.—Won by Zuck; Kelley, second; Vandohlen, third.
One Man, Double Blades, Novice.—Won by Ahrens, Knickerbocker; Finn, Knickerbocker, second; Clark, Knickerbocker, third.
One Lady, Double Blades.—Won by Miss Marshall; Mrs. Perkins, second; Miss Parker, third.
Club Fours.—Won by Fort Washington; Inwood, second; Wenonah, third.
Mixed Tandem Doubles.—Won by Miss Zuck and Marshall; Miss Gibbons and Kelley, second; Miss Marshall and Zuck, third.
Tail End Race.—Won by Bartholomew, Inwood; Marshall, Inwood, second.
Single Tandem.—Won by Smith and Ahrens; Kelley and Molnar, second.
Overboard Race.—Won by Zuck; Kelley, second.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS AT GARDEN.

St. Nicholas and New Star A. C. Will Also Hold All-Star Shows.

Three all-star boxing shows on three successive nights will furnish New York followers of the fistic game with plenty of good boxing talent this week. The New Star A. C., at 107th Street and Lenox Avenue, which has not staged a boxing show since last Winter, enters the field again this week with an all-star card comparing favorably with the cards arranged at the Garden A. C. and the St. Nicholas A. C.

The Garden A. C. show to-night will feature three of the best middleweights now in the game—Eddie McGoorty, Mike Gibbons, and Jack Harrison—if the reports from the other side about the Englishman's prowess are true. McGoorty clashes with the Briton in the feature bout of the show. The former has long been recognized as most entitled to the much disputed middleweight crown and the English boxers who have recently been here declared that Harrison was a finished performer and a real champion. Harrison has been training at New Dorp, Staten Island, and has greatly impressed all who have seen him in action. He weighs about 160 pounds.

Gibbons has declared that he will try to win the middleweight title, but before taking on the topnotchers he will try himself out with some of the lesser notables. To-night he will clash with Tommy Maloney of the west side, who has bloomed into a middleweight during the last few months. He was a lightweight the last time he boxed in a New York ring. Maloney is a fairly clever boxer, but he would have to be a marvel to jump into a new division and stand off such a clever boxer as Gibbons. The New Yorker may be able to give Gibbons a good workout for the bouts that are to come. In the other ten-round bout Italian Joe Gans of Brooklyn will exchange punches with Joe Stein of New York. Both boys are rugged welterweights who rely on strength rather than cleverness, and they should furnish plenty of action.

At the St. Nicholas A. C. Wednesday night the feature bout will bring together two of the fastest featherweights now in the East—Johnny Dundee and George Kirkwood. Kirkwood came here a few weeks ago without any flourish of trumpets and proceeded to defeat all the boys who were put against him. Tommy Houck and Frankie Fleming failed to last ten rounds, and last week he took the measure of Benny Kaufman of Philadelphia. Both boys are clever boxers and hard hitters, and they appear to be well matched.

In the ten-round semi-final, Billy Papke, the former middleweight champion, will make his first New York appearance in several months against Jack Denning of the west side. Papke has a notion that he can regain the lost title and will try his skill with Denning after an extended rest. In the first of the ten-round bouts, Phil Cross and Johnny Marto, local welterweights, will figure in a return match. Cross gained the popular decision over Marto about three weeks ago, and the latter is out to reverse the verdict.

Jack Britton, the Chicago lightweight, and Jack Redmond of Milwaukee will be the headliners at the New Star A. C. to-morrow night. Redmond was not at his best in his recent bout with Leach Cross here, owing to an injury received in the second round. In the ten-round semi-final, Young Sammy Smith, now a middleweight, will clash with Billy West. Artie Edwards and Walter Moore of Brooklyn will be the principals in the first ten-round bout.

The usual week-end shows will be held Saturday night at the Fairmont and St. Nicholas clubs of New York, and at the Royale A. C. of Brooklyn.

UNION BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

Speedway Club Holds Fortieth Annual Event Over Harlem Course.

The fortieth annual regatta of the Union Boat Club was held yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River over a course extending from Fordham Bridge to a point in front of the club on the Speedway. The programme called for five races, but only three of these were finished, the final heat of the centipede race and the eight-oared barge race being postponed until next Sunday. The course used in yesterday's races covered about five-eighths of a mile, and the times made under the conditions were excellent. A chilling wind swept down the river and caused the oarsmen much discomfort.

Harold Keegan, one of the six competitors in the final heat of the single gig race, was capsized about fifty yards above the finish line, the result of "catching a crab" in a spirited fight for second place. The other oarsmen went to his assistance, but he was pulled out of the water by some of the officials aboard a special launch, which was near by when he was upset. Keegan was none the worse for his experience, and took part in the double gig race which followed, his gig getting second place.

J. S. Ennis, Jr., was a double winner with firsts in two of the three races which were finished. He won the single gig race by a half length over W. H. Sweeney, and in the double gig event Ennis and H. Schwader won by a full length. The summaries:

Novice, Single Gig.—Won by James D. Ennis, Jr.; W. H. Sweeney, second; A. S. Aubry, third; R. Bruns, fourth; H. Fitzpatrick, fifth. Time—2:50.
Double Gig.—Won by J. S. Ennis, Jr., and H. Schwader; A. S. Aubry and Harold Keegan, second; J. S. Ennis and H. Goodsell, third; C. J. McGronan and E. G. Britz, fourth. Time—2:35.
Centipede Race.—First Heat.—Won by Crew No. 2, (H. Jeanike, bow; J. J. Mulcahy, 2; H. Spencer, 3; H. J. Fitzpatrick, stroke;) Crew No. 5, (J. Flynn, bow; J. Noone, 2; A. S. Aubry, 3; C. J. Cavanaugh, stroke,) second. Time—2:07. Second Heat.—Won by Crew No. 3, (H. Goodsell, bow; G. J. Schneider, 2; J. L. Berry, 3; C. J. McGronan, (stroke,) Crew No. 7, (S. Pullman, bow; A. Jaenike, 2; J. S. Ennis, 3; W. A. Cavanaugh, stroke,) second. Time—2:20. Four crews in final next Sunday.
Eight-Oared Shell Race.—Won by Crew No. 5, (C. J. Schneider, bow; T. Grinsdale, 2; P. Ryan, 3; P. J. Quigley, 4; R. Bruns, 5; J. Stuart, 6; F. Vogel, 7; A. Lockhead, stroke; W. Benjes, coxswain;) Crew No. 2, (G. L. Pullman, bow; J. H. Hughes, 2; L. Connell, 3; J. Flynn, 4; J. L. Berry, 5; J. K. Thulman, 6; C. J. Britz, Jr., 7; F. Sheridan, stroke; R. E. Carrick, coxswain) second; Crew No. 4, (A. P. Hunt, bow; M. Quinn, 2; A. Jaenike, 3; H. Schwader, 4; H. A. Fitzpatrick, 5; R. Savage, 6; J. S. Ennis, 7; C. J. McGronan, stroke; G. W. Hayden, coxswain,) third. Time—2:15.

NOTES OF THE GOLFERS.

Veteran golfers will hold the centre of the stage in this vicinity this week, when the eighth annual seniors' tournament will be held over the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye. As usual, the competition will consist of thirty-six holes of medal play, eighteen on Wednesday, and a similar distance on Thursday. As an added attraction this season there will be an eighteen-hole medal play handicap on Thursday, in which the "old boys" will be given the privilege of selecting their own handicaps.

Included on the roster are the names of men known the country over, and they come from all sections. In the course of eight years this competition has grown from a gathering of a handful of men of 55 years of age or more until this season the entry list numbers close to 270 and includes men from all walks of life. One of the absentees this year will be Seth Low, former Mayor, who has sent this regrets. Gen. Weaver of Washington is another who will not be seen on the links, but a newcomer will be Admiral Hubbard, as well as J. E. Egan, father of Walter Egan, one of the most prominent Western golfers not long ago. Four men are placed at scratch, James D. Foot of the home club and Chairman of the Tournment Committee; C. G. Waldo of Brooklawn, father of the young man who recently defeated Hilton at Wheaton; James A. Tyng, and T. T. Reid of Baltusrol.

There will be nine prizes—for the best and second best gross and best and second best net scores for the two days' play, best net and second best net on each day, and the best gross for either day. The latter was won by Foot last year. On the committee besides Foot are Simeon Ford, Edmund C. Converse, H. W. Sackett, and Dr. Arthur Pell.

Another important competition this week will be the tri-city matches for the Lesley Cup, in which teams representing the Metropolitan, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts Golf Associations will take part. The scene of activity will be the Huntingdon Valley Country Club links near Philadelphia. Although Pennsylvania has never been successful in its quest of the Lesley trophy, which, by the way, is offered by a Philadelphian, Howard W. Perrin, President of the Keystone State Association, believes that he has gotten together the best team that has ever represented the State. The Metropolitan team won the championship last year at Nassau.

Other events this week include two one-day tournaments of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, one to-day at Wykagyl and the other Friday at Scarsdale. Then there will be the qualifying round for the cup offered by George L. Cooper for the New York Newspaper Golf Club, to be played to-day at Van Cortlandt Park. Thirty-six members are eligible, the fortunate ones continuing at match play for the trophy.

SWIMMING.

SWIMMING Scientifically TAUGHT
IN OUR TWO HEATED POOLS.
Dalton Swimming School, 19-21 W. 44th St.
9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tel. 3259 Bryant.

KOLEHMAINEN RUNS FAST FIVE MILES

Olympic Sensation Just Fails to Beat the American Mark at the Distance.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish distance runner, who was the sensation of the Olympic games in Stockholm, gave Metropolitan athletic enthusiasts their first real glimpse of his competitive abilities yesterday in a five-mile handicap at the Galway Athletic Club sports in Celtic Park, and that his prowess took with the 6,000 persons who witn

HORSE SHOWS THIS WEEK.

Mount Kisco Leads, with Three Other Exhibitions Scheduled.

This week will be one of the busiest of the open air circuit of horse shows with no less than three exhibitions scheduled for the Metropolitan district, and the Bryn Mawr, Penn., show, which is less than 100 miles from New York. The three which will attract the exhibitors of New York will be at Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Mineola, L. I., and Morristown, N. J. All three of the latter will be of three days' duration, commencing on Thursday and continuing until Saturday.

The Mount Kisco Show, which will be the first of the newly organized Westchester County Horticultural and Agricultural Society, promises to be well up to the standard of the older exhibitions. J. Campbell Thompson, the well known amateur horseman, who carried off the largest number of winnings at the White Plains Show last week, when he won sixteen blue ribbons, including two championships, will enter his entire string of the Nestledown entries in harness horse classes. In addition to these a large number of other prominent winners from White Plains will also be seen in the saddle horse classes and those for hunters and jumpers.

Thirty-one classes have been included in the prize lists, which will make the affair representative of all types. Several prizes are offered, while the judges include many well-known experts of the horse world.

The fifteenth annual show of the Morristown Field Club, to be held at Morristown, N. J., promises to be one of the best in the history of the organization. The programme consists of fifty-eight classes, including roadsters, harness horses, saddle horses, hunters, jumpers, and ponies in harness and under saddle, in addition to a number of local classes. Military events and championship classes are also carded.

The feature classes of the show will be those for saddle horses, and an unusually attractive list of events has been arranged for this type. There will be military teams in full dress uniform, hunt teams, and a corinthian class, with the regular open events in addition. For harness horses there are sixteen classes. Chief among these will be the four-in-hand event, the tandem class, and championship for single horses. The following judges have been selected to pass on the entries: Roadsters, Robert A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N. J.; harness horses, Hamilton H. Salmon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; saddle horses, Joseph Larocque, Jr., Bernardsville, N. J., and hunters and jumpers, Clarence F. Levin, Avon, N. Y.

With a number of innovations and an extended prize list the eleventh annual horse show to be held in conjunction with the Queens-Nassau fair at Mineola promises some keen competition. This year the management has decided to schedule a number of running races in addition to the regular show classes. The feature of these will be a five-mile-relay race for a purse of $500. In the horse show catalogue there are fifty-seven classes with valuable cash prizes and some for cups and plate. One of the most valuable cups donated is the Challenge Cup, valued at $250, for the best hunter shown.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Bankruptcy discharges: C A Brewer, D D Stever, C Speadas, F E Gross, I Bercaw, G Robinson, M Marrone, L Lips, T J Darcy, F K Kaufman, J L Perkins, Hoesel, A & M, J Fine, Hackett, Carhart & Co, J A Carson, A Mamgk, Quinn & S. Under objections: Wm M Lawrence, B Posner, J M Siegel, N Economi. Adjourned cases: W B Smith, H Kossof, I Shereshevsky, M & J Cohen, Weintraub & L, Itstkin & P. Involuntary case: Petition v. J Appel. Motions: Electrolytic Process Co, M Garbaesky, H L Bryde, Quarters Outfitters, M Kline, E I Keller, A Standt, I Quisohn, De Falco & T, H H Lipphardt, (2,) H L Goldbaum, Hackett, Carhart & Co, T Sanguinetti, I Jungman, R Greiff, Weber, Uhlig & Co, Hamilton Cigar Store, H Mayer, H H Mermelstein, Integrity Garment Co, (5,) M O Shaughnessy, J N Shoemaker, S Engler, S Greenberg & Co, A Gordon, Clark & O'Donnell, Saks & G, J T Reinhardt, D Walkoff, H L Weller, Alper & F, J E Demar, Auto & Fota Co, M Wiener, A Gerhards, Auto & Fota Co, Upper West Laundry Co.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Litigated motions. 1—Shapiro v. Quint. 2—Leiter v. Wager. 3—Krum v. Krum. 4—Mermelstein v. Mermelstein. 5—Badgeley v. De Witt. 6—People, &c, v. Stillwell. 7—Matter of Kelley. 8—Matter of Byrne. 9—McVeigh v. City N Y. 10—People v. Cromwell. 11—Pierce v. Black. 12—Pagano v. Pagano. 13—Jacobs v. Morrison. 14—Fogarty v. Fogarty. 15—Bunt v. Bunt et al. 16—Valentine v. Valentine. 17—McCoy v. McCoy. 18—Loth v. Harris. 19—Thelhart v. Hirsch. 20—Matter of Newcastle Water Co. 21—Boniface v. Bd of Education. 22—Yale v. N Y Inv & Imp Co. 23—Allen v. Fraser. 24—Rock Plaster Mfg Co v. Sauer. 25—Holzman v. Korn. 26—David Stevenson Brew Co v. Junction Realty Co. 27—Goldsmith v. N Graff & Co. 28—Cash v. Abbott. 29—Haskin v. Bryan et al. 30—City N Y v. Phillips. 31—City N Y v. Phillips. 32—Davis v. Hanover Estates. 33—Anderson v. Waring et al. 34—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Gillies. 35—Vezin v. Boyd et al. 36—Matter of Selvage. 37—Rockower v. Rockower. 38—Bruestle v. Acierno. 39—Kramer Cont Co v. Rudt. 40—Boyd v. Harrison. 41—David v. West End Taxi Service Co. 42—Matter of Parisette. 43—Corrigan v. Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co. 44—Cooper Co v. Naumburg. 44½—Commonwealth Ins Co v. Sackett. 45—Newfield Rug Co v. American Oil Cloth Co. 46—Vesilevitch v. Melton. 47—Greenwich Sav Bk v. Bayne. 48—Hamill v. Nasset. 49—Matter of Meyer. 50—Platek v. Platek. 51—Slater v. Slater. 52—Breitenbach v. Breitenbach. 53—Barclay Realty Co v. Orsher. 54—Schorn v. Roedler. 55—Lyle v. Ginsburg. 56—Matter of Madden. 57—Bay State Tread Wks v. Nicholas. 58—Lipper v. Bronner. 59—Schrieler v. Stern. 60—Draper v. Rosenberg. 61—Matter of Sultan. 62—Block v. Weil et al. 63—Guida v. Guida. 64—Fox v. Fox. 65—Matter of Noyes. 66—Crowley v. Bramson. 67—Colletti v. Wakeham & Miller. 68—Jones v. Wamser. 61—De Fonso v. De Fonso. 70—Lincoln Trust Co v. Met Holding Co. 71—Ellsberg v. Eppler. 72—Numberg v. Seligman. 73—Stern v. J. F. Helf Company. 74—Sully v. Tiffany & Co. 75—Diebold Safe & Lock Co v. Silverstein. 76—Matter of Radley Steel Const Co. 77—Matter of Porsth Elec Co. 78—N Y Assets Realization Co v. Empire Trust Co. 79—Jay v. Legal R & M Co. 80—Breen v. Breen. 81—Hofmann v. Hofmann. 82—Matter of Alfieri. 83—Pallerine v. Pallerine. 84—Poff v. Reilly et al. 85—Poff v. Reilly et al. 86—Hannegan v. Wells Brothers Co. 87—Roome v. Hennessy Realty Co. 88—Loviglia v. Henry Kelley Co. 89—Lenhare v. Burns Bros. 90—Streisant v. Stein. 91—MacAllister v. Arena Const Co. 92—Scarlett v. Scarlett. 93—Cohen v. Cohen. 94—Salagona v. Salagona. 95—Schmidt v. Kane. 96—Matter of Cowperthwait. 97—Matter of City N Y (Carroll.) 98—Liske v. Liske. 99—McBride v. Pocono Bldg Co. 100—Matter of Farley (Ratz.) 101—Johnson v. Johnson. 102—Campbell v. Starrett Co. 103—Bichler v. Hodges. 104—MacAllister v. Arena Const Co. 105—McLaughlin v. Murray's. 106—Resnick v. Reischman. 107—Taucy v. Didier March Co. 108—Conroy v. Hay Foundry & Iron Wks. 109—Ceperko v. Jungbluth. 110—Ahlsen v. Dubois Sons & Co. 111—Shaw v. Rothschild Realty Co. 112—Duncan v. Schreiber. 113—McGowan v. O'Brien Const Co. 114—Donnelly v. Eckstein. 115—Matter of Publick Park, &c. 111—Goodrich v. Albro. 117—Matter of Manhasset Inv Co. 118—Gibbons v. Slate. 119—Matter of Boyd. 120—Matter of Gebhardt. 121—Giacolono v. Giacolono. 122—Matter of Industrial Savings & Loan Co. 123—Same v. same. 124—Matter of N Y Mtg Co. 125—Davis v. Davis. 126—Hasselberg v. Hasselberg. 127—Dike v. Dike. 128—Maloff v. Maloff. 129—Salvine v. Salvine. 130—Peebles v. Peebles. 131—Tagliavio v. Meiklejohn. 132—Hall v. French-American Wine Co. 133—Same v. same. 134—Degenhardt v. Degenhardt. 135—Lawrence v. Adams. 136—Tilt v. N. Y. C. & H R R R Co. 137—Stube v. Saunders.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Wills for probate. Hannah Kersh, Isaac Kaufman, Philip Leisenheimer, Johanna Kern, Brandei Gerber.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J. Moritz v. Moritz—Oscar P. William, Larchan v. Rosen Realty Co—Fredrick C Hunter. In re Stettenheimer—Leopold W Harburger. Hollander v. Kehoe—James A Warren. Trustees Northern Dispensary v. O'Gara—Thomas F Keogh. In re Strauss—Frank A Spencer, Jr.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J. Rose Heyman v. Wertheim Realty Co—Edward V Nicholson.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelby, J. Motions. 1—Bowery Savings Bank v. Kenick. 2—Aaron & Co v. Myerle. 3—People ex rel Citizens' Trust Co v. Comm'rs Taxes & Assessments. 4—Astoria Veneer Mills v. Horsey. 5—Matter of Ronalds & Johnson Co (Kress & K.) 6—Bichevsky v. Lincoln Iron Works et al. 7—Thomas v. Amer Molasses Co. 8—Weinberg v. Bklyn Union Gas Co. 9—Case v. Kline. 10—Fick v. Fick. 11—Rahe v. B H R R Co. 12—Colligan v. B H R R Co. 13—People ex rel Kelly v. Connolly. 14—Wanzler v. Edison Elec Illuminating Co. 15—Brenner v. Brenner. 16—Robbins v. Hill et al. 17—Madden v. N Y & Q Co Ry et al. 18—Madden v. N Y & L I Traction Co et al. 19—Madden v. L I Elec Ry Co et al. 20—Langan v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 21—Metz v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 22—Metz v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 23—Hohfeler v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 24—Scheidemantel v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 25—Travers v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 26—Brady v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co. 27—Kaminsky v. Kaminsky. 28—Harrison v. Von der Lieta. 29—Rausch v. Gardner et al. 30—Rausch v. Gardner et al. 31—Strauss v. O'Reilly & ano. 32—Matter of Florio. 33—Smith v. Strong et al. 34—Dick v. Lachicotte. 35—Lubben v. Haight et al. 36—Miller v. Miller. 37—Hemmenway v. Shackleton et al. 38—Bereche v. J. Polhemus Printing Co. 39—Coles v. Manes et al. 40—Jackson v. Miller et al. 41—Newman v. Newman. 42—Assets Collect'g Co v. Guggenheim 43—Same v. same. 44—Same v. same. 45—Same v. same. 46—Assets Collect'g Co v. Goldsmith et al. 47—Same v. same. 48—Same v. same. 49—Same v. same. 50—Assets Collect'g Co v. Myers et al. 51—Same v. same. 52—Same v. same. 53—Same v. same. 54—Lunkenbein v. C I & B R R Co. 55—Koeckelein v. Flote et al. 56—Barbara v. Quittner. 57—Karlsbruher & ano v. Brett. 58—Conway v. Conway. 59—Matter of Bay 7th St. (Hazell.) 60—Matter of McIntyre (L I R R Co.) 61—Matter of Remsen Pl (Loughren.) 62—Matter of 17th Av (Graeber.) 63—Matter of Fresh Pond Road (Loughran.) 64—Matter of Fresh Pond Road (Loughran.) 65—Matter of Fresh Pond Road (Loughran.) 66—Boyd v. Heidelberger. 67—Desmond v. Foundation Co. 68—Ruter v. Ruter. 69—Press Pub Co v. Levi & ano.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I. Niemann, J. Andrew Rose, Nicholas Sassa, Arthur Mace, Harry Rabinowitz, Stefano Mareno, Richard Donegan, Pietro Bussardo, James J McGuire, and Louis Moscaro.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of J H Richmond, Eliza Strauss, Mary Cox, Hannah Nybe, Elovin Feldmein, and Sophie Amend. Administrations of Dominick Madero, Vicente Galati, and Nathan Schunzel. Guardianship of Alfred Schunzel. Accountings in the estates of William Fabst, Sophie Pohlmann, Marie Schadrack, Edward Gormand, Benjamin Bates, Jacob Grossman, John Bauman, Mary Brogan, H D. Chase, Cecelia Diamond, Karolin V Schoeck, John D Schmidt, Honora Donoghue, Michael Moran, Julia O'Sullivan, and Peter Leutz. Estates of John C Koch and William Meagher. Contested calendar. Will of Adelaide E Anderson, Margaret Middleton, Katharine Brandes, J Klimashelfke, John H Muehler, Andrew Musselhauser, and Robert E Perkins.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. Ex parte business.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. William Jenkins, same v. John Martin, same v. Edward Kerwin and Louis Russo, same v. Thomas A Collins, same v. Otto F Best, same v. Luchina La Barberi.

Arrival of Buyers.

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Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Englander, furs, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. N. Groves, ladies' suits; J. W. Yates, kid gloves; E. Schulze, flannels; 104 Worth.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Wiggin, domestics; Mr. Auer, jewelry; 72 Leonard; Wolcott.

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Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mrs. Lovejoy, millinery; 104 5th Av.; Arlington.

Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss E. Duggan, dress trimmings; D. J. McCarthy, dry goods; Broadway and 32d; Hoffman House.

Neiman, Marcus Co., Dallas, Tex.; A. L. Neiman, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 22d.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. H. Miller, carpets, rugs; 215 4th Av.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, Kings County, dated September 13, 1912, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the business, property, property rights, good will, stock, fixtures, &c., of the candy, soda water, and restaurant business formerly conducted by Precht & Company, at No. 2 Stone Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York. The said sale will be on the 24th day of September, 1912, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the place of conducting said business, No. 2 Stone Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, State, and County of New York.

JAMES COX.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT C. B. PRICE & COMPANY, a corporation having its principal place of business at No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the aforesaid City and County on the 25th day of September, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to THE E. H. PRESBREY COMPANY.

Dated N. Y., September 6th, 1912.

C. B. PRICE & COMPANY,
By E. H. PRESBREY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts which may be contracted by my wife, Mrs. Fanny Gutfreund.

DR. JOS. GUTFREUND.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOUTREL, ANNA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Anna L. Loutrel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Cardozo, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1912.

ELIZA HART, Administratrix.
MAX JUST, Administrator.

SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Administrators, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

HOBSON, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HOBSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas B. Green, his attorney, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1913, next.

Dated, New York, the 12th day of September, 1912.

JOHN E. SEMMES, JR.,
Administrator, C. T. A. D. B. N.

DOUGLAS B. GREEN, Attorney for Administrator, 100 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BROWER, BLOOMFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BLOOMFIELD BROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gordon Ireland, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1912.

CEPHISE B. BROWER,
LAURA L. BROWER,
Executrices.

GORDON IRELAND, Attorney for Executrices, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RUBENSTEIN, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Rubenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 84 Bowery, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 26th day of August, 1912.

BETSEY RUBENSTEIN,
Administratrix.

JULIUS LEVY, Attorney for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOGERT, CAROLINE O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline O. Bogert, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of L. E. Warren, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1912.

ANNA BOGERT, Executrix.
L. E. WARREN, Attorney for Executrix, 261 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DEFRENOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of HORKHEIMER & COHEN, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912.

LUTHER H. CHAMBERS, Executor.

HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Executor, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HELMSKY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HELMSKY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Aronson & Kutner, No. 309 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912.

JOSEPHINE HELMSKY, Executrix. ARONSON & KUTNER, Attorneys for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SELIGMAN, ALFRED L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED L. SELIGMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 7 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1913.

Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1912.

GEORGE W. SELIGMAN, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, HENRY WALTER, Executors. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 3 South William Street, New York City.

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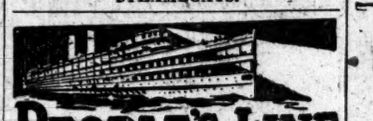

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Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York
Issue Listed on the New York Stock Exchange
Accrued interest earned over 8 times in each year since the execution of the mortgage, in 1907.
Price 105 and Interest To Yield About 4¼%
Special circular on application.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The immediate position of the money market improved last week notwithstanding a considerable expansion in Stock Exchange operations, which were accompanied by an advance in prices which brought the general level of quotations up to the previous high record of the year reached in August. The bank statement on Saturday showed that the Clearing House institutions decreased their loans during the week by over $21,000,000. If this were an actual decrease, taking the banking situation as a whole, it would be difficult to explain in view of the increased Stock Exchange activity, and of the fact that all the information of the week bearing on the trade situation indicated an undiminished volume of business. The fact is, however, that much of the loan decrease appears to have been due to the transfer of loans from local to out-of-town institutions. This process would naturally reduce deposits at this centre, as actually happened last week, to the extent of over $23,000,000. There was some cash loss, but only a small one, and surplus was increased because of the diminution of reserve requirements. But another factor, and one which in the long run will be more effective in bringing actual improvement to the monetary situation, was the starting of a gold import movement which may well run to considerable proportions. In another direction some relief was afforded by reason of the fact that some cash which was tied up in the Treasury was released to public use through excess payments by the Treasury. The effect of these several factors in the money market was indicated by the decline of the call rate at the close of last week to 4% per cent., the lowest of the week, and an improvement of ½ per cent., compared with the maximum rate of the previous week. Reference is here made to the renewal rates for call loans. None of the gold engaged in London has yet become available for reserves here, but the mere fact that the movement had started had substantial effect upon money market sentiment. This was also favored by the discussion which was carried on during the week regarding probable deposits of Government money in the National banks. There seems to be no pressing need at the moment for an increase in the Government deposits with the National banks, and the purpose of business might be better served by postponing the transfer of Treasury cash to money market channels. Certainly this would be true if deposits made at present were to be seized upon as an occasion for increased speculation in securities. The belief prevails that later on the Treasury will make deposits, and the fact that it is in a position to do so serves as a check on any undue advance in interest rates.

No such movement as occurred in stocks last week can be considered entirely apart from the activities of trading and banking interests in the stock market which may give impetus to any particular movement of securities, even though in the long run they, as all others, are dependent upon the factors governing the broad movement of values. Without neglecting the importance which may attach to such operations as an influence upon prices, last week's advance may reasonably enough be explained by the fact that improvement in the money market position lessened the chief restraining influence upon prices and made easier the reflection in the stock market of the highly favorable business situation. A further explanation of the extent of the forward movement, and this also helps to explain the fact that the money market was not adversely affected by what was going on on the Stock Exchange, is the fact that a short interest of considerable proportions contributed to the upward movement. It has long been plain that the business of the country was moving forward into a period of much increased prosperity, if for no other reason than because of the excellent results of this year's harvests. These must needs make their imprint upon the current business situation without regard to the views which may be entertained in respect to the later working of the factors which may influence the general business situation after the season's product of the farms has been moved to market.

Evidence of the growing volume of business abounds, and it is hardly necessary to point to it in detail. An illustration of the direction in which things are moving is found in the announcement last week of the increase in the Westinghouse Electric dividend, and in the issue of $10,000,000 General Electric bonds, to provide additional working capital. The business of this company is estimated this year at $93,000,000, compared with $70,000,000 last year, a striking testimony of the growth in the business of a company which is very closely linked with a wide variety of industrial enterprises.

But if our trade at home is increasing, so, too, is our commerce abroad. Last week's figures of imports and exports for August set a new record for that month as well as for the first eight months of the calendar year. Such a result in a month when agricultural exports were relatively low bears all the more striking testimony to the expansion which has been under way in our exports of manufactures. Our success in this department of foreign trade was emphasized last week by the attention drawn to the fact that we are realizing on some of our exports of steel better prices than those which are obtainable here at home. This bespeaks a condition of industrial activity in other countries which promises well for the maintenance of our own foreign commerce in manufactured products. If these continue to increase, as they have of late, it is inevitable that we shall occupy a most satisfactory position in respect to our own foreign trade during the later months of this year when our exports will be increased as a result of the bountiful grain crops which will give us a much larger exportable surplus of cereals than we had a year ago. It is highly gratifying that current records of the crop movement indicate that grain is moving to market rapidly and that the demand for ocean freights suggests a large export movement. This will help to keep our own money market well in hand, and by increasing our ability to draw gold from Europe help us to fortify our reserves to the extent needed to handle comfortably the Fall demands for money. It is easy enough to pick out factors which may prove troublesome, but so far as the general business and financial outlook is concerned at the moment it would seem that all that is needed for continued progress is the avoidance of any money market situation which might put difficulties in the way of obtaining necessary funds. It is for this reason that important banking interests continue to caution against speculation on a scale broad enough to adversely affect the money market.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

GOLD EXPORTS LONDON THEME.

Belief in Banking Circles That America Will Take Little.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Although it is the height of the gold withdrawal period, and a certain amount of anxiety is evident regarding future demands on the Bank of England, it is generally held that there is nothing to disturb the money market seriously, as the latest Bank return shows that the institution is able to meet all ordinary demands without difficulty.

During the week $5,860,000 was taken from the Bank for export, the largest part going to Egypt. Further demands from this quarter are expected, but, however large they are, the Bank is strong enough to meet them without inconvenience. There is some discussion as to whether the bank is likely to increase its rate 5 per cent., but only a large American inquiry for gold will make such a step necessary, and this is not expected. The $750,000 bought during the week on American account is regarded as an exceptional transaction which does not indicate in any way that an active American demand is imminent. It is fully believed here that the American Treasury will render assistance to the Bank if necessary.

The stock markets showed an excellent undertone last week, being cheered by the prospects of Turko-Italian peace, and closed the week with a firm appearance. Price improved in many directions, especially in American securities, for which there was a brisk demand. A sustained advance in Americans in the near future is predicted. Consols are utterly neglected.

CHEERFUL SPIRIT IN PARIS.

American Rise Helps the Market—Bank Stocks Buoyant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Cheerfulness and activity were the features of last week's Bourse. The firm tone maintained throughout acted as a tonic to French rentes, while Rios and other stocks influenced by the American market took an upward trend following the smart rally in New York on Tuesday.

Another salient feature was the buoyancy of French bank shares on a report of an important financial operation in behalf of the Russian Government, which stimulated buying.

As there is nothing in the foreign political situation to disturb the financial outlook, and reports from all sides say that the prospects of manufacturing and general business are unusually good, hopes are entertained here that the present animation, which seems to spring largely from the public, may be only the prelude to a much greater development of business.

BERLIN FIRM, BUT SLUGGISH.

Steel Reports Excellent and Money Conditions Satisfactory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Firmness ruled on the Boerse throughout the week the steadying factors being the favorable reports from both the American and domestic steel, iron, and coal markets and the satisfactory state of the local money market and the Reichsbank.

Operations on the whole were more or less sluggish, as the market appeared unwilling, in view of the approaching settlement, to enter extensively into fresh engagements.

Many issues, nevertheless, recorded substantial advances, among them Canadian shares, in sympathy with the upward tendency of the New York list.

All of the leading German industrials were higher, but shipping stocks were sluggish, with a tendency to decline.

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6% Extension & Refunding Mortgage Bonds
Part of an authorized issue of $10,000,000, of which $1,500,000 are outstanding maturing July 1st, 1942, with interest payable January and July 1st. Secured by mortgage on the entire property of the Company, and protected by earnings equivalent to six times interest charges.
At a price yielding about 5.95%.
For an additional one-half of one per cent, these bonds may be made exempt from taxation in the State of New York during their life.
Full particulars will be furnished upon request.
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By the payment of $5.00 per $1,000 par value, any bond can be made permanently free from all personal tax in New York State.
Last year's tax rate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was at the rate of $18.30 per $1,000; in the other Boroughs of the City it was still higher.
To take advantage of the new Secured Debts Law before another year's personal tax is levied, bonds must be stamped BEFORE OCTOBER FIRST NEXT.
In this connection we shall be glad to be of service to investors and trustees.
WE OWN AND OFFER
First Mortgage Bonds, on which the New York State Tax has already been paid.
DETAILS ON APPLICATION.
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4% Coupon Gold Bonds Due 1942
Interest Payable in New York City
Net Debt less than two and one-half per cent
Legal investment for the Savings Banks of all the New England States
Price 99 and interest
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Investment Securities
We specialize in organizing, operating, financing and selling the securities of public service corporations.
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Increase of Invested Principal
Arising From
High Degree of Security.
Growing recognition of the strong equities behind bonds and preferred stocks of Lighting and Power Companies is causing a gradual readjustment of their markets to the higher levels proportionate to the safety they afford the investor and the income they net.
Write or call for September circular which describes such Investments.
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Tax rate for 1912 } in Manhattan was $18.30 per $1,000 / Brooklyn was $18.70 per $1,000
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To Yield from 4.10% to 6%.
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First Mortgage 5s
Dated June 1, 1910. Denominations $1,000 and $500. Due June 1, 1960.
This company operates 209 miles of traction lines in the Pittsburgh district.
In addition to its traction business, the company furnishes electric light and power in over 110 municipalities in the same district, and is rapidly extending this portion of its business. We recommend the above bonds for conservative investment.
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Interest allowed on deposits.
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TAX EXEMPT IN N.Y.
We offer at a price to yield
5.35% to 6.44%
Closed underlying first mortgage bonds of a company controlling the entire Street Railway, Electric Light and Power, Gas and Steam Heating facilities of one of the most progressive cities in the country with a present population of 175,000.
Inquiries in person or by mail are invited from investors either for cash or an exchange of present taxable low income yielding securities.
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YIELDING 4.25% TO 4.75%
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KNIT GOODS GOING WELL.

Hosiery Mills Now Practically Sold Up for the Season.

There was no material change in the hosiery end of the local knit goods market last week. Duplicate business was received in good quantity by the mills in a position to accept it, and there was little, if any, diminution of the demand for prompt shipment of merchandise specified for immediate or near-by delivery. Makers of full-fashioned goods and seamless half hose are now practically sold up for the season, and because of the continued scarcity of experienced labor it is predicted that the ending of the season will find a good number of orders still unfilled. Jobbing salesmen are reported to be turning in some nice advance business for Spring, in which the call for sheer hosiery, particularly silks, is the dominating feature. White hosiery will again be a big factor in Spring trade.

The underwear end of the market was quiet so far as the placing of further business was concerned, but at the producing centres the rush to fill the orders already booked continued. From all accounts a good volume of duplicate Fall business went begging because of the inability of the manufacturers to guarantee reasonable delivery. As in the hosiery centres, the shortage of satisfactory labor is the cause of no little concern.

CANNED GOODS QUIET.

Tomatoes Weaker — Trading in Canned Fish and Fruits Limited.

General inactivity on the part of buyers marked last week in the vegetable end of the canned goods trade. The immediate demand for all sorts was more or less limited, and buyers were for the most part unwilling to contract for the future at current figures. Tomatoes again held the centre of the stage, but not under the favorable conditions of the previous week. The 90 cents quoted then on standard No. 3s, f. o. b. Baltimore, by several prominent packers, was shaded to 87½ soon after the opening, and at the close orders were being taken at 85 in certain quarters. Even this did not stimulate the demand to any great extent. The previously noted demand for the better grade peas continued, but business was small because of limited offerings. Corn was generally quiet, but firmly held under unsatisfactory reports from Maine. Packing in that section is late this year, and an early frost will cause considerable damage. The most optimistic estimates place the season's pack at 50 to 75 per cent. of last year's.

Canned fruits, both spot and future, were generally neglected by buyers, but offerings were light and the tone steady. Canned fish trading was also dull. Lobster and crab meat were firm under scant supplies and a moderately active demand. Domestic sardines moved in a fair way, but salmon received little call. Prices on this fish were largely nominal.

CRUDE RUBBER INACTIVE.

Demand Light Here and Abroad, and Tone Easier.

Closing prices in the local crude rubber market last week showed few recessions from opening levels, despite the continued refusal of important domestic manufacturing interests to operate on a large scale, and the weakness developed in the London market under liberal offerings and a light demand. Plantation grades were generally steady throughout the week in this market, but in the para grades, upriver, fine and coarse, broke twice. As a result, both grades closed about 2 cents per pound below the opening quotations. There was some business of a jobbing character reported, but the amount of rubber moved in this way was by no means large in the aggregate. Toward the close of the week rumors of concessions to stimulate the consuming demand were heard in some quarters of the market, but from all accounts no great improvement resulted. The regular fortnightly auction is due to begin in London on Tuesday, and little activity is expected here until price levels are determined at the sale.

The week in the foreign markets was featureless. The activities of buyers were unevenly balanced in the London market, and while prices fluctuated somewhat, the tone was distinctly easier at the close. On some grades closing prices in the English market touched the lowest levels in a long time.

PROPOSALS FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

No further particulars are available in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce regarding these projects. Correspondence should be direct with the offices named.

811. EARTH EXCAVATION AND CANAL CONSTRUCTION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, Malta Mon., until Oct. 14, 1912, for constructing about thirty-four miles of the Dodson South Canal, Milk River Project, Mon. The work involves the excavation of about 1,280,000 cubic yards of material, and is situated on the south side of Milk River near the main line of the Great Northern Railway and in the vicinity of Wagner and Malta, Mon. For particulars address the United States Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C.; Helena, Mon., or Malta, Mon.

812. MAIL-HANDLING APPARATUS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Oct. 1, 1912, for the mechanical system of mail-handling apparatus in the United States Post Office, New York, N. Y., in accordance with the specification and drawings enumerated therein, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Supervising Architect.

813. DREDGING.—Sealed proposals for dredging Black River, at Port Huron, Mich., will be received at the United States Engineer Office, 327 Federal Building, Detroit, Mich., until Sept. 28, 1912. Information on application to Mason M. Patrick, Lieutenant Colonel, Engineers.

814. STEAM-HEATING AND ACETYLENE-GAS LIGHTING PLANTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs, Interior Department, Washington, D. C., until Oct. 10, 1912, for furnishing materials and labor for the installation of a central steam-heating plant at the Crow Creek Indian School, and an acetylene-gas lighting plant for the Crow Indian School and Agency, South Dakota, in accordance with the plans, specifications, and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the Indian Office, the offices of the Supervisor of Construction, Denver, Col.; The Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. D.; The American Contractor, Chicago, Ill.; The Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis, Minn.; the United States Indian warehouses at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., and at the school. For further information apply to the Superintendent of the Crow Creek Indian School, Crow Creek, S. D.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

Number of Declines Shows Appreciable Gain on the Advances.

In comparison with previous weeks, the number of declines indicated in Dun's list of minimum wholesale prices quoted in the New York and near-by markets last week showed an appreciable gain on the advances. Forty-nine changes were shown, of which twenty-nine were advances and twenty declines.

Metals, foodstuffs, and drugs were the only commodities that showed more than two changes either way, and metals alone showed an excess of advances. Twelve prices in that market advanced, while but one declined. In foodstuffs there were nine declines and seven advances; in drugs the changes were four and three, respectively. All other changes were scattered. Five of the advances and nine declines were quoted at levels lower than those of a year ago.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Last Year.
ADVANCES.			
Burlap, 8-ounce, 40-inch.	.0615	.061	.039
Butter, creamery extras.	.30½	.29¼	.27½
Eggs, near by, fancy...	.39	.35	.30
Eggs, Western, firsts...	.24	.23½	.22
Ergot, Russian	$1.00	.97½	$1.15
Oil, lemon	1.90	1.85	1.65
Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop	1.03½	1.02¼	.98¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.39	.38½	.49½
Hides, packer No. 1, native	.19½	.19¼	.16¼
Hides, No. 1 kip	.17½	.17	.14½
Jute, spot, old crop	.0555	.0545	.05
Pig iron, foundry, No. 2, Philadelphia	16.75	16.50	15.00
Billets, steel, Pittsburgh	24.00	23.50	21.00
Billets, open hearth, Philadelphia	27.90	25.90	22.40
Steel bars, Pittsburgh	1.35	1.30	1.20
Beams, Pittsburgh	1.40	1.35	1.35
Angles, Pittsburgh	1.40	1.35	1.35
Sheets, black, No. 28, Pittsburgh	2.10	2.05	1.90
Coke, furnace, prompt shipment	2.40	2.25	1.50
Coke, foundry, prompt shipment	2.60	2.40	1.85
Antimony, Hallet	8.80	7.87½	7.75
Spelter, New York	.076	.0745	.0605
Tin, New York	.40	.38⅝	.38⅞
Peas, Scotch, choice	4.85	4.75	5.75
Beef, live, Chicago	5.85	5.75	4.80
Cloves, Zanzibar	.15¾	.15½	.17¼
Nutmegs, 105s-110s	.16	.15½	.13
Turpentine	.41½	.41	.55
DECLINES.			
Apples, common	.50	1.00	1.25
Beans, marrow, choice	5.65	5.75	4.95
Coffe, No. 7 Rio	.14½	.14¾	.13⅝
Cantharides, Chinese, white	.35	.38	.32
Gum gamboge, pipe	.65	.68	.60
Gum guaiac	.25	.40	.30
Opium, jobbing lots	7.55	7.65	7.80
Flour, Spring patent, new crop	4.75	5.15	5.25
Hay, prime timothy	1.25	1.30	1.20
Hops, N. Y. State, prime	.28	.29	.41
Iron bars, refined, Pitts.	1.45	1.50	1.25
Oil, cottonseed, Summer, white	.064	.07	.07
Hogs, live, Chicago	10.95	11.10	9.52½
Pork, mess Chicago	17.00	17.25	15.75
Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago	10.25	10.67½	8.50
Tallow, New York	.06¼	.06⅝	.07¼
Rubber, upriver, fine	1.14	1.16	1.16
Silk, raw, Shanghai, best	4.20	4.25	4.10
Onions, Jersey	.50	.60	.75

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 21. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 2,678,923.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 21. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 21, '12.
245	235	205	Apr. 3	200	Mar. 27	197	200	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	$12,000,000	Sept. 3, '12	3	Q	197	197	197	197	..	20
..	..	2⅝	May 14	¾	Sep. 18	⅛	⅝	— ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. t. r. 1st pd.	100	17,125,800	.....	..	..	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	..	700
..	..	6	May 14	2½	Sep. 21	2½	3½	— ½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. t. r. 1st pd.	100	13,986,200	.....	..	..	4½	4½	2½	2½	..	500
71⅝	44¾	89¾	Sep. 21	60	Feb. 1	89⅝	89¾	+ 2¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 26, '12	1	Q	86⅞	89¾	86⅞	89⅝	48⅞	122,200
63¾	46	68⅝	Mar. 22	57½	Sep. 16	59¼	59½	+ 1⅜	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,900	July 15, '12	1	Q	58½	59¾	57½	59⅜	48	3,050
59¾	39¾	77	Sep. 19	55	Feb. 26	75	76½	+ 1⅜	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	1¼	Q	74⅝	77	74½	76⅝	49⅞	37,810
101	92½	101¼	June 20	97	Apr. 3	96	99½	+ 1½	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '12	1½	Q	99	99	99	99	99	100
97	87	99½	Sep. 17	91½	Jan. 2	97	99½	+ 1⅞	Am. Brake, Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	3,000,000	June 29, '12	1¾	Q	99½	99½	99½	99½	87	100
138	122½	152	Sep. 18	130	Jan. 2	152	..	+ 6	Am. Brake, Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	June 29, '12	1¾	Q	150	152	150	152	..	200
12½	8⅝	45¾	Sep. 20	11¼	Feb. 1	45¼	45⅞	+ 5⅞	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	40	45¾	39⅞	45⅝	9⅞	172,480
93⅛	77	126¾	Sep. 19	90⅜	Feb. 1	125	125½	+ 6½	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	119⅜	120¾	119¾	125	82⅞	15,500
58¼	42⅜	62	Aug. 28	49⅜	Feb. 1	61½	62	+ 2⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1½	Q	60¼	62	59¾	62	44⅞	6,700
120	113	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	117½	118¾	— ⅞	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	118½	118½	118½	118½	115	200
..	..	34	July 2	31	Aug. 22	30⅜	31⅜	..	American Cities	100	16,264,700	.....	..	..	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	..	100
..	..	83⅛	June 20	75½	Aug. 6	77¼	77⅞	+ ¾	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	77	77½	77	77½	..	1,500
62⅝	41⅝	58⅝	Sep. 6	45½	Jan. 19	57	57¾	+ 1⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	56	58⅛	56	57	56¾	8,450
105½	92	99¼	Feb. 13	95	Jan. 19	98	102½	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '12	3	SA	98	98	98	98	..	100
245	201	220	Apr. 6	199	Aug. 15	195	200	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '12	3	Q	197½	200	197	200	..	70
5	3½	6¼	May 16	3	Feb. 19	6¼	6½	+ ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	5½	6⅜	5½	6¼	3½	3,300
26⅜	18	31⅝	Sep. 21	20	Feb. 26	31¾	32	+ 3⅝	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	28	31⅝	28	31⅝	19⅞	5,100
25⅜	16½	30⅝	May 20	18	Jan. 2	23⅜	24	+ ½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1⅜	..	23	24⅜	23	23⅜	17½	1,100
12⅜	8	17⅞	Apr. 23	9¼	Mar. 6	15½	15¾	+ 1⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	15¼	13⅜	15¼	8⅝	5,900
34½	26¼	43	Apr. 23	30	Feb. 20	39¼	40	+ 2⅞	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	37½	40	37½	39⅞	27	3,650
43¼	32⅜	46¾	Aug. 17	31⅜	Feb. 27	45	45½	+ 2½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	42½	45½	42½	45½	34	2,410
110⅜	102	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	108	109	+ 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	July 22, '12	1¾	Q	109⅛	109½	108½	108½	104½	400
5⅞	3	19⅛	Aug. 5	4⅜	Jan. 10	17⅛	17⅝	+ ½	American Malt Corporation.	100	5,728,400	.....	..	..	17	17⅞	17	17¼	3⅞	1,500
43⅝	31½	69¾	Aug. 14	42	Jan. 6	67⅝	68	..	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	6,724,800	May 2, '12	2	SA	67	68	66¾	67	37	2,275
83⅞	56⅝	89⅜	May 25	67⅜	Feb. 1	87½	87¾	+ 2½	American Shelt'rg & Refining	100	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '12	1	Q	85	87⅜	84⅝	87¾	59⅞	18,900
108½	98¾	109	Aug. 23	102⅜	Jan. 2	108⅜	108⅝	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 3, '12	1¾	Q	107⅝	108½	107¾	108½	100	600
89¼	82	89½	June 10	85	Mar. 11	86⅜	87⅜	+ ½	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	88	88⅛	88	88¼	..	800
325	225	197	Sep. 9	123	Mar. 6	191¾	192	— 1¼	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '12	2½	Q	191¼	191¾	190	191¾	225½	1,700
52½	25	40	Sep. 21	26	Jan. 19	39¾	40	+ 2⅝	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	37	40	37	39⅞	26	5,450
122½	112¼	133⅛	May 13	114⅜	Jan. 12	127⅞	128	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '12	1¾	Q	127	128	127	127⅞	114½	4,100
153⅛	131½	149¼	Mar. 25	137⅝	Jan. 2	144½	144⅞	+ 1¼	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	334,248,800	July 15, '12	2	Q	142⅝	144⅞	143⅝	144⅞	134¼	4,150
..	..	224½	July 1	241½	Jan. 11	270	272	— ⅝	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	Sep. 3, '12	2½	Q	272	275¼	270⅝	270⅝	..	3,800
..	..	106⅜	Jan. 19	101½	Jan. 11	104⅜	105¼	+ ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	51,351,100	July 1, '12	1½	Q	104	105	103¾	104⅜	..	1,200
86¼	26½	31	May 17	25¼	Feb. 6	29⅜	30½	+ 1¼	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	28⅝	30¼	28⅜	30	28½	1,700
96¼	85¼	94½	Mar. 21	86	Feb. 7	91½	92	— ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	91⅞	91⅞	91½	91½	87½	950
34½	24½	41⅝	May 2	25¼	Jan. 25	38	38½	+ 2	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1	SA	35	38	35	38	25	4,050
41½	29	47⅞	Sep. 20	34	Feb. 1	47⅜	47½	+ 1¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	July 17, '12	50c	Q	46⅝	47½	46	47½	32	54,000
116⅝	99⅞	110½	Aug. 14	103¼	Feb. 1	109⅜	109⅞	+ 2½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	171,483,000	Sep. 2, '12	1½	Q	107⅞	109⅝	107⅝	109⅝	102⅝	25,580
105½	100⅜	104½	Feb. 10	101¾	Jan. 2	102¼	102⅝	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '12	2½	SA	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102½	101½	1,340
139¼	117	145⅞	Aug. 12	132⅛	Jan. 10	143	143¼	+ 3⅝	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	58,858,500	July 10, '12	3½	SA	141½	143⅝	141½	143⅝	118½	800
..	..	60¾	Aug. 30	53⅝	June 18	58⅜	58⅝	..	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	1	Q	58½	59	58½	58¾	..	1,752
107	103¾	106⅛	June 17	102¾	Feb. 2	105½	106⅜	— ⅜	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	3½	SA	106¼	106⅞	106	106	..	900
109⅝	93½	111⅞	Apr. 30	101¼	Feb. 1	108⅛	109⅛	+ 2½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	152,314,800	Sep. 3, '12	3	SA	106½	109	106½	109	96	6,300
91	85½	91	Jan. 23	86¼	Aug. 13	85	87½	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sep. 3, '12	3	SA	87	87	87	87	87	20
2¼	1¾	2⅞	Apr. 16	½	Mar. 23	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31,'07	12½c	..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	100
38½	26	43½	Sep. 20	27⅝	Feb. 27	42⅞	43	+ 2⅝	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	40	43½	39⅞	43	28	23,300
66⅜	54	79	Sep. 21	56½	Feb. 27	77	78¾	+ 8½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	⅜	..	73½	79	73½	78	55½	8,550
84⅜	72	94½	July 2	76⅜	Jan. 2	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	89¾	90¾	89⅝	90⅝	73½	10,400
148¼	129	149	Aug. 12	137½	Mar. 21	146	147	— ½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,908,500	July 1, '12	12½	Q	146⅛	147	146⅛	147	130	800
10⅜	8	11⅛	May 15	8	Jan. 22	7⅞	8	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	8	8	8	8	8½	1,200
31	28	40½	Apr. 30	29½	Mar. 18	35	37	+ ½	Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Sep. 3, '12	¾	Q	35¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	..	100
247	195⅝	283	Aug. 15	226½	Mar. 4	276¾	277	+ 2⅜	CANADIAN PACIFIC	100	180,000,000	June 29, '12	2½	Q	274	277½	274	276⅞	226⅜	28,425
33⅜	18½	35¼	Sep. 21	16½	Feb. 27	32¾	33	+ 1⅜	Central Leather Co.	100	39,582,500	.....	..	..	31¼	33¾	31	32⅞	19⅜	34,100
105	91¼	100	Aug. 15	90	Feb. 27	99½	99¾	+ 1⅜	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,277,800	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	98½	99¾	98	99½	92	1,000
86⅜	68⅜	83¼	Aug. 14	68¼	Feb. 1	81½	81⅝	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	June 29, '12	1¼	Q	79⅝	81⅞	79¾	81⅞	70½	11,200
25¼	17⅞	20½	Apr. 8	16⅜	July 12	17½	17⅝	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	45,146,800	.....	..	..	18⅛	18⅜	17	17⅜	17⅝	3,100
49¼	35¼	39½	Apr. 8	31½	Sep. 18	33	33½	— 1½	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400	.....	..	..	33½	33⅜	31½	33½	36¼	2,200
133½	105¾	112⅜	Apr. 8	99⅝	July 18	108½	108⅝	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Sep. 3, '12	3½	SA	107	108⅝	106⅝	108⅝	111⅜	14,790
155½	141	146	Jan. 2	140	July 15	141	142⅛	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sep. 3, '12	3½	SA	142½	142½	142½	142½	143½	100
150½	138⅛	145	Apr. 28	134½	July 12	140½	141½	+ 1½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130,121,700	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	140	140¾	140	140½	140	1,150
201½	191	198	Mar. 26	190	May 4	181	191	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	July 1, '12	2	Q	190	190	190	190	..	100
1⅝	1⅜	2⅜	Apr. 18	1⅛	Feb. 1	2¼	3	+ ¼	Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	8,523,000	.....	..	..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..	500
27½	16½	44⅝	Sep. 16	25	Jan. 15	44	44¼	+ 1¾	Chino Copper	5	3,849,840	.....	..	..	42⅞	44¼	42⅞	44¼	17½	33,450
86⅝	25	37¼	Sep. 21	23½	Feb. 28	37⅛	37¾	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	35½	37¼	35¼	37¼	25½	16,900
60	48	45	Feb. 2	38½	June 20	38½	40	— 1	Colorado Southern	100	30,345,000	Dec. 30, '11	2	A	40¼	40¾	39	39	44	550
148½	128⅜	149¼	Aug. 12	138¼	Feb. 17	147¼	147⅜	+ 2¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,738,400	Sep. 16, '12	1½	Q	145¼	147¼	145	147¼	131½	10,125
15⅜	9⅝	17½	Apr. 24	10	Jan. 16	15⅞	16	+ ½	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,776,500	.....	..	..	15⅜	16	15	16	11⅝	5,110
85	73	87	Apr. 24	76¼	Jan. 3	84	85	— ⅝	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,826,900	July 15,'12	1 2-3	Q	83¾	84⅞	83¾	84	75	924
174⅞	159½	175½	Feb. 6	166	July 8	170	172	+ 3	DELAWARE & HUDSON.	100	42,503,000	Sep. 20, '12	2¼	Q	169	171	168	171	160	900
570	505	569	Jan. 29	530	Aug. 23	525	555	+ 7	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	30,277,000	July 20, '12	2½	Q	550	550	550	550	510	100
74	36¾	46¼	Jan. 24	34½	June 19	38	38½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	38	38	38	38	46¾	100
75½	66½	75	Aug. 1	61¼	Apr. 2	72	76	+ 1⅝	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Sep. 3, '12	1¼	Q	74	74¾	74	74¼	..	900
38¼	29	36½	Aug. 21	28	Feb. 5	33½	34½	+ ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,880,200	July 31, '12	½	Q	34	34¾	34	34	39½	3,950
15⅝	9	11⅜	May 16	8	Sep. 9	9	10¼	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	10	100
30½	17⅛	23	May 15	15½	Sep. 9	17	18	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	17½	17⅛	17½	17½	20	100
97	82	90½	Sep. 19	92½	May 9	98	..	+ 2	Du Pont de N. Powder pf.	100	16,068,800	July 25, '12	1¼	Q	99½	99½	99½	99½	..	100
38⅜	27¼	39¼	Apr. 8	30¼	Jan. 11	37⅝	37¾	+ 2½	ERIE	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	36	37⅞	35¾	37¾	31	42,535
61½	45⅝	57⅞	Apr. 11	50½	Feb. 3	55½	55¼	+ 2¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	52	55¼	53	55	50	6,100
49¾	35	48	Apr. 11	40	Feb. 3	44⅞	45	+ 1⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	43⅞	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞	41	1,400
36	13	21⅜	July 3	11¼	Feb. 23	18	21	+ ½	FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING pf.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	19¾	20½	19¾	20½	15	500
66½	37	50	July 2	37½	Jan. 23	47	48	+ 2½	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 15, '12	1½	Q	46	48½	46	47½	..	1,574
168⅝	142	188½	July 25	155	Jan. 2	182¾	183½	+ 2½	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.	100	77,720,200	July 15, '12	2	Q	182	183½	181	183¼	145	5,900
51⅜	35	42⅞	Sep. 3	30	Feb. 26	38	39	— ⅛	General Motors	100	15,501,700	.....	..	..	38	38½	36⅛	38	39	1,600
86⅝	74½	82⅜	Sep. 3	70¼	May 3	79⅝	80	— 2	General Motors pf.	100	18,875,500	May 1,'12 4 1-12	..	..	80½	80⅞	79¾	80	80½	700
7⅞	3½	5	Mar. 18	2⅜	Sep. 13	3	3½	..	Goldfield Consolidated Mines.	10	35,591,480	July 31, '12	30c	Q	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	5¾	13,400
..	..	81	Sep. 9	75	Sep. 5	77⅞	78¾	— ⅝	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	1	Q	79¼	79¼	78	78⅝	..	2,500
..	..	109¼	Sep. 16	106¼	Sep. 21	106	106⅝	— 1¼	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	109½	109½	106¾	106¾	..	1,350
140	119	143⅝	Aug. 10	126	Jan. 15	141⅞	141½	+ 3⅝	Great Northern pf.	100	209,990,100	Aug. 1, '12	1¾	Q	138⅝	141½	138⅝	141⅜	122	21,490
63⅜	33¾	47½	Aug. 23	36	Jan. 3	46⅞	47	+ 1	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	..	1,500,000	May 1, '11	50c	..	46	47	45¾	47	45	5,900
..	..	62⅜	June 14	53	July 11	58¾	59	+ 1⅜	Guggenheim Exploration	25	17,832,200	July 1, '12	62½c	Q	57¼	59⅛	57¼	59	..	9,000
..	..	96½	Sep. 13	96	Aug. 10	96½	98	..	HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., L. & P. pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	96½	96⅛	96½	96½	..	100
147	132	141½	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	129	131	+ 3⅜	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	109,296,000	Aug. 31, '12	3½	SA	128½	130⅜	128½	130⅜	136	800
..	..	20⅛	June 7	18⅜	Sep. 16	19½	19⅝	+ 1⅛	Inspiration Consolidated Copper.	20	14,458,655	.....	..	..	18⅜	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛	..	14,350
20⅜	12⅛	22	Jan. 2	16⅜	Jan. 3	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛	Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. ctfs.	100	60,419,500	.....	..	..	19⅞	20⅜	19⅜	20½	13⅝	14,600
56⅜	39⅜	62	Mar. 26	53⅜	Jan. 3	60¾	61	+ 1⅜	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,935,900	.....	..	..	59½	61	59½	60⅜	41¼	16,500
..	..	99	June 27	93½	Sep. 6	93½	94½	+ 1	International Agricultural pf.	100	12,955,600	.....	..	..	94½	94½	94½	94½	..	100
129⅝	99⅛	126⅞	Sep. 10	106¼	Feb. 1	125½	125⅝	+ ½	International Harvester.	100	79,999,700	July 15, '12	1¼	Q	125½	125⅞	124¼	125½	102	9,850
13⅜	9	19⅜	May 23	9⅜	Jan. 17	16½	16¾	+ 1⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	10⅜	3,800
56⅜	44⅜	62⅞	May 22	45⅞	Jan. 3	58¼	58½	+ 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 15, '12	½	Q	56⅜	58¼	56½	58¼	48⅜	2,380
44	23	34	Jan. 2	24½	June 3	28¼	28½	+ 1⅜	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05	½	..	27½	28⅜	27½	28⅛	20	2,200
90½	80	84⅝	Apr. 8	79	Feb. 1	81	81½	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Aug. 1, '12	1½	Q	80⅞	81⅝	80⅞	81	81	410
37⅜	25⅛	29¼	Mar. 25	22½	May 29	28	28¼	+ 1⅝	KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	27¼	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	27	1,800
69¾	61½	65⅝	Mar. 25	56	May 20	62¼	63	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	July 15, '12	1	Q	61	62⅛	61	62¼	62	1,100
..	..	74	Sep. 19	72	Sep. 20	73	74	..	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	..	757,500	.....	..	SA	73	74	72	72	..	800
..	..	101¾	Sep. 18	101	Sep. 17	101	102	..	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	..	823,500	.....	..	..	101	101¾	101	101¾	..	350
48	30	46	Aug. 5	29	May 21	42	45	— ¼	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	100	34,978,000	.....	..	..	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅞	30	100
114½	101¼	108¾	Jan. 4	104	Mar. 16	105½	106	+ ½	Laclede Gas Co.	100	9,500,000	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	102¼	211
186⅞	151	185¾	Jan. 15	155⅞	Feb. 5	172⅝	172⅝	+ 5⅞	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,700	July 13, '12	5	SA	167¾	172⅝	166¾	172⅝	156	57,400
..	..	217½	Sep. 10	156⅞	Jan. 15	214	215	+ 3	Liggett & Myers.	100	21,496,400	.....	..	..	214	217¼	214	217	..	2,800
..	..	118	Aug. 29	105½	Jan. 12	115½	116½	— ½	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	15,054,500	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	115½	115½	115½	115½	..	100
..	..	47⅛	July 26	43	July 22	43½	44	— ¼	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	44	44⅜	43⅜	44

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Sept. 21, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Sept. 21, 1912. Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	22⅝	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	66	68
Albany So. 5s..	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	..
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	90	92½
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Aug 1, 12	49	50
Am. Pow. & Lt..	5,631,400	..	..	.....	69	71
Do 6% cum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	86½	87½
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
Do 6% notes,'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	97½	99½
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25¼	26
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	74	75
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Asheville L. & P 1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	101½
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Do pf. stock	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	25	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	101	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100½	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N	95	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A & O	91	93
Do ref.ex.6s,'57	2,000,000	..	S	M. & N.	103	105
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,914,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	60	66
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P.1stos,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E.&P.Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	130	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 12	79	..
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	78	81
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	123½	124½
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110¾	111¼
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,923,000	5	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s...	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El.R 5s,'13	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	100½
Cleveland Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,349,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Col. Spgs. El.1st 5s, '29	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19..	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	100
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	89	92
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	100½	102
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88½	89
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 12	76	77
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	104
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	8,407,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.....	9,539,500	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 6s,'56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	27	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	84	87
El Paso E.5s,'32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Emp. Dis. El.5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	.....	35¾	36½
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 1, 12	85	86
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	92½b	95b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98½
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	A	Monthly	145	160
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	..	.....	95	96
Guanaj.P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	34	34¾
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32....	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	82	85
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	105½
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	..
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	98
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B.&N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
Int. Trac 4s,'49 receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	69	70
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	79¾
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	18	18
Do preferred	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	39½	40
Do 1st Lr. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	90
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	105½	106
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	75	76
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	76
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	83
K.C. Met. St.Ry. con.ex1st5s, '51	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Kan. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22..	2,949,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Leav'nw'h L.,H. & P. 5s.....	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104½	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20..	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38...	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Los A.G. & E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Minn.St.Ry.6s.'13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	103½	104¾
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,12	92½b	95b
Do 1st 6s, '46.	1,696,000	2	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 11	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'19,B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97⅝	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20,C	460,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97¼	99
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	2,350,000	2½	S	Sept. 1	101	103
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912....	1,922,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101¼	102¼
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N.Y.& Westch'r Ltg'g M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	83	86
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. I. & Mont. P	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	9½	10½
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1912	50	55
Do 1st 6s, '31	10,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	89	92
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	79¾
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35.....	17,544,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87½	87½
Nor. St. Power.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do preferred	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	88	90
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98¼
Ont. P. stock...	8,509,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,566,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95
Do deb. 6s,'21	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	1,838,000	2½	S	J. & N.	91½	92½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s.'28	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	..
Ottum. R.& L.pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	92	95
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	Sept. 3	101½	101½
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99¼
Port. Gen. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
Prescott G. & El. 1st 6s, '40.....	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	98
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun. 29, 12	109	110½
Pub U Cor.($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)..	500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	$47½	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	27¼	28½
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	81½	82½
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14...	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roanoke R. & E 5s '53	V	5	S	J. & D.	97	..
Roanoke T. & L 5s, 38	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch Ry. & L.5s tax ex'pt N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101½
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	87
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	1,504,006	5	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P.5s.	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	98	98¼
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G.& E.1st 5s,'39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Sept. 21, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Sept. 21, 1912. Asked.
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,051,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100¼	101¼
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29....	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s...	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	95
So. Cal. Ed'n Co	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s..	4,057,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Superior W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stan G.& E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$23½	$24
Do pf. ($50)..	10,977,950	2	Q	Jun, 1912	$50⅜	$51
Tampa El.1st 5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Tenn. R., L.&P. Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	Sept. 3	24¾	25½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s..	10,250,000	..	..	.....	79	79¾
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do 5s of '23..	9,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	98½	101b
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	2,826,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	55	..
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¼	83¼
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	93	94
UG & E of NJ.5s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
United Util.....	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Utica & M'h'k R. 4½s,'41	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	98½	101b
V. Ry. & E. pf.	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95⅜	96½
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	5,500,000	1	Q	June 1, 12	89	90
Do con. 4s,'51	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 12	94½	95
Wash.-Va. Ry.. Do preferred	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	85½	85¼
West'n Power.. Do 6% cum.pf	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	50	51⅛
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31.....	1,000,000	2	S	May 1, 12	79	..
West. St. G.& E Do preferred	14,670,000	..	..	.....	29½	31
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	6,000,000	6	..	.....	59½	60½
Wheel. El.5s,'41	V	5	S	A. & O.	101	101½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35.....	3,503,000	..	..	.....	60	65
	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	95b	100b
	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
	877,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Sept. 21, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Sept. 21, 1912. Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	$5,000,000	1	Q	Aug 15,12	49½	51
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	52	54
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 12	215	220
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	101	102
Am. Glue Co... Do preferred	800,000	1¾	S	May 1, 12	106	110
Am. Graphoph.. Do preferred	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	146	148
Am. Loco. 5s,'14	1,500,000	3¾	..	1907	42	..
Am. Screw....	1,500,000	7	..	Aug 15,12	75	..
Am. Writ. Pap.	2,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100¼	100⅝
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock 6s, '41	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	158	160
Arlington Mills	9,500,000	..	S	Oct. 1	3	4
Atl. Port. Cem. Do 1st 6s, '25	490,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	105
Bab. & Wilcox.	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	119	121½
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	60	66
Bliss, E. W., Co. Do preferred	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	99	..
Bord. C. Milk.. Do preferred	15,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	106	108
Brit.-Am. Tob..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	93
Case, J. I., pf...	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 11	76	..
Cay. Cog. Tob. 6% nts.,'13-'15	1,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	120	126
Celluloid	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,12	122½	123½
Central C. & C. Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 12	108	110
Cen. Fireworks. Do preferred	V	V	V	Sep. 30	25	25¼
Chesebr'gh Mfg	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	101
Consol. Coal ref s. f. 4½s, '34..	300,000	.....	3	S	A. & O.	99½
1st s. f. 5s,'50	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93
Con. Rub. Tire. Do preferred	13,596,000	2	S	J. & D.	93⅝	93⅞
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	4,000,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Cramp, Wm., & Sons 1st 5s...	1,149,500	..	..	.....	50	60
Crocker-Wheeler. Do preferred	8,595,200	..	..	.....	14½	15¼
Diam. St. Tel. 1st 5s	1,200,000	5	S	M. & S.	100	101
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31.....	1,700,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	89	91
Fed. Sugar 5% notes, '14	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15 12	104	106½
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	5,232,000	5	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
Goodrich, B F, Co Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99¼
Hav. Tobacco.. Hav. Tob. pf....	2,500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	76½	77½
Houston Oil.....	60,000,000	1	..	Oct. 1, 12	78½	78¾
Int. Nickel.....	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	108¾	109⅝
Int. Textb. Co..	29,790,700	..	..	.....	5½	6¼
Int. Tel. 1st 5s. '33	4,708,800	..	..	.....	9	14
Jeff. & Clear.C. & I. Ind. Co. 1st 5s, '50..	20,000,000	..	..	.....	17¼	17⅝
K. C. Stocky'ds Do cv. 5s, '13	11,582,626	5½	..	Dec. 2, 12	311	317
Do 5s, '20....	6,000,300	10	Q	July 1, 12	141½	143½
Kayser, Jul., Co Do preferred	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 12	565	575
Kolb Bakery pf	3,000,000	9	Q	July 1, 12	1030	1050
Lanston Mono..	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 12	150	..
L. V. Coal Sales	500,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Marconi of Am. (new)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	300	310
Mays Oil ($1)..	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29, 12	540	545
McAndrew & F.	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 12	1370	1395
Merg. Linotype	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	218	222
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 29, 12	260	275
Mtn. St. T. & T.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	310	320
Otis Elevator.. Do preferred	5,000,000	10	Q	Sep 30, 12	1070	1075
Pack'd Mto. Car 5% notes, '16..	500,000	..	..	.....	8⅝	8⅝
Penn. Textile..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	98½
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57....	1,575,000	..	..	.....	27½	27⅞
Proc. & Gamble Do preferred	4,628,300	2½	S	J. & J.	86	87
Roch. & Pitts. C. & I. s. f. 4½s, '32	12,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15,12	430	445
Royal Bak. P.. Do. 6% cum.pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 12	185	195
Saf. C., H. & L.	1,733,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	..
Singer Mfg.....	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 12	215	220
Stand. Coupler. Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	109	111
Stand. Oil, N. J.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	117	119
Stern Bros. pf..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	199	295
Studebaker Cor. Do preferred	60,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15,12	35	40
Temple Iron 4s.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	106	110
Un. Typewriter Do 1st pf....	300,000	4	Q	Dec 30, 11	409	410
Do 2d pf....	100,000,000	$5	Q	Sep 16, 12	84	88
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 2, 12	94	96½
Un. Cig. St.Am. Do preferred	30,000,000	..	..	.....	41	42
U. S. Env. 5s.. Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 3, 12	94	96½
Do common..	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104⅝	105½
U. S. Equip. Co. 6% notes, '16..	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 12	38½	42
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22.....	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	107½	112½
	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	105½	107
	15,000,000	1	Q	Aug 31,12	52	56
	27,162,000	..	..	.....	106½	106½
	4,527,000	..	..	.....	125	126
	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102½
	3,750,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 12	116	120
	750,000	..	..	.....	101	104½
	.....	3	S	J. & D.	99	100
	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	400	420
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	580	584
Bd. & Mtg.Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Aug 1, 12	282	292
Broadway Tr...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 12	175	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	470	480
Columbia-Kn'k-erbocker	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 12	565	575
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	July 1, 12	1030	1050
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 12	150	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29, 12	540	545
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 12	1370	1395
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	218	222
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 29, 12	260	275
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	310	320
Guaranty	5,000,000	10	Q	Sep 30, 12	1070	1075
Guardian	500,000	..	..

WHEAT TRADE GAINS MORE CONFIDENCE

Enormous Supplies Readily Absorbed in Domestic Markets as Ocean Freights Waver.

CORN AND OATS ADVANCE

Cotton Easier as Insect Alarms Wane with Improving Weather—Pork Scarce and Dear.

The movement of wheat values during the week did not make any material change in the situation. There was a slow hardening of the market the latter part of the week, and prices on Saturday were quite steady, a little under the best of the week The improvement in values seemed to be the result of a lessening of apprehension regarding the depressing influence of the enormous movement. There seemed to be no change in the ideas of the trade as to the size of the crop. Nearly everyone is confident that the final figures on the crop will exceed the Government estimates, but there seems to be less apprehension regarding the effect of a crop of the size estimated.

A factor which has tended to check buying has been the absence of foreign demand and a growing indifference on the part of Europe. Europe appears to be in a position where enough wheat has been bought and headed that way to relieve the immediate anxiety, and there seems to be disposition to hold off with some hope that such action may either bring a reaction in the ocean freight market or a decline in the values in exporting countries to a lower level and thereby enable them to get their supplies at a better advantage.

The movement of wheat at the interior during the past week has been of record-breaking proportions. The total amounted to 14,435,000 bushels, compared with 12,345,000 bushels the previous week, and 7,210,000 bushels last year. While such a movement as this would ordinarily bring demoralization in the cash and contract markets, it has failed to do this, owing to the further enormous shipments into distribution. The interior shipments for the week were 9,054,000 bushels, compared with 5,426,000 bushels the preceding week, and 1,950,000 last year. The exports from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,562,000 bushels, compared with 1,100,000 bushels a year ago. The statistics show that the excess in the interior movement of the receipts over the shipments were only 5,500,000 bushels, while a year ago the excess of the receipts over the interior shipments were about 5,250,000 bushels.

This indicates that the weight of the movement is, as far as accumulating tendency is concerned, no greater than last year, while the actual increase in the stocks is much less rapid that a year ago. The visible supply at present is only about half of last year, while the actual receipts since July 1 have been considerably heavier than last year. On July 1 the visible supply this year was just about the same as a year ago. On the other hand prices were 5 to 13 cents under last year in Winter wheat markets and 20 to 22 cents under in Spring wheat markets.

The effect of this distribution has been to prevent the expected accumulation in stocks, and it has demonstrated that the requirements through the country were much larger than had been thought at the end of the old crop year. The increase in the interior shipments has been fully 50 per cent. over last year, and a great portion of this wheat has disappeared in the domestic market. Exports are beginning now to feel the influence of the heavy previous sales, and the shipments will probably be liberal for some weeks.

Recently the export trade has been much reduced and there has been some evidence of an easier tone to the ocean freight market, although quotations are at the highest of the season. The English markets are quoted equal to 10c. to 11c. a bushel, and Continental markets at 11c. to 14c. a bushel. This tremendous advance in rates, making quotations more than double the ordinary rates and in some cases nearly three times the ordinary rates, has naturally affected the demand for grain, as these rates have either to be paid by the buyer or the seller. At present the buyer is acting independently, and it is a question of either the rates coming down or the selling markets coming down unless a change in the condition abroad takes place.

In the Canadian Northwest the weather has been somewhat less favorable, and harvest has been finished rather slowly. The reports all agree, however, on the good quality of the grain, with the estimates ranging from about last year's total up to 25,000,000 bushels in excess of last year.

The news regarding the European crops and weather conditions have been somewhat more favorable. The weather has been better, and the heavy shipments from different countries are putting the European buying markets in a temporarily easy condition. Reports as to the Argentine situation have been rather favorable. A record acreage is reported, with the crop making satisfactory progress.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The corn market has changed considerably for the better during the week. The new crop months have advanced from the low point of the season 8 to 3½c a bushel, and there has been active covering of shorts, with rather confident buying of the December. The September delivery has been irregular and fluctuations have been erratic as different orders have come into the market to be filled. But little attention is being paid to the September now, excepting in the way of filling outstanding contracts. The movemnet of old corn is quite liberal. The receipts for the week were slightly larger than the preceding week and nearly double the movement for the corresponding time last year. Interior shipments showed some increase for the week, but were only slightly in excess of last year. The actual movement seems to indicate a disposition of the country to sell the old corn as rapidly as possible.

The advance in the new crop deliveries has been due to a little frost scare. There were reports of heavy frosts the middle of the week in Nebraska and on Saturday morning in western Kansas. Light scattered frosts were reported at other points. The market was also influenced by the reports of several crop experts regarding the promise in Nebraska and Kansas, these reports claiming that the outturn in those States would probably be considerably under the Government indications. The reduction in the estimates for these States was considerable in the State crop, but not particularly important in view of the total size of the crop in all the States. The buying of December has also been influenced by confident belief that the first movement of the new crop would find innumerable holes to fill up and show possibly as great a distribution of the first movement of new corn as has been the case in the first movement of the new wheat and oats.

OATS.—The market for oats has also slowly hardened, although the total gain in values has been only about 1c a bushel. The improvement has been due to the enormous demand for cash and the record-breaking shipments from the interior. As a result of this condition the spot market has been very firm at the interior and has gained more rapidly than the futures. The receipts at the interior have fallen off for the week, showing a loss of 500,000 bushels, while the shipments from the interior showed a gain for the week of 1,100,000 bushels. Compared with a year ago the interior receipts gained 3,500,000 bushels for the week, but the interior shipments gained 3,100,000 bushels. The visible supply stocks are increasing very slowly notwithstanding the fact that the receipts are so much in excess of last year. Another factor of marked importance is the increasing export movement. The shipments from Atlantic ports for the week were 1,242,000 bushels, compared with 712,000 bushels the previous week, and only 2,000 bushels last year. This increase in the exports is more than offsetting the net increase in the interior supply as compared with a year ago.

PROVISIONS.

In hog products the movement of the market was toward lower values the early part of the week, followed by some recovery later and a somewhat steadier tone. The improvement in the market was seemingly due to the hog movement and a hardening in values. The mid-month statement of stocks showed a further decrease for the first half of the month in the supplies of product on hand. The packing returns continue to show continued decrease in the packing compared with last year. The decrease in the packing for the last week was 50,000, and the total since March 1 has been 13,290,000 against 14,850,000 last year. The situation as to the distribution of product is influenced very naturally by the beef position. Prime steers sold at Chicago the past week at 11 cents a pound, which is the highest price in fifty years.

Naturally the high price for beef means increased demand on other cheaper meats. High prices for both hogs and cattle will naturally bring in time an increase in the available supplies, but the increase in the supply of cattle can only be a slow one at the best, and it will also take some little time to increase the total number of hogs in the country. One year of low-priced feeding stuffs will be a help, but it will take several years of low-priced feeding stuffs to increase the supply of hogs commensurate with the increase in the demand, and it is highly improbable that the supply of cattle will be increased commensurate with the increase in the population considering the conditions under which they can be raised and also the cost of maturing them.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Pessimistic opinions pertaining to the price list still predominate, but as quotations are lowered there seems to be some modification of views. The theory is that prices are approaching a basis where consumers in general will be attracted and the decline, at least, temporarily halted. During the week, however, little developed to suggest that this point had been reached or established, and consequently quotations are just about at the low of the season for the new crop months. The near position continues uncertain, but it is probable that its influence on the remainder of the list will be unimportant.

Under the stimulous of European buying, cottonseed oil values showed a moderate rebound for a time, but the inquiry was not continued. According to most authorities, the demand at present is principally for the high grade oils with the aggregate consumption in both foreign and home quarters very fair. Comparatively cheap greases militate against much of a demand for the inferior descriptions of cottonseed oil, and while on declines there has been a little buying for manufacturers' account, no impressive absorption has been witnessed. Evidently the soapmakers abroad are also contenting themselves with other ingredients. Incidentally, the high ocean freight rates further handicap American distributers of cottonseed oil.

Noteworthy changes in the crude situation have not transpired as yet, with mills still reluctant in pressing their holdings. Moderate sales have been reported at various times, but these have not been burdensome. More activity in crude circles is to be anticipated as the cotton crop outlook becomes better defined, but it is significant that some interests entertaining bearish views on cottonseed oil are seemingly more confident. They assert that the probabilities favor a crop of more than thirteen and one-half million bales, and with the slightly advanced prices, which are being paid for seed, also the likelihood of the seed being superior to that of last year, thereby reducing refining losses, that there will be sufficient oil. At a later date, when part of the surplus has passed to consuming channels, and, if the indications favor another large consumptive year, there may be a revision of ideas.

COTTON.

Rather circumscribed price movements characterized the week in cotton. There was considerable irregularity, but speculative operations were less pronounced, this obviating spectacular price changes. Quotations show a small decline for the period and the limited net changes seemed to best reflect the uncertainty of the situation, also the feeling that another week has passed without an appreciable change in conditions.

Weather developments have been more favorable recently than otherwise, and it is believed that the deterioration during the week was less than the normal over most sections. There were showers in parts of the Southeast, also over areas in the Central West and West, with the rainfall not sufficiently heavy to impede the movement of the crop or to lower the quality of the plant. There were dispatches intermittently received of insect damage in some of the Mississippi Valley States, also in Texas, but the generality of the crop reports were quite satisfactory for this season of the year.

The consensus of opinion is that the damage thus far from the ravages of insects is decidedly below expectations. Various sections have been invaded, and without a doubt there has been more or less destruction, but apparently the more energetic efforts on the part of farmers in combating these pests have been fairly successful and have resulted in reducing the losses. The principal cause for worriment, however, is still the menacing date of frost, and due to the backwardness of the crop in many sections, it is likely that there will be an unwillingness to express emphatic views as to the ultimate price levels, until a larger portion of the crop has been safely secured. The ensuing twenty days or so will represent a trying period for the trade.

Several crop estimates have been promulgated during the week. These ranged from about 13,400,000 bales to approximately 15,000,000 bales, and naturally are all subject to modification with the maturing of the crop. An estimate which was regarded as quite conservative by many in the trade was forwarded by a prominent Southern spot concern, this calling for an outturn of about 13,000,000 bales which was said to be practically assured with an early frost, the figures to be raised to about 13,500,000 bales with an average frost date and the quantity automatically expanding to 14,000,000 or more bales with a very late frost.

There were also a few condition reports given out which were close enough to each other to be of significance. The Giles report of 70.7 indicated deterioration of about 6 points since an average date of Aug. 25, while the replies received by E. F. Hutton & Co. was for a condition of 68.3, suggesting deterioration of about 5 points. The National Ginners' report, issued several days ago, or just at about the time when there was serious deterioration taking place in many sections, was 67.4. The condition of cotton as of Sept. 25 last year was 71.1, the plant losing about 2 points for the entire month. In 1910 the condition was 65.9, and in the small crop year of 1909 it was 58.5.

The ten-year average as of Sept. 25 is 67.5. If the medial of the three private reports is taken and applied to the ten-year average yield of cotton, with an acreage of 34,000,000 acres, a yield of approximately 13,800,000 bales of 478 pounds each is indicated. This, of course, is not taking into consideration what decline in conditions will occur between the date of about Sept. 10 and Sept. 25, and it is also taken for granted that the area of 34,000,000 acres is correct. Many contend that the Government estimate this season is again an understatement of the area given over to cotton.

Sentiment is very much confused and has not been altered materially during recent weeks. The impression is that when a yield of about 14,000,000 bales is an assured fact, there will be more inclination to adhere to the bear side of the market. It is realized that the consumptive requirements will again be large this season, due to the prosperous trade situation not only in this country but at several of the foreign centres, but it is not believed that with the fairly independent position of spinners, due to their moderate stocks and the larger visible supply, that important advances in quotations can take place until impressive inroads have been made on the supplies. In this respect, the movement of cotton to date has not been heavy, but the pressure on spot markets is correspondingly limited.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

9,558. COSMETICS AND DRUGS.—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a business firm in his district desires to import American cosmetics, toilet preparations, and drugs.

9,559. GROCERIES AND CANNED GOODS.—A foreign business man informs an American Consular officer that he desires to import from the United States groceries, canned fruits, fish, vegetables, &c.

9,560. ELECTRICAL TRUCKS.—An American Consular officer in receipt of a communication from a European business firm stating that it is desirous of corresponding with manufacturers in the United States of electrical trucks with a view to introducing such goods. This firm is one of the largest wholesale dealers in electrical supplies in the country and furnishes American bank references. This firm writes the Consular officer that it will look into the possibilities for electric trucks and if conditions warrant will ask an American manufacturer to supply it a truck at cost, which will be used in the firm's business, thereby creating a demand by showing the truck in actual operation. Any business which may result the firm is willing to carry out on its own account.

9,561. TUGBOAT.—The American Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, reports that notices have been published calling for tenders for the construction of a tugboat required in the transport service of Uruguay. Tenders will be received at the Public Works Office until Oct. 7, 1912, where plans and specifications may be examined.

9,562. WIRE-DRAWING DIES.—A report from an American Consular officer states that an inquiry has been received from a British firm for information regarding certain dies. The firm advises that a patent was granted in the United States to Reuben Hadfield for improved wire-drawing dies. The patent was filed in 1889, the serial number being 312,289 and the patent number 432,236. The firm desires to ascertain whether the dies described in the specification of patent are on the market, also the address of the inventor or his representative, so that communications may be sent.

9,563. BINDER TWINE.—An American Consul in a European country reports that an important district manufacturing twine is in the market for a considerable quantity of every description desires to communicate with American manufacturers of binder twine, with a view to importing such twine. Correspondence should be in French, if possible.

9,564. MACHINERY, COTTON GOODS, OIL, LEATHER, SHOES, &C.—A business man recently called at an American Consulate in the Levant and advised that he desired to make connections with American manufacturers and exporters of agricultural implements, cotton goods, cottonseed oil, automobiles, stationary motors, industrial machinery, pumps, leather, shoes, sewing machines, &c., with the object of representing such concerns in the country in which he is engaged in business. Where convenient, he desires that samples be sent, accompanied by prices and discounts; also illustrated catalogues, price lists, and discounts in all cases. Correspondence should be in French, as well as all printed matter, when possible.

9,565. TEXTILES OF ALL SORTS.—A report from an American Consular officer in a Latin-American country states that during a recent interview the members of one of the largest houses in the city in which he is located expressed themselves as entirely unfamiliar with American textiles. This firm deals in fabrics from cotton prints to the finest silks and would be glad to receive samples of American textiles of all kinds, with prices, cost, insurance and freight, and the best cash discount. Correspondence may be in German or Spanish.

9,566. HEATING APPARATUS.—A European business firm informs an American Consular officer that it is interested in modern heating apparatus and appliances of all kinds except stoves. The firm expressed a desire to correspond with American manufacturers of such appliances.

UNCLE SAM IS AIDING THE BANKS

U. S. Government's Cash on Hand Is Being Lowered to Help Business Along.

NO SPECIAL DEPOSITS YET

But Secretary MacVeagh Is Willing to Deposit $35,000,000 at Principal Centres if Needed.

While the Treasury Department has not been asked yet to make special deposits of Government funds to help the National banks meet the demands of the crop movement, it is evident from the daily statements emanating from the Department that Secretary MacVeagh has been quietly easing the situation in recent weeks by increasing Government payments.

The Secretary is known to be willing to deposit a large amount of money among the banks at the leading centres if this action will avert any stringency. It is understood that he sent Assistant Secretary Bailey to New York last week for the express purpose of learning the wishes of leading bankers. So far he has not been encouraged to think that the present situation calls for any Government aid.

This is the first Fall since 1907 when money has been in such demand as to bring about a spirited advance in loaning rates. Now, after many months of cheap funds, the needs of the great agricultural sections for temporary assistance in financing the harvest and sale of what have turned out in most grains to have been record yields, coupled with the demand for commercial funds following the general awakening of business, have resulted in advances in the price on time money to 5¾ per cent, and for call money to 5¼ per cent. These rates are not so high as to be prohibitive for legitimate needs, but the serious drains to which the New York institutions have been subjected as the result of the expected demands from the interior have resulted in lowering their surplus reserves very materially, and led to suggestions that the Government should lend the assistance of its own surplus funds.

Three weeks ago, when Secretary MacVeagh was quoted in Washington as having offered to help the banks with Government funds, the Treasury Department had a working balance of $92,000,000. This has now been reduced to about $84,000,000, indicating that upward of $8,000,000 has been transferred from the Government vaults to the banks of the country in a somewhat roundabout way. This is accomplished by the payment of Government bills with Treasury Department warrants, which are deposited with the banks. While this is not the kind of assistance which Mr. MacVeagh had in mind, when he offered to help relieve any money stringency, it is none the less a substantial way of aiding the bank to keep their reserves up. From Sept. 3 to Sept. 19 the Treasury's working balance was reduced by $8,102,000. At this rate it would not require more than two months to transfer to the banks the balance of the Government's working funds over the customary minimum amount kept on hand. It is customary to consider $50,000,000 as the minimum working balance which the Government should keep on hand.

There are 130 National banks which are designated as regular depositaries of public money. A certain amount of money is usually kept in each of these institutions, and any excess, which may have been paid in for internal revenues or customs dues, is transferred to the nearest sub-treasury at the close of each day. Any National bank could apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for a portion of the Department's funds if it should be decided to deposit the surplus to increase the banks' loaning powers, and if its application were favorably received could thereupon deposit State, municipal or railroad bonds in the subtreasury as collateral. These bonds are accepted at 90 per cent. of their market value, but not exceeding 90 per cent. of par. The banks pay interest at the rate of 1 per cent. on the Government's deposits.

In a time of stress, such as was witnessed in October of 1907, the banks are eager to get Government money to relieve the stringency. At other times, when the supply of funds is greater than the borrowing demand, they are loath to accept Federal deposits. For a considerable period the New York banks have seen call money ruling at 2½ and 3 per cent. There is a very narrow margin of profit in loaning Government money at this rate, when it is remembered that besides the 1 per cent. paid the Government and the ¾ per cent. or so consumed by the bank's operating expenses, 25 per cent. of the money has to be held as reserve, so that while the bank is paying 1 per cent. and the cost of handling accounts on the whole amount, it is receiving interest on only 75 per cent. of the money, or less, depending on the success which the bank has in placing its funds. The opposition of most New York bankers to Government deposits at this time is easily understood. They are receiving from 4½ to 6½ per cent. on their call loans and they do not care to see the rate lowered by an influx of cheaper money.

That is one reason for the rather chill reception which Mr. MacVeagh's kindly meant proposal received in Wall Street. Another reason is more creditable to the bankers. They say that to place another $35,000,000 or so in the banks at this time would result in a forced stimulation of the stock market. Later, when the Government might wish to recall part of its funds, or when the demands of manufacturers and others for time money brought about high interest rates, it would become necessary to call many loans, with a resulting disturbance to prices.

If money were in such demand as to make it a difficult matter to get loan accommodation on reasonable terms, or if it could be made certain that Federal money placed with National banks would be loaned out to farmers, elevator companies, and others engaged in the crop movement or in "legitimate" business undertakings, as distinguished from speculative operations, these bankers would ask for Government aid. Previous experiences have shown, however, that the out-of-town banks having more money than was needed in their territory would send their share of the Government deposits to New York to be loaned at call rates. Prior to Secretary Cortelyou's administration the National banks paid no interest on their deposits, and they welcomed the opportunity to get department funds at any time.

Secretary Shaw was the first to accept bonds other than Government issues as security for Treasury Department deposits. In the Summer of 1902 the surplus bank reserves throughout the country were relatively very low. To prepare for the emergency which seemed to be approaching the Secretary caused to be printed large amounts of National bank circulation, and in September of that year offered to accept satisfactory security other than Government bonds for deposits of public money then held by the banks, on condition that the released bonds should be immediately made the basis for circulation. The Secretary also bought bonds for the sinking fund and increased deposits in National banks to such an extent that more than $57,000,000 was restored to the channels of trade, and National bank circulation was stimulated to the extent of $18,000,000. Similar assistance was rendered to business in the Fall of 1903, the aggregate amount being $27,000,000.

Again in the Spring of 1906 the banks of the country, West as well as East, found themselves with surplus reserves exhausted. The foreign exchange market showed a marked decline in the value of sterling exchange sufficient to have insured the importation of gold had the banks been in position to obtain it. The Treasury Department offered to make deposits in National banks equal in amount to any actual engagements of gold for importation, the deposits to be returned promptly when the gold actually arrived. In this way approximately $50,000,000 of gold was brought from abroad. This was accomplished without any expense to the Government, but with great benefit to the business interests of the country.

In the Summer of 1906, anticipating heavy demands for money in the Fall to move the harvest of that year, which promised to be very heavy, the Secretary withdrew from the channels of trade $60,000,000. This was accumulated in part from excessive revenues and in part by deliberate withdrawals of public deposits from the National banks. Of this amount, $26,000,000, together with about $50,000,000 of gold which was brought from abroad with the aid of the department, was deposited in the National banks in the Fall, and a further amount of $18,000,000 was added to the supply of money through the stimulation of National bank circulation.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy takes issue with those bankers who would dissuade the Secretary from loaning Government money to the banks this Fall. Mr. Levy sent to Mr. MacVeagh Friday the following letter:

"I would respectively suggest that the present time is opportune for depositing in the banks of the country any surplus funds in the Treasury that you can spare, within reason, to aid in the moving of the Fall crops. I am aware of the fact that many financial institutions and banks are not disposed toward requesting you to do so as they are anxious to obtain large interest returns on their money. But to-day 5½ per cent. is bid for call money and the bank reserves are very low, and in my opinion it would be somewhat dangerous to defer depositing in the banks at the present time for the reason that the delay might create a situation which you could not control.

"You must bear in mind that the Treasury of the United States is absorbing large sums of money through taxation and customs, and at this season of the year, when trade is becoming active and shipments of grain and cotton are being exported in large quantities and foreigners paying for the same with bills of exchange it takes some weeks before the money commences to return. Business prosperity seems to be on the advance, but any interference at this present time would defer the continued prosperity of the United States for some months to come."

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended Sept. 21, $12,131,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s.....	85	85	85	8
Albany & Sus. 3½s....	90½	90½	90½	8
Allis-Chalmers 5s, t. r.	59¼	59¼	59¼	4
Am. Agr. Chem. 5s....	101½	101	101½	8
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s....	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛	15
Am. Cotton Oil 5s.....	94	93	94	5
Am. Hide & L. 6s.....	100½	100½	100½	6
Am. Ice Sec. 6s.....	78	78	78	5
Am. Smelting Sec. 6s..	105½	105	105¼	46
Am. Tel. & T. col. 4s.	89¾	89⅛	89⅛	42
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s..	113	112½	113	111
Am. Tobacco 4s.....	97¼	97⅛	97¼	4
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	91	90⅝	90⅝	16
Ann Arbor 4s.....	79½	79½	79½	5
Armour & Co. 4½s....	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	14
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s..	97⅝	96⅞	97⅛	117½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s..	88	88	88	25
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	88¼	87¾	88¼	53
A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	100	100	100	51
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s..	108¾	107½	108¾	32
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s..	108¾	107½	108¾	27
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	105½	104¼	105½	745
A., T. S. F., T. S. L. 4s	91	91	91	4
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.	95	94⅝	94⅞	7
At. C. L. L. & N. 4s..	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	53
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s...	96	95½	96	64
B. & O. prior lien 3½s.	90½	90½	90½	4½
B. & O., S. W. 3½s....	89¼	88½	89½	25
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s.....	89½	89¼	89½	15
Bethlehem Steel 5s....	96⅞	96½	96½	33
B. R. T. ref. con. 4s...	91	90	90⅜	216
Brooklyn R. T. 5s.....	104½	104	104	4
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s...	101½	101¼	101½	2
B. Un. El. 5s, stamped.	102	102	102	2
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s..	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Buf., R. & P. 4½s.....	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	10
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s....	94⅞	94½	94⅞	7
Can. Southern 1st 6s...	100¼	100¼	100¼	27
Can. Southern 2d 5s....	99½	99½	99½	2
Central Leather 5s.....	95½	95½	95½	91
Central of Ga. con. 5s.	107⅝	106¾	106¾	3
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s..	118	118	118	14
Central Pacific 1st 4s..	95	94½	95	74½
Central New Eng. 4s...	91¼	90¼	90¼	9
Central Vermont 4s.....	91½	91½	91½	2
Ches. & O. fund. 5s....	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s....	99½	99½	99½	34
Ches. & O. conv. 4s....	93⅝	93⅜	93½	181
Chicago & Alton 3½s...	64½	64½	64½	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s....	95½	94⅝	95½	38
C., B. & Q. joint 4s....	95⅝	95½	95⅝	208
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s...	84¼	83⅞	84	11
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 5s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
C. G., L. & C. 5s.....	102¾	102¼	102¾	11
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s...	77¼	77¼	77¼	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s....	76½	75⅞	75⅞	7
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s.	97½	97	97¼	33
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, full paid.....	106¼	105½	106⅛	4101½
C., M. & St. P., 4s, 1934	91½	91½	91½	1
C., M. & St. P., P. & W. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Chi. & N. W. 3½s.....	84	83½	84	20
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s....	104¾	104⅝	104¾	2
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s...	95¾	95½	95¾	163
Chi. & N. W., Mil., S. & N. W. 4s.....	93	92¼	93	16
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21.	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
C., R. I. & P. coll. 4s..	69	68¼	68¾	138
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s..	91½	91¼	91¼	36
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s...	87	87	87	82
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s..	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	43
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s..	102¼	102¼	102¼	12
Chi. & W. Ind. 4s.....	88½	88½	88½	1
Chino Copper 6s.....	180	172	175½	16
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s..	96½	96½	96½	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo 4s	93½	93½	93½	9
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s....	93¾	93¾	93¾	3
Colorado Industrial 5s..	84	84	84	38
Colorado Midland 4s....	50	50	50	13
Col. & So. 1st 4s.....	94½	93⅝	94½	12
Col. & So. ref. 4½s....	94¼	94¼	94¼	20
C. Ry. & L. 4½s, stpd.	101½	101½	101½	6
C. Prod. Ref. s.f. 5s, '21.	97	96¾	97	10
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s..	98	97½	97¾	41
Del. & Hudson cv. 4s...	97½	97½	97½	28
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s..	97	97	97	9
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s...	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞	16
Den. & R. G. con. 4s...	97	97	97	9
Det. City Gas 5s.....	100	100	100	1
Det. Un. Rys. 4½s.....	76½	73½	76½	11
Distillers Securi. 5s...	74¾	74	74¾	31
Du Pont Powder 4½s..	94½	85⅝	92¼	1,498
Erie 1st con. 4s.....	87⅞	87½	87⅞	5
Erie gen. 4s.....	76¾	76¼	76¾	17
Erie, Penn. col. 4s....	89½	89½	89½	16
Erie 1st conv. 4s, A...	87½	85⅝	87½	36
Erie 1st conv. 4s, B...	79¼	78½	79¼	39
Fla. E. C. Ry. 1st 4½s.	96	96	96	4
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s....	109½	109	109	6
Flint & P. M. con. 5s..	96	96	96	3
Gas & El. Ber. Co. 5s..	103	103	103	10
General Motors 5s....	99¾	99¾	99¾	4
Ga.-Car. & Nor. 5s....	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Gt. North. ref. 4½s....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	13
Green Bay deb. B.....	13½	13½	13½	22
Havana Electric 5s....	99	99	99	3
Hocking Valley 4½s....	100	100	100	3
Il. C. 4½s, reg. ex....	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Houston E. & T. 5s....	100¼	99½	100¼	12
Hudson Co. Gas 5s....	105	105	105	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, '52.....	99⅛	99	99⅛	2
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.....	93¾	93¾	93¾	21
Ill. Cent., Lo. Div. 3½s.	85½	85½	85½	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953....	96	96	96	2
Ill. Steel 4½s.....	90	89½	90	42
nd. Steel 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. ctfs.....	100½	100	100½	29
Inspiration Con. Cop. 6s ctfs. 2d paid....	107½	106½	107½	74
Interborough R. T. 5s..	104	103¾	104	28
Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	82	80⅞	82	578
Int. & Gt. North. 6s....	108	108	108	1
International Nav. 5s..	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜	2
International Paper 6s.	103¾	103	103	3
Int. Steam Pump 5s....	93	92	92	20½
K. C., F. S. & M. 4s..	79	78½	78½	3
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s....	99	99	99	4
Kansas City South. 5s.	97¾	97½	97¾	20
Kansas City South. 3s.	72	72	72	3
Kansas City Gas 5s....	98½	98½	98½	1
Kansas City & Pac. 4s.	88	88	88	10
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 6s.	115	115	115	2
Kings Co. El. 4s.....	86½	86½	86½	4
Lack. Steel 5, 1950....	80	80	80	16
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915...	94¾	94	94¾	21
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923...	96	96	96	11
Laclede Gas 1st 5s....	102¼	102¼	102¼	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s....	101½	101	101½	2
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s.	107	106¾	107	7
Lake Erie & W. 2d 5s.	104	104	104	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928...	92	91¾	92	43
Lake Shore 4s, 1931...	91¾	91⅜	91⅞	79
Lehigh V. Term. 5s....	113	113	113	1
Lehigh V. of Penn. 4s..	95½	95½	95½	15
Liggett & Myers 7s....	120¾	119¾	120¼	26
Liggett & Myers 5s....	97	96½	96¾	47
Long Island ref. 4s....	95	95	95	1
L. & N. unified 4s.....	98¼	97½	98	61
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s.	69¼	69¼	69¼	1
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	11
Manhattan con. 4s.....	94¾	94¾	94¾	12
Mer. Marine col. 4½s..	66¼	66	66	121
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s....	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Mexican Petroleum 1st conv. 6s, Series A....	101	100⅝	100½	13
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	96⅞	96½	96⅞	10
Mil. & Nor. 1st con. 6s.	101	101	101	10
Milwaukee Gas 4s.....	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	1
M., K. & East. 5s....	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
M., K. & T. ext. 5s....	100	99¼	100	2
M., K. & T. 1st 4s.....	93	92¾	92¾	8
M., K. & T. 2d 4s.....	80¾	80¾	80¾	2¼
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s..	85¼	85¼	85¼	42
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917....	99½	99½	99½	4
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s..	86¼	86	86	18½
Mo. Pacific 4s.....	73¼	71¾	73¼	21
Mo. Pacific con. 6s...	105¾	105	105	16
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	8
Morris & Essex con. 7s.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	8
N., C. & St. L. con. 5s.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	1
N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s..	102⅜	102	102⅜	20
Nassau Elev. 4s.....	79	79	79	1
Nat. Rys. of M. 4½s..	90½	90⅜	90½	18
Nat. Rys., M. gtd. 4s..	80½	78	80½	8
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s..	93¼	93	93	26
Nat. Tube 5s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.....	99	99	99	9
Nat. Starch deb. 5s....	89¾	89¾	89¾	3

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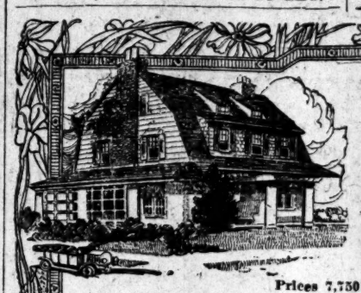

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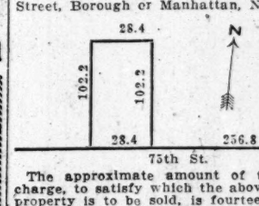
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LIZZIE VAN BOSKERCK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. HAYWARD et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon known as number three hundred and twenty-seven East Seventy-fifth Street, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, situate and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and fifty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of said northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly, parallel with said street, twenty-eight feet and four inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Seventy-fifth Street; and thence easterly, along Seventy-fifth Street, twenty-eight feet and four inches to the point of beginning, the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls.
Dated New York, September 10th, 1912.
JAMES S. McDONOGH, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 327 East 75th Street, Borough or Manhattan, N. Y. City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is fourteen thousand six hundred and eleven and 50-100 dollars ($14,611.50), with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and two and 70-100 dollars ($302.70), with interest from July 30th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is thirteen hundred dollars ($1,300) and interest.
Dated New York, September 10th, 1912.
JAMES S. McDONOGH, Referee.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 16,550—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of LUIGI OTTOLINI, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Luigi Ottolini, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Luigi Ottolini was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
September 20th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 20, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. STAN

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANMATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

TWO ROOMS BATH AND KITCHENETTE
$50.00 to $57.50
FURNISHED $10.00 EXTRA
DEARBORN
350 WEST 55TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof
Agent on Premises

Special Concessions
Marc Antony
220 Cathedral Parkway
(110th St.) near Broadway.
New Fireproof Building.
Several Suites of
4 Rooms and Bath
All Front Apartments.
Rent $65 up.
One 6 Room Apartment
All Sunny, Outside Rooms.
Rent $1,300
Apply on premises, or
Thomas J. O'Reilly,
Broadway and 109th St.

THE
PRÁSÁDA
50 Central Park West
Corner 65th Street.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
Suites of 8-9-10 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.
Rentals from $2,200 to $3,800
including Refrigeration.
Manager on Premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
165 West 72d St.

The newest and most original
Apartment House on the Upper West Side.
Ready for Occupancy.
THE HAMILTON
N. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 114th St.
The plan of this House affords as much privacy to every tenant as a private dwelling.
A House Beautiful Throughout.
One Apt., 3 Rooms & Bath, Suitable for Doctor
One Apartment, 6 Rooms & 2 Baths
6, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents $1,300 to $2,300
Every Room an Outside Room
This house, only opened for inspection a short while ago, has been practically rented within a month. The important location and attractions won immediate recognition.
Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.
Telephone—7240 Columbus.

Apartments
Newest and Best
840 Park Av. N. W. cor. 70th St. — 9 Rooms, 3 Baths — $3000-$3500
Individual laundries, steam and roof drying
960 Park Av. N. W. cor. 82d St. — 12 Rooms, 3 Baths — $4000-$4600
7 rooms, 2 baths, $2,700
Douglas L. Elliman & Co. *Agents.*
421 Madison Avenue
At 48th Street. Tel. 850 Murray Hill

Worthington Whitehouse
6 East 46th Street
Apartments
of various sizes
FOR RENT
in all the new and better apartment houses
in the
Fifth Ave. & East Side Sections
Complete List Upon Application
Tel.: 7270 Bryant

Special Concessions
The Arragon
2,609 B'way, Near 99th St.
Convenient to 96th St. express Subway station; a 55-foot house with only two apartments on a floor; an exceptionally well managed building; elevator and all modern improvements.
8 Very Large, Light Rooms, Rent $1,200.
Only one apartment left.
The Navarre
244 West 99th St.
Corner of Broadway.
One Apartment of
6 Rooms & Bath
Light and well arranged. Elevator and all improvements. Well managed building. Conveniently located.
Rent $800
SHARP & CO.,
231 West 99th St., at Broadway.

Best values on the Drive
6 Rooms - - - - $70
7 Rooms - $70 to $80
8 Rooms - - - - $100
All Outside Apartments
St. Francis Court
North Corner 135th St. and Riverside Drive
A strictly high-class elevator apartment house possessing every modern improvement conducive to comfort and convenience. The building commands an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and Palisades.
Night and day service of the highest standard assured by the management.
Representative on premises, or
J. Romaine Brown Co.
105 West 40th St. Tel. 876 Bryant.

Special Concessions
The Paterno
North Corner 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
New Fireproof Building of the Highest Class.
ONE SUITE OF
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
All Corner Rooms
Finest Thing on the Drive
ALSO
8 and 9 Room Duplexes
Apply Manager on premises.

405 Park Ave.
N. E. Cor. 54th St.
New 12-Story Fireproof
10 to 13 Rooms, 4 Baths
Rental $4,200 to $5,850
Every Room an Outside Room
Refrigerating System, Garbage Incinerites
Filtered Water, Fireplaces for Wood
Private Laundries, Extra Servants' Rooms.
Ready for Occupancy.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 Fifth Ave.,
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

ARTHUR HALL
51 EAST 96th STEEET
Northeast Corner Madison Ave.
Modern Elevator Apartment House, recently renovated. Must be seen to be appreciated. Large light rooms, competent service. Adjacent to Central Park and Fifth Avenue residential section.
One Apartment of eight rooms and two baths, $1,300
One Apartment of nine rooms and two baths, $1,700
These Apartments are equal to those at double the rental on the West Side.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Versailles
Southwest Corner
Broadway and 91st St.
Only two apartments on a floor of building on plot 100x58 ft. Top Floor Corner Apartment, light as day, 9 rooms and 2 baths, with living and bedrooms facing the street, except one.
Absolutely select, as owned by Pelgram estate and most discriminately conducted. Unequalled on west side in woodwork finish.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
165 West 72d St. Tel., 8300 Col.

IRVINGTON,
407 Central Park West (100th St.).
8 rooms and bath, $1,140.
All outside rooms.
Superb Park view; elevator, all imp'm'ts.
CARROLLTON-COURTWOOD,
601 West 168th St., 600 West 169th St.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $600-$1,140.
Elevator; resident agent; all improven'ts.
Subway station on block.
These buildings are located at the junction of B'way and St. Nicholas Ave. The wide avenues, broad streets and the parkway with the high elevation make for sunny rooms and unusual light and air.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
'Phone 1300 River.

Special Concessions
The Paterno
North corner 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
New Fireproof Building of the Highest Class.
Several Suites of
4 Rooms and Bath Rent, $55 Up
Also Two Suites of
5 and 8 Rooms
Apply Manager, on premises.

Payson McL. Merrill
481 Fifth Av. Tel. 7417 Bryant.
Offers for Rent the Following Apartments:

925 Park Ave	Eleven Rooms,	Rent, $4,500.
823 Park Ave	Twelve Rooms,	$3,300 to $5,000.
636 5th Ave	Twelve Rooms.	Rent, $9,500.
257 W. 86th St	2 Rooms,	$900.
	8 Rooms,	$2,600.
130 E. 67th St	4 Rooms,	$900.
	11 Rooms,	$3,600.
140 W. 57th St	3 Rooms,	$1,000.
	10 Rooms,	$4,000.
80 W. 40th St	2 to 8 Rooms,	$2,200 to $4,500.
36 E. 40th St	3 Rooms,	$1,100 to $1,400.
18 E. 57th St	Four Rooms,	Rent, $1,000.
21-3 W. 30th St	Four Rooms,	Rent $720.

10 MINUTES TO WALL STREET
New Eight-Story Fireproof Buildings
THE GRAYDON, 68 to 74 Montague St.
THE WOODHULL, 62 to 66 Pierrepont St.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space, where special attention has been paid to create noiseless apartments; every known modern improvement; liberal house attendance. In the centre of the choice Columbia Heights section, overlooking New York Harbor, three blocks to subway entrance. Can be seen by applying on premises or to
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Coronet
HIGH-CLASS HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
57 West 58th St.,
Near Central Park.
10-story fireproof building, with extra story for servants; ample elevators, steam heat, cold storage and electric light.
7-8-9-12 Rooms, 2-3 Baths
Rents $1,650 to $3,500.
Apply on premises, your own broker, or HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., 569 5th Av. Tel., 31—Bryant.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
Attractive Apartments of 8, 9, and 10 rooms and bath; open plumbing; all modern improvements; elevator service for maids.
HOUSES BEING RENOVATED.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

VAN DYCK AND SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Station Subway 72d St.
6 TO 11 ROOMS.
RENTALS $2,000 TO $3,800.
SEEN DAY OR EVENING.
Manager on Premises.
OPERATED BY OWNERS.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments,
Most Attractive House in New York.
507 Madison Avenue,
Southeast Corner 53rd Street.
Convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels and shopping centres; 1, 2, 3 and 4 large, airy outside rooms, with bath, modern in detail. Day and night elevator attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Special restaurant feature, so that if desired meals may be served in the apartments.
Rents from $600 to $1,320
Agent always on premises.
'Phone Plaza 6070.

APARTMENT HOTELS
Two room and bath apartments, with all improvements; excellent restaurants; room telephone; uniformed hall boys, maid service included in rent.
"THE MARKHAM,"
637-41 ST. MARK'S AVENUE.
RENTS $35 TO $38.
"THE OSMUND,"
1,140-42 PACIFIC STREET, near Bedford Avenue.
RENTS $26 TO $35.
"THE GRAYCOURT,"
1,138 PACIFIC STREET.
Three rooms and bath.
RENTS $24 TO $25.
"THE UNDERHILL."
357 STERLING PLACE.
Two rooms and bath.
RENTS $25 TO $30.
"THE STERLING,"
361 STERLING PLACE.
Two rooms and bath.
RENTS $24 TO $27.

SONOMA,
135 PROSPECT PARK WEST,
Corner Eighth Street.
Overlooking Park; most attractive location in Brooklyn; beautifully decorated 8-room corner apartment; 2 baths; $900. Similar apartment, parlor, music room, and dining room; facing Park; $840. All-night elevator and telephone service. Harry S. Shapter, on premises. Tel. 1330 South.

43 East 27th St.
Housekeeping apartments, $1,250-$1,450.
Six or seven unusually large, light rooms; extra large closets; fireproof; high-class; elevator.
5 EAST 41ST ST.
Entire third floor; five large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; $1,500.

CORONADO
Park Ave. corner, elevator apartments, 7-8 rooms, $70-$90 upwards. 75 East 81st St.
89TH ST., 48 EAST,
Southeast corner Madison Av.; eight large rooms and bath, $70; inside apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $50.

The Aldwych
Broadway and 95th St.
Apartments of 4 and 5 rooms and bath.
Rent $50 and $55.
Apply on premises, or
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St.

The Navarre
244 West 99th St.
Corner of Broadway.
One Apartment of
6 Rooms & Bath
Light and well arranged. Elevator and all improvements. Well managed building. Conveniently located.
Rent $800
SHARP & CO.,
231 West 99th St., at Broadway.

The Versailles
Southwest Corner
Broadway and 91st St.
Only two apartments on a floor of building on plot 100x58 ft. Top Floor Corner Apartment, light as day, 9 rooms and 2 baths, with living and bedrooms facing the street, except one.
Absolutely select, as owned by Pelgram estate and most discriminately conducted. Unequalled on west side in woodwork finish.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
165 West 72d St. Tel., 8300 Col.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., near Broadway.
Renting Dept. Tel. 7240 Col.
Putnam Court,
150 West 104th St.
Near Amsterdam Av.
Broadway Subway station at 103d St., or L station half block away. Absolutely modern appointments throughout.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.
$600 to $840.

Life Building Apartment
21 West 31st St.
One of the few remaining high-class apartment houses below 34th St. Large rooms, with open fireplaces, high ceilings. Meals served in the apartments without extra charge. Two and four rooms, with baths, rents $900 up; non-housekeeping, Families or Bachelors; reference.
Apply William Harvey, on premises.

Apartments—Downtown
"FLORENCE COURT,"
CORNER PIERREPONT AND HICKS STS.
Within walking distance of the Subway. Most exclusive seven room and bath elevator apartments on the Heights; all modern improvements; resident janitor; room telephone and hall boy service.
RENTS $66.67 AND $91.67.
Excellent restaurant on top floor; use of same optional; rates moderate.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.

10 MINUTES TO WALL STREET
New Eight-Story Fireproof Buildings
THE GRAYDON, 68 to 74 Montague St.
THE WOODHULL, 62 to 66 Pierrepont St.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space, where special attention has been paid to create noiseless apartments; every known modern improvement; liberal house attendance. In the centre of the choice Columbia Heights section, overlooking New York Harbor, three blocks to subway entrance. Can be seen by applying on premises or to
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Lorraine
5th Av. and 45th St.
New York's Most Attractive Residential Hotel
Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished. Now Being Shown for Season and Yearly Rentals.
Suites and Rooms with Bath Transiently.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE
GEORGE C. HOWE
GEORGE ORVIS

THE CAMDEN,
206 West 95th St., near B'way.
Very convenient to Subway and "L."
5 AND 7 ROOMS, ALL LIGHT.
VERY MODERATE RENTS.
One suitable for dentist or doctor.
Refined home; liveried attendants.
Apply on premises, or
VASA K. BRACHER, 2,010 B'way, N. E. cor. 68th.

118 East 54th St.
Near Park Ave.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths — Rent $1,800
3 Rooms, 1 Bath — Rent $1,400
Suitable for Physicians.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Av., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant

Apartments—Downtown.
"CLARK COURT,"
36 Clark St., opposite St. George Hotel.
6-story elevator apartment house, with all modern improvements; 5 and 6 large, light, airy rooms and bath; uniformed hall attendants. Rents $50 to $65.
"THE ORRIN,"
89 Clark St.
Two room and bath apartments, with all modern improvements; maid service included in rent; uniformed hall attendants; rent $28 to $31.
"THE SHENLEY,"
93 Hicks St.
Two room and bath apartments, with all modern improvements; maid service included in rent; uniformed hall attendants; rents $24 and $29.
"147 PIERREPONT ST."
One and two room and bath apartments, with all modern improvements; within one-half block of Fulton St.; rents $24 to $35.
"190 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS."
The up-to-date one room and bath apartment; large public reception room on first floor; uniformed hall boys and maid service included in rent. Rents $21 to $30.
Apply on premises, or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague Street,
BROOKLYN N. Y.

2349 Davidson Avenue
One Block West of Jerome Ave., at 184th St.
New High-Class Apartments,
FIVE LARGE ROOMS,
FRONT TO REAR
ALL IMPROVEMENTS
RENT ..... $30-$32

THE LIVINGSTON
At the corner of
Livingston Ave. & Ludlow St.
High class Apartments of
10 Rooms and Bath.
In the finest residential section of Yonkers; convenient to transit. Containing all modern improvements. Near Park Hill Inn.
Rent $50.

9 Rooms 2 and 3 Baths.	CORNER APARTMENTS SUNNY ROOMS PARQUET FLOORS		Unobstructed View Over Central Park.

Convenient to "L" and Subway Stations.
RENTS $2,250 to $2,500.
ELECTRIC LIGHT INCLUDED.
William R. Ware, Agent
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS, $35, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

THE BARRINGTON, 203 W. 81st St.
New, modern fire and sound proof apartments, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 1, 2 and 3 baths; large foyer; 1 block from "L," 2 blocks Subway; $680 to $2,400. Agent on premises.

HUDSONIA,
79TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 315-321 West.
6 and 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,200.

THE DALHOUSIE,
40 West 59th St.—Two choice family apartments near 5th Av., facing Central Park. Reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 500 Plaza.

84th St.—21 West.
Splendid single apartment, 2d floor; 7 large rooms; decorated to suit; refined neighborhood; $60.

Bachelors 57TH ST., 150 WEST. **High Class**
EN SUITE, SINGLE; PRIVATE BATHS.
Every comfort; FINEST in town. Restaurant.

74 West 89th
7 choice rooms, all improvements; convenient; $40-$45.

Chautauqua
Elevator Apartments, 330 West 15th St.
3-5 rooms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Skylight Studio Apartments—1 room and bath, **5 W. 16th St.. $34-$100.**

93D, 46 West.—Seven and eight very light, large rooms, bath; $50.

1,270 Madison Av. (Cor. 91st.)
Second floor Corner Apartment, seven rooms and bath, $840; large, light rooms; elevator and hall service.
Broadway, **REMCO,** 98th Street.

King's Court Apartment
MADISON AVENUE, 87th STREET.
7 large rooms, bath, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered. Also 9 rooms and 2 baths, exceptionally adapted for physician, dentist or private family. Apply premises, or KAVANAGH, 998 MADISON AVE.

IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
of six and seven rooms and bath, conveniently located;
1285-1289-1291 AND 1293 DEAN STREET
All large, light, airy rooms; tile bathroom and all modern improvements. Will decorate to suit. Resident janitor. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on premises, or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

357-361 STERLING PLACE
Ideal apartment hotel for comfort-loving people; two rooms and bath; rent from $24 to $35 per month, including maid service, steam heat, hall service. Fine restaurant under new management; board $6 per week. Within three blocks of Prospect Park, conveniently located. Must be seen to be appreciated.
Apply on premises, or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

127 WEST 58TH ST.
Seven room and bath Apartment, $1,900; has extra maids' room and private storeroom; every room light.
Strictly Fireproof Building.
Elevated and Broadway surface terminal son block.
Standard all-night service.
Broadway, **REMCO,** 98th Street.

230 W. 59th St. (Central Park South)
High-class apartments, 8 and 9 large light rooms, with two baths; all improvements; separate service; elevator; private balconies; on Central Park; $1,800 to $2,350. Apply on premises.

HOTEL GREGORIAN,
35TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND B'WAY.
A home for refined people appreciating high class service; spacious apartments, luxuriously furnished, at reasonably moderate rates. Inspection solicited. D. P. RITCHIE, PROP.

83D ST., 71 WEST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath, first floor; splendid apartment for doctor, dentist, or dressmaker; rent $900 per year. Apply ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

THE HARTFORD,
60 WEST 75TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; all-night elevator service; reception room; $55 to $75; also doctor's apartment, five rooms and bath. Apply 315 Columbus Av.

1,350 MADISON AVE.
One elegant 8-room apartment, elevator service, electric light, all modern conveniences; bedrooms overlooking Central Park; kitchen and front room overlooking the avenue; moderate rents. Apply Supt., on premises, or W. Korn, 135 Broadway.

Park Slope Duplex Houses
Separate entrance to each apartment. 7 large all-light rooms and bath. Every improvement. Handsomely decorated. All the comforts and privacy of a one-family dwelling with all conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rent $60.00. Twenty minutes from Park Row, Elevated, trolley or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
386 Ninth Street.
Between 6th & 7th Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE EARL'S COURT AND THE NORFOLK
306-308 West 94th St., near Riverside and Subway express station; 6 and 8 extra sized light rooms, 2 baths and 2 toilets; elevator, modern apartments; day and night hall service; every modern comfort; quiet, elegant location; moderate rents.

A.—THE ADRIAN—A.
58 WEST 72D ST., CORNER.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors; night and day elevator service; rent $1,200-$1,500; convenient to all transportation lines. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

1035 Park Ave.
Cor. 86th St.
Elevator Apartments
Rent $1,200 to $1,500
Apply on premises, or
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th St.

1,350 MADISON AVE.
One elegant 8-room apartment, elevator service, electric light, all modern conveniences; bedrooms overlooking Central Park; kitchen and front room overlooking the avenue; moderate rents. Apply Supt., on premises, or W. Korn, 135 Broadway.

Park Slope Duplex Houses
Separate entrance to each apartment. 7 large all-light rooms and bath. Every improvement. Handsomely decorated. All the comforts and privacy of a one-family dwelling with all conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rent $60.00. Twenty minutes from Park Row, Elevated, trolley or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
386 Ninth Street.
Between 6th & 7th Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE EDINBOROUGH,
829 BECK STREET.
4-5 rooms and bath. Apply
WM. OPPENHEIM,
773 WESTCHESTER AV.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine
5th Av. and 45th St.
New York's Most Attractive Residential Hotel
Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished. Now Being Shown for Season and Yearly Rentals.
Suites and Rooms with Bath Transiently.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE
GEORGE C. HOWE
GEORGE ORVIS

EQUINOX HOUSE
Manchester, Vermont
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 21.
GEORGE ORVIS
A. E. Martin, Manager,
(of Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

Receptions, Balls, Banquets, every facility of the highest class, with unequalled Service and Cuisine.
HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d St.

HOTEL SEVILLE
S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 29th St., offers a few desirable suites of parlor, bedroom and bath. At very attractive prices by the season or year.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., near Broadway.
Renting Dept. Tel. 7240 Col.
Putnam Court,
150 West 104th St.
Near Amsterdam Av.
Broadway Subway station at 103d St., or L station half block away. Absolutely modern appointments throughout.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.
$600 to $840.

8 Rooms	The Saxony	$1700
2 Baths	250 W. 82d St., Cor. B'way.	$1900
9 Rooms	De Witt Court	$2500
3 Baths	252-254 W. 82d St.	$2700
8, 9 Rms	The Forres	$1080
1 Bath	N. W. Cor. B'y & 81st St.	$1200
7 Rooms	The Amidon	$1100
1 Bath	N. W. Cor. B'y & 83d St.	$1450
7 Rooms	The Waramaug	$1350
2 Baths	629 West 115th St.	$1500
6 Rooms	The St. Germaine	
1 Bath	200 West 86th St	$1200
8 Rooms	202-206 West 86th St.	$1200
1 Bath	Near Broadway.	$1300

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co
2277 Broadway, or 128 Broadway

INVERNESS
200-210 WEST 57TH ST., COR. 7TH AV.
Handsome extra large, light corner apartments of eight rooms and bath, with all modern improvements; rents reasonable; possession October 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

HOTEL SEVILLE
S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 29th St., offers a few desirable suites of parlor, bedroom and bath. At very attractive prices by the season or year.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

Special Concessions
The Paterno
North corner 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
New Fireproof Building of the Highest Class.
Several Suites of
4 Rooms and Bath Rent, $55 Up
Also Two Suites of
5 and 8 Rooms
Apply Manager, on premises.

THE IRADELL
420 West 119th Street.
Telephone 6720 Morningside.
High-class and select residential section on top of the hill, overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia University.
Unusually attractive, high-class elevator apartments; best value for the money; large, light rooms; ample closet space; all night elevator service, &c.
2, 3 and 4 rooms
and bath, with kitchenettes.
4 and 5 rooms
and bath, with kitchen.
High Class Restaurant in the Building.

New Elevator Apartments.
Manhattan Ave., 122 to 123 St
Convenient to Subway, 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and all street car lines; private residential section.
2-3-4 Rooms and Bath, Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
3 to 7 large closets in each apartment. Southern exposure; floods of sunlight.
Rents $28 to $50.
LARGE RESTAURANT.
TO LEASE, UNFURNISHED.

Morris Hall
Cathedral Parkway
(110TH STREET,)
N W Cor Amsterdam Ave
Fireproof Building.
4, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,800.
Best Value for the Money.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents.
165 West 72d St. Tel. 8300 Col.

DEVOE APARTMENTS
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
2,414-2,430 AQUEDUCT AVE.
FACING DEVOE PARK
6 & 7 Rooms and Bath, Foyer Hall, Serv. Toil., Extra Basins. **$528-$600**
Convenient 191 & 207 St. Subway Stations.
TROLLEY AT DOOR.
Gaines Roberts Co. on premises Tel. 4977 Trem.

The ROXBURY
SOUTHEAST CORNER
Broadway and 122d St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $540 to $900
Representative on premises, or
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN,
Riverside Drive and 127th St.

The Berkshire
500 Madison Ave., Cor. 52d St.
Elegant fifth floor corner apartment, reception hall and 10 large rooms, $4,000 per annum. Also an eight-room apartment, $2,400 per annum. Tel. J. H. MORAN, 1026 Plaza.

Are You Looking for Low Rents
$6-$7.50 per room; magnificent elevator apartments; liberal concessions. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

STANLEY COURT,
519-527 W. 134TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
4-5-6 elegant large rooms, $25 to $37; electric light, telephone; Subway station 137th St.
H. Bowie, Agent, 506 W. 134th. Tel. 640 Morning.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
6-7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
3 rooms and bath.....$600
All-night elevator, standard service.
Broadway, **REMCO** 98th Street.

Mt. Morris
Cor. 5th Av. & 126th St.
Seven Outside Rooms,
large and bright;
superior hall, elevator, and telephone service; modern building in every respect; situated in a
Most Exclusive Neighborhood.
RENTS $720 TO $900.
Superintendent on premises.

34 EAST 40TH ST.
Apartment of Two Rooms and Bath, Living room, 17 ft. x 23 ft.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agent
20 Nassau. (12109) 3 East 35th St.

1,270 Madison Av. (Cor. 91st.)
Second floor Corner Apartment, seven rooms and bath, $840; large, light rooms; elevator and hall service.
Broadway, **REMCO,** 98th Street.

125-137 EAST 72d ST.
BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.
APARTMENT HOTEL
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 large light room apartments, with baths; furnished or unfurnished; with full service, $12.50 to $45 per week.

Rivercrest Elevator Apartment
Southwest Corner of 160th St. and Fort Washington Avenue
a block and a half from 157th Street Subway station. Elegant five, six, and seven room apartments.
Heber C. Kopp, agent, on premises, 5:30 to 8 P. M. daily, or telephone 4845 Broad. Inspection can be made at any time.

39 East 27th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
QUITE DISCOURAGING ! !
So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS ! ! Something always lacking—one thing or another. Not so with ours. We have New York's most complete, up-to-date, commodious 2-3 room KITCHENETTE SUITES. Maid service. Rents $800-$950.

GRAMERCY COURT
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

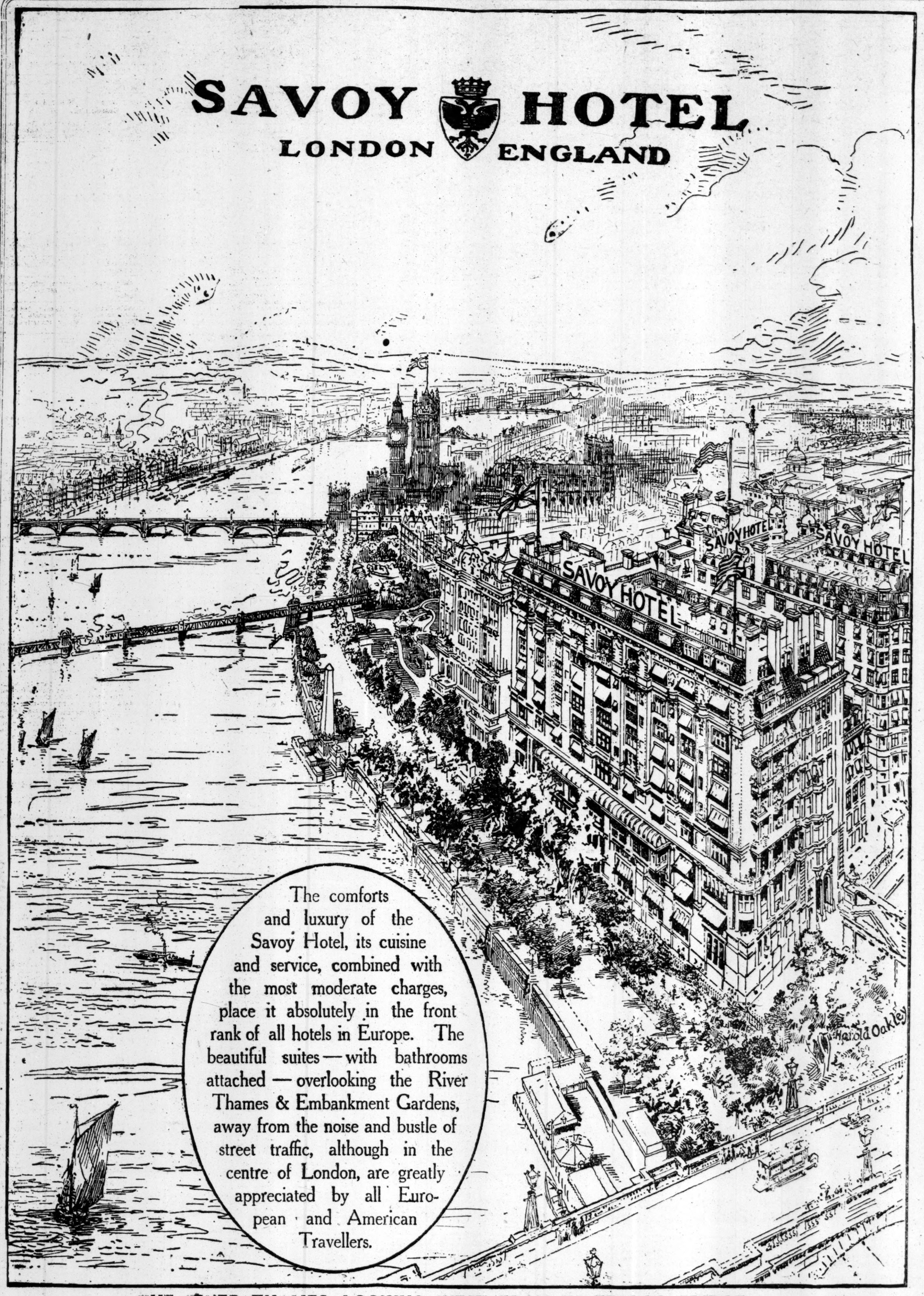
27-29 EAST 27TH ST.
A very desirable Apartment of three rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, and electric light; rent low; possession now.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

357-361 STERLING PLACE
Ideal apartment hotel for comfort-loving people; two rooms and bath; rent from $24 to $35 per month, including maid service, steam heat, hall service. Fine restaurant under new management; board $6 per week. Within three blocks of Prospect Park, conveniently located. Must be seen to be appreciated.
Apply on premises, or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Park Slope Duplex Houses
Separate entrance to each apartment. 7 large all-light rooms and bath. Every improvement. Handsomely decorated. All the comforts and privacy of a one-family dwelling with all conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rent $60.00. Twenty minutes from Park Row, Elevated, trolley or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
386 Ninth Street.
Between 6th & 7th Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. JAMES PL., NEAR FULTON ST.
Six and seven room modern apartments, $42. Send for booklet. Golden Realty Co., owners.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON ENGLAND



The comforts and luxury of the Savoy Hotel, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it absolutely in the front rank of all hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites — with bathrooms attached — overlooking the River Thames & Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all European and American Travellers.

THE RIVER THAMES, LOOKING WEST FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE

With the Savoy Hotel, in the Foreground, Nelson's Column and the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, and the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and Buckingham Palace in the Near Distance.

THE HOME OF AMERICAN VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S CAPITAL

"London is still crowded with Americans, "and most of the best Hotels are full of these "indefatigable sightseers. At the Savoy, "particularly, there are an unusually large "number of beautifully dressed American "women. . . . . Very conveniently situated "for sight-seeing both in the City and the "West End, it is easy to see why the Savoy "should always be so well patronized by for-"eigners as well as by distinguished English "people. Quite a crowd of passengers by "the Baltic have arrived there from the States "during the last few days."

—From *The Daily Mirror*, London.

"Savoy on Historic Site

"Hotel Now Stands Where Norman Castle Was Built in 1245.

"Few of the thousands of Americans who annually oc-"cupy luxurious suites at the Savoy Hotel on the Thames "Embankment or sit in the Greek and Renaissance restaurant "overlooking the river know that the building with its thor-"oughly modern facades occupies the site where once stood "the castle built by the Earl of Savoy and Richmond in 1245, "which played an important part in the parlous reign of Henry "VIII., and his war with the Barons headed by Simon de "Montfort.

"Identity of location, however, is the only thing the "modern Savoy has in common with the mediaeval Norman "castle. In place of the ramparts, moat, and drawbridge of "the past are Winter gardens and terraces, where matter-"of-fact Chicago elbows romantic Paris and poetic Rome with "an environment that is an artistic harmonious blending in "color and design of various civlizations in which, however, "the French prevails.

"The contrasts of Helias and Siena in the restaurant "are not repeated elsewhere, for on the parlor or second floor "there is a pleasing transition from room to room through "the epochs of the three Louis, in which an exact reproduc-"tion of the boudoir in the Trianon of Versailles has a con-"spicuous place."

—From *The New York Times.*

THE SAVOY HOTEL
OCCUPIES THE MOST CENTRAL POSITION IN LONDON

BANK TO SAVOY (FIVE MINUTES)

"The advent of the motor car is responsible for many changes, and it "seems to have transferred a good deal of the City luncheon business to the "Savoy Restaurant. The fact that it only takes five minutes to motor from the "Bank of England to the Embankment entrance of the Savoy no doubt accounts "for the large number of City men one sees now-a-days having luncheon on "the Savoy Balcony overlooking the Embankment Gardens and the River "Thames, where the discussion of business seems easier under the influence "of an after-luncheon cigar and a cup of coffee."

—From *The Financial News*, London.

"There is no doubt that London in June has become the biggest pleasure "city in the world. The nationalities comprised in the multitude that as-"sembles nightly at the Savoy Restaurant for supper is a study in itself. On "Thursday nearly seven hundred were supping there. . . . . On a hot day "a meal on the Savoy Balcony is a memorable experience. Throw the win-"dows wide open, and while you fare sumptuously you watch one of the won-"der-sights of the world. That reach of the river to Westminster is historic, "and above the foliage of the trees rises Cleopatra's Needle. It is a pageant "of history."

—From *The Evening Standard*, London.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Reports by wireless from vessels in the Gulf of Mexico show the presence of a disturbance of considerable intensity, central, near longitude 88 and latitude 28, and it is apparently moving north northeastward. Storm warnings have bordered from New Orleans to Pensacola and advisory messages sent to other gul South Atlantic ports.

There have been general rains in the last 24 hours in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the east gul: and South Atlantic States. In other parts of the country, the weather remained fair. There will be rains in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, and Tuesday over the Atlantic Seaboard. In other parts of the country the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday, except that rains are probable in the north Rocky Mountains region.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate east to south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast; West Gulf Coast, moderate north, except brisk to high over Louisiana Coast.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate to brisk east to south winds and overcast rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Local rains Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate southeast and south winds.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate southeast and east winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Cloudy and cooler Monday, preceded by rain. Tuesday cloudy; moderate, variable winds.

Western New York—Rain and cooler Monday. Tuesday unsettled; moderate, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	68	56	4 P. M.	78	60
6 A. M.	96	55	6 P. M.	75	59
9 A. M.	72	57	9 P. M.	72	59
12 M	75	60	12 P. M.	70	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for th corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 5:20 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:30—111 Mulberry St.; R. Roma	Trifling
1:40—214 Rivington St.; M. Goldberg	Trifling
5:00—54 Ridge St.; A. Alder	Trifling
11:55—236 Eldridge St.; M. Barnetsky	Trifling
11:55—820 Pleasant Av.; F. Schmat	Trifling
P.M.	
12:50—350 East 109th St.; C. Dederlo	Trifling
3:10—325 East 113th St.; D. Furaro	Trifling
3:15—507 Columbus Av.; L. Place	Trifling
3:25—77 East 118th St.; B. Witchell	Trifling
4:20—452 West 47th St.; Beal Beach	Trifling
4:35—421 East 13th St.; unknown	Trifling
5:10—175th St. and Edgecombe Av.; unknown	Trifling
5:35—165th St. and Audubon Av.; unknown	Trifling
6:00—276 St. Ann's Av.; F. Greenway	$5
6:00—308 West 37th St.; H. Sullivan	$10
6:20—108 Ludlow St.; S. Cohen	Trifling
6:50—222 East 104th St.; S. Margoll	Trifling
7:15—423 West 46th St.; C. Miller	$50
7:30—31 East 13th St.; unknown	Trifling
10:10—193 Avenue B; A. H. Mathews	Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

MAYER, FREDERICK J., (died Sept. 1;) left more than $10,000 personalty; legacies of unestimated value to Catherine Mayer, Gesina Mayer, Lucie Paling, Marx Kuchle, sisters, and Dina Hamilton and Annie Pfeiffer, sisters-in-law.

VOCKE, HERMAN H. F., (died Aug. 29;) left $3,000 personalty to Catherine Eleanore Vocke, wife.

Lost

LOST—A lady's gold watch on Thursday evening, Sept. 19, between Eltinge Theatre and Knickerbocker Hotel; initials "P. O. S." $10 reward; no questions asked. Return to Mr. Hope, Main Floor, The New York Times.

LOST—Lady's gun metal watch and four-leaf clover pin; small diamond in centre; between Arrowhead Inn, 177th St., and 168th St. Subway; reward if returned to Arrowhead Inn.

LOST.—Gold vanity case set with precious and semi-precious stones on evening of Nov. 7, 1911, at St. Andrew Hotel; liberal reward and no questions asked. H 107 Times.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook, silver initials "C. S. C.," 125th St. and 3d Av., Sept. 19; money and valuable papers. Please return to 2,396 3d Av., Room 309. Reward.

LOST.—Since Sept. 5, small oval silver pin, set with four small diamonds and four small chips; $20 reward. Return desk, Hotel Albert, 11th St. and University Place.

LOST.—Black seal wallet, 39th St. and Broadway to 8th Av.; commutation ticket, other papers, no value but to owner; reward, 110 West 39th St.

LOST—Between 49th St. and Louis Martin's, gold vanity case and chain, marked "E. E.;" suitable reward. Robert Eldredge, 122 West 49th St.

LOST—Sunday morning, black wallet, containing money and cards, on 125th St. car or at Broadway and 125th St.; reward. J. G., 151 Times.

LOST—Gold watch fob, initials "J. M. St. J.," on Flatbush Av. car or Manhattan Subway; reward. St. John Brothers, 236 Church St.

LOST.—Two books in brown paper on 3d Av. elevated, Monday evening; reward. Return to Yarn Clearing House, 12 West 18th St.

LOST—At Scheine's cigar store, pocketbook, bills, and checks. Rev. L. Zinsler, 77 West 128th St.; reward.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—King Charles spaniel, black female; Sunday morning, vicinity 79th St., West End Av., and Riverside Drive; very liberal reward for return to Mrs. Luescher, 315 West 79th St.

LOST.—Large gray, tiger stripe Angora cat, name Beauty. Liberal reward if returned to Luqueer, 100 West 57th St.

LOST—Irish terrier, male, answers name of Mack; reward. 110 East 59th St.; Tel. 2927 Plaza.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND.—Sept. 21—POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Apply 240 Centre St., Manhattan: Quantity of ladies' underwear and nightgowns, purse containing a small amount of money.

FOUND, Sept. 20—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Lady's shoe, tools, portfolio, receipt sheet, collars, umbrella.

Business Opportunities

ONLY $12,500 CASH REQUIRED.

I have one of the most perfectly appointed printing plants in New York. Inventory of machinery and equipment amounts to about $45,000. I am intefested in larger affairs, to which I must give my entire attention. I will sell this business on the following basis: $12,500 cash. Will take out $11,000 more in work. And there is a mortgage of about $8,500, which the purchaser can take care of. No charge for good-will, which is valuable. No better printing plant purchase ever offered in New York. "K. G.," 56 Times.

First-class silk inspector; many years' experience; specialist in dyeing and finishing all articles; wishes to change his present position; can furnish capital if necessary; first-class references. G. C. R., L 231 Times Downtown.

Well-established jobbing house desires to represent factories and mills as State agents for Florida. Address Agencies, P. O. Box 732, Jacksonville, Florida.

Furnished Room House For Sale.—Bargain; long lease; everything satisfactory; worth $1,000; going West; sacrifice for cash. 52 West 12th St.

A small manufacturing corporation wants a man with $1,000 to take entire charge; salary and substantial profit; references. H 93 Times.

Party with money to invest wants to buy an interest in some good profitable business. Y 133 Times.

Personal

WILL MRS. GEORGE WILSON (nee Susan Stevens), of Baltimore, Md., or her son, communicate in a matter of very great importance with HUGH McATAMNEY, 42 Broadway, N. Y.?

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Excellent typewriters rented; three months, $4.50; cash bargains; repairing. Durant McLean Co., 265 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Paintings, Rugs, Pianos. Myers, 318 University Place, 2298 Stuyvesant.

Have You Noticed

The increased volume of Want advertisements in The New York Times?

The exceptional results that advertisers have had from using The Times are responsible for this growth and prove again that

Nothing succeeds like success

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost you by consulting the following table of

Advertising Rates.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted	$0.20
Boarders and Board Wanted	.20
Business Notices	.30
Business Opportunities	.30
Country Board	.25
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25
Employment Bureaus	.25
For Sale	.30
Help Wanted	.15
Horses and Carriages	.25
Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Pianos and Organs	.30
Purchase and Exchange	.30
Rooms To Let or Wanted	.20
Situations Wanted	.15
Yachts, Vessels	.25

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH, 8 EAST.—Elegantly furnished parlors; small rooms: private bath; excellent table.

47 IRVING PLACE.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

54TH ST., 13 AND 15 EAST.—Boarding place for fastidious people; unexcelled; residentially centrally located; element, cuisine, service the best; moderate rates; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath; small rooms with board. Tel. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointments; homelike environments; table choice, abundant; special rates to families.

MADISON AV, 88.—With board; desirable rooms; private baths; appointments first-class; references exchanged.

West Side.

12TH ST., 23 WEST.—Rooms, with board, for gentlemen or married couples.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST. (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

46TH ST., 228 WEST.—First-class dining room; lunch, 40 cents; dinner, 50 cents; American cooking.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Suites of rooms, private baths; telephones.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Doctor's offices; large room; bath; also smaller rooms; table board.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; phone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms: every convenience; table board; beautiful location; refined home.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, running water, for two business women; private house.

130 WEST 71ST ST.
DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE.

73D ST., 181 WEST.—Desirable accommodations to parties appreciating home surroundings; accessible all transportation; American family.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway; thoroughly-kept house, overlooking Sherman Square; home surroundings; American family.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Table guests; references.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; telephone; moderate.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; first-class house and board; references.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.
NEWLY FURNISHED; EXCELLENT TABLE.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

79TH, 137 WEST. — Newly decorated rooms, suitable for two; quiet, refined home; reference.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; excellent table; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, singly or en suite; newly decorated and furnished; parlor dining room; family tables; convenient to elevated and Subway; cuisine unexcelled; table guests accommodated.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable small rooms for gentlemen; steam-heated flat; excellent table; reasonable.

50-52 WEST 82D.
BEAUTIFUL ROOMS. SCHUYLER 8397.

83D, 11 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath; special Winter rates; other rooms; references.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen; exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant room, handsomely furnished; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; superior board.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Large back parlor with extension, suitable physician or dentist; other rooms.

91ST ST., 25 WEST.—Large second-floor suite, private bath; other rooms; parlor dining.

92D, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet house; home cooking; telephone; references.

93D ST.21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; near Park, "L"; French cuisine; table guests.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large rooms for two, $16 up; German-American table; "L," Subway.

96TH ST., 54 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Large rooms; private bath; terms moderate.

102D ST., Corner West End, 879.—Large, bright room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

104TH ST. 83 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with board; table guests; telephone.

109TH ST., 4 WEST.—Wanted, a baby under 2 years of age to board; motherly care; small remittance. Mrs. J. Hartley. Apt. 84.

113TH, 611 WEST, near Drive.—Two rooms, with board, together or singly; handsomely furnished; private family; excellent board; $33 for two; $40 for three. Apartment 61. Telephone 7144 Morningside.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large room; private house; suitable two, three; table guests; home cooking.

625 WEST 113TH ST.
Riverside.—Attractive rooms; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; table guests.

417 WEST 118th ST.
Newly decorated rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Bancroft apartments, opposite Columbia University; light, airy, newly furnished rooms, shower baths adjoining; with choice board in beautiful restaurant; elegant, modern, fireproof building; elevators, reception room, and roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; also hall room to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity, private bath; unexcelled cuisine; table guests; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; lavatory, all conveniences; steam heat; references; table guests.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Private house; northeast corner of Broadway; large, well furnished room; every convenience; southern cooking; table guests.

A.—A.— THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; exclusive residence; charming rooms; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; 20 minutes Broadway or seashore; near ferry; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone 379 Tompkins.

A.—A.—WHEELOCH MANSION.
158th St. and Hudson River; Subway two blocks; very large room, four windows; hot cold water, showers; smaller room; vegetables, bunnery; seven acres shady grounds. Telephone 943 Audubon.

MANHATTAN AV., 51.—Front rooms; running water; exceptional table; $7-$8; private 'phone. Ewell.

THE FLORENCE,
886-888 St. Nicholas Av., (155th St.)
Large, light, heated rooms; running water, bath; excellent table; convenient L and Subway; moderate.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Elegantly furnished room, private bath, with meals, $16 per week.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large rooms; private bath; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main.

Long Island.

WHITE HOUSE, Beechhurst, L. I.—Beautiful location; modern, steam-heated accommodations for guests; special Winter rates; only 12 miles Pennsylvania Station. Telephone 1465 Flushing.

Country Board

New England.

LADY having quiet country home will rent two rooms, with board. Europeenne, Y 120 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH ST., 103 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite; elevator apartment; Subway station; gentlemen; references. Hardy.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable for reliable business, doctor, or living purposes; private bath; other room; telephone; Subway, references. 5,616 Madison Square.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; square room, bath adjoining; single room; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—ROOMS WITH, WITHOUT BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

57TH, 350 WEST.—New furnished room; running water; adjoins bath; small rooms; telephone service.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; only respectable people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

80TH, 156 EAST.—Nice large rooms in private house; electricity, telephone, bath. Gentlemen only.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

West Side.

7TH AV., 30.—Homelike furnished rooming house; large, small rooms; moderate; strictly private.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, newly decorated, beautifully furnished rooms; large closets; modern conveniences; telephone.

20TH ST, 428 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; steam heat, hot water, telephone; opposite seminary campus.

21ST, 354 WEST.—Rooms for business men; all requirements for comfort; desirable location; moderate.

43D ST., 250 WEST.—Suites two rooms and kitchen; other rooms; bath, 'phone; homelike. Edwards.

46TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, alcove bedroom; private bath; gentlemen; references.

47TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with bath; single, en suite; references.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large, small room; gentleman, married couple; house strictly first class; references.

52D ST., 230 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; running water, telephone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; very convenience; exclusive neighborhood.

53D, 57 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; school graduate; 1 year course Y. M. C. A.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, $4.50; private house; telephone; gentlemen; inspection invited.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Three-room doctor's office, suite; fully equipped; electricity; service; afternoon and evening hours. Tel. Plaza—442.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; electric light, telephone; $4 up; room suitable two, three men.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 145, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive room in first-class apartment; telephone Columbus 6314.

70TH, 107 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large, small; one suitable for two or three gentlemen; dressing rooms; running water.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished rooms; running water, private bath; board optional.

70th St., 146 West.—Large, comfortable room, bath; private house; permanent; references.

262 WEST 70TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE RMs. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished alcove room; all conveniences for gentleman; moderate terms.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; private house; all conveniences; references.

73D ST., 177 WEST.—Two desirable front rooms; southern exposure; private family; breakfast; references; telephone.

73D, 101 WEST.—Nice large room; twin beds; running water; bath, with overhead shower; telephone; reference required.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; breakfast; telephone; moderate; references.

75TH ST., 24 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small; all conveniences; near Central Pk.

76TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable two; single beds; also small rooms, all conveniences; private house.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; private house; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Doctor's suite, furnished, unfurnished; office, reception room, laboratory, bath, kitchenette; first-class conveniences; suitable two doctorrs; accessible; moderate.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Very desirable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

80TH, 122 WEST. — Gentlemen; superior accommodations; large, sunny rear rooms; select private house; references.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—The right kind of rooms with the right kind of service at the right prices to the right kind of people; near Central Park.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; refined surroundings; second floor suite; private family; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Private family will let second floor; nicely furnished; private bath; telephone.

82D ST., 139 WEST.—Desirable large, medium south rooms; suitable for one or two; references.

84TH, 52 WEST.—For rent, furnished room in private house; modern conveniences; reference.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor floor, for physician; telephone; references; reasonable.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Refurnished rooms, private baths; 'phone; Subway, "L"; private house; new owner.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Desirable small and large rooms, near Subway. Telephone 6388 Riverside.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small room; near "L" and Subway station.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Private family will rent beautifully furnished parlor suite; modern; suitable doctor.

88TH ST., 181 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; medium and small rooms; all conveniences; select house; breakfast.

88TH ST., 122 WEST.—Private residence; handsomely furnished; large second floor suite; dressing rooms; shower.

89TH, 252 WEST.—In private house; handsomely furnished room; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 Riverside.

89TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable parlor; one flight; hall room; $2.50; steam, bath; gentlemen. Wallace.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Elegantly furnished back parlor, private bath, telephone; front room; select house.

91ST ST., 64 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms; shower bath; select private house; permanent; guests; references.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large, well kept room, all conveniences, for one or two. Fallow.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—Find what you want? Single sunny room, elevator, phone, "L." Brien.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; convenient neighborhood; owner; reference.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; southern exposure; private house.

96TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished rooms, suitable two; fine locality, near Subway, "L."

97TH ST., 150 WEST.
Large and medium rooms; handsomely furnished; southern exposure. Owner.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, neatly furnished; southern exposure; private family.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—HOMELIKE, COMFORTABLE ROOMS: REASONABLE.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; near Subway; refined environment; attractive room; adjoining bath; telephone.

107TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large front room in fastidiously kept private house; gentlemen. Riverside 1067J.

105D ST., 122 WEST.—Exquisitely kept room, bath, $3.50; near "L," Subway. Apartment 1.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

105TH ST., 237 WEST.—Front and back parlor, newly furnished; near Subway express station and "L"; private, quiet, homelike place; GENTLEMEN ONLY; can be seen at any time; would like permanent people; references required. Smith, Telephone 4120 Riverside.

105TH ST., 151 WEST.—Unusually large, choice rooms: elevator apartment; near Riverside, Subway, "L." Underhill.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Desirable parlor suite; Morningside Heights; bath; telephone; sunny; very reasonable. Wilford.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Comfortable elevator apartment; private family; $5; gentleman; references. Apartment 21.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Apartment 3, two newly furnished rooms, very desirable, in private family.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms, adjoining bath; electric light.

116TH ST., 438 WEST, (Overlooking Columbia.)—Large room, lavatory, near bath; board optional; references. Cooke.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Single room, $10; elegant front suite, $20 week. Miss Panney. Private.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suites, single rooms, near Columbia; elevator, showers, telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

418 WEST 118TH ST.
Nice front rooms; elevator; moderate. Apt. 64.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS. APARTMENT 52.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room; elevator; dining room; near Subway; Apartment 24.

119TH, 430 WEST (Columbia Heights, near Columbia College).—Furnished room. Burdon.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment. (21.)

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Modern, attractive, sunny front room; private family; telephone, elevator. Apt. 26.

124TH ST., 534 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, together or separately; every room light; elevator, telephone; references exchanged. Apt. 28.

134TH ST., 518 WEST, APT. 42.—Pleasant room; Canadian preferred; $3.

136TH ST., 224 WEST.—Two attractive rooms, together or singly; quiet, refined home; telephone; conveniences.

159TH ST., 555 WEST.—Furnished rooms; near Broadway; private house.

ATTRACTIVE room for gentleman, small private Hebrew family; high-class elevator apartment; light, sunny room next to bathroom; transit facilities unequaled: convenient Broadway surface cars, 110th St. Subway, and Riverside stages; breakfast optional. G 35 Times.

COMFORTABLE, medium-sized and one single room; elevator apartment; convenient Subway and "L." Herrmann, 3 West 92d St.

LARGE, elegantly furnished, steam heated rooms, single or ensuite; breakfast optional. H 94 Times.

REAL ROOMS for real men; everything right. Luxurious. 'Phone Riverside 1007.

STUDIO SUITE.—Two rooms, bath; modern; West 67th St.; gentleman; $7. H 120 Times.

SUITE OR SINGLE.—Two luxuriously furnished bedrooms; private bath; electricity; on one floor; one, two quiet, permanent gentlemen, who can afford home comforts; references. 273 West 70th St.

THE NEW YORK,
22 West 60th St., adjoining Broadway Subway. Single rooms adjoining bath, $3-$4 weekly. Large rooms, private bath, $4-$5 weekly. Parlor bedroom, private baths, $5-$7 weekly. Reception rooms, bedroom, private bath, $10-$15 weekly.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS; suite, singly; elevator; private family; two minutes 91st St. Subway. H 145 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41-42 SOUTH.—Furnished rooms; some overlooking park; private bath: studio rooms.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Elegantly furnished room, with bath, $9 per week.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful room, private bath, electric light, parquet; also small room; private family; near 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

122 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.
Alcove and square rooms; gentlemen preferred, or business couple; meals optional; 'phone.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

A gentleman desires nice room on Washington Heights with private lavatory or bath and breakfast. H. A. Wallace, 30 Church St., Room 2030. 'Phone 6 Cortlandt.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

69th St., 20 East, (Corner Madison Av.)—Shop for florist, with private yard, $30; also handsome parlor, doctor or dressmaker, $50.

58th St., 226 West.—Desirable suite three rooms; hot and cold water, bath; yearly lease.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished.

Two rooms, closet, and bath, below 100th St.; state price. Miss B., L 29 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished

West Side.

Oct. 1.—To sublet.—Modern seven room apartment, Clearmont Court, 549 West 113th St. Immediate possession. One year. Owner holds at $1,000. Will let responsible party have at $900. Apartment 15. See Superintendent, or inquire 60 Wall St., Room 2,307. Telephone 2072 John.

APARTMENT on Broadway to sublease, furnished or unfurnished. FOREST CHAMBERS, 601 West 113th St.; six large, light rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,300.
57 West 58th St. Apply on premises, or HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agents.
569 5th Av. Telephone 31—Bryant.

11th, 27 West.—Beautiful 8-room apartment; select neighborhood; Washington Square section; elevator, gas, electricity; fine light and ventilation; will lease to refined family; $1,100; decorated to suit.

NO. 5 WEST 82D ST.
Eight large, light newly decorated rooms and bath; electric lights, elevator, heat, &c.; first-class house; elegant location and central transportation.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, 2 AND 3 ROOMS, WITH KITCHENETTE AND BATH. TELEPHONE 6650 CHELSEA.

92d St., 77-79 West.—Seven-eight rooms; modern improvements; newly decorated; near "L" station; corner apartment; private block; $46-$53.

Apartment.—Sublet; near 72d, Riverside; eight rooms, two baths; rent, $125 to 1914; will take $110. Phone Wilde, 372 Murray Hill.

253 West 72d St.—Second floor; large, light rooms; will rent either for bachelor apartments or for light business purposes.

UNADILLA, 128 West 11th, near 6th Av.—Elevator, hall service; five, six, seven rooms, $50, $60, $75. Duross, 155 West 14th.

167 West 72d St.—Studio apartment; 3 rooms and bath; near Subway station; service; all improvements; $780. Apply on premises.

Near Times Square; 5 rooms and bath, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $25; hot water, steam heat. Office, 323 West 42d St.

Sublet an exceptionally fine studio overlooking Washington Square North. Apply Crawford, 3 Washington Square.

120th St., 312 West.—Five elegant rooms; steam, open plumbing; near Morningside Park; $25, $26.

70th St., 286 West.—Single flat, six sunny rooms, bath; all improvements; convenient location.

85th St., 209 West.—Doctor's ground floor; private entrance; 8 rooms, 2 baths.

31st St., 128 West.—Four-room apartment; improvements; newly painted; $16-$18. Janitor.

85th, 207 West.—Doctor's ground floor; private entrance; 8 rooms, 2 baths.

East Side.

Madison Av., 1,139, (Near 85th St.)—Fine single six-room flat; steam heat, improvements; select neighborhood; moderate rent. Apply premises.

10 East 16th St., (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable apartments, seven rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light. Apply on premises.

Furnished

Nicely furnished kitchenette apartment, three rooms, bath; eighth floor, modern fireproof apartment house overlooking Hudson River; moderate rental. Address Manager Hotel Colonia, 335 West 112th St.

Overlooking Park.—Fully furnished elevator apartment; $125 monthly; 401 West 118th St., corner Morningside Heights. Telephone 198 Morningside for appointment. Apt. 52.

Apartment in private house; very handsomely furnished; four large, light rooms and bath; rent, $65 per month. Apply Bridewell, 366 Lexington Av., (near 41st St.)

Handsomely furnished front apartment; seven large rooms; every convenience; piano, linen, silver; near Riverside, Subway; $115. Davidson, 622 West 114th St.

Lexington Av., 305, (Near 41st St.)—Apartment in private house, very handsomely furnished; four large, light rooms and bath; rent $65 per month. Apply Bridwell.

Apartments to Let Furnished

Riverside Drive apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $1,200; persons of literary or artistic interest preferred. Telephone Audubon 7505J.

APARTMENT 94, Chelsea.—Very sunny, fine view; four rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Manager or telephone 347 Chelsea.

94TH ST., 203 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated five outside rooms; 'phone, elevator, conveniences; Subway, elevated. Healy.

Seven large, outside rooms, complete housekeeping; piano; references. Sherzer, 100 Hamilton Place, corner 142d St.

Six-room elevator apartment tastefully furnished; southwest exposure; $60 monthly. Superintendent, 601 West 172d St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Bachelor desires specially attractive furnished apartment below 59th St. for Winter; references. L 28 Times.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

14 East 11th St.—Desirable private house to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to caretaker.

Unfurnished

162D ST., 550 WEST.—Three-story dwelling; 10 rooms and two baths. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

Call, 1,018 Lexington (73d;) rent or buy, $1,400; electricity, steam; three baths. 6132 Chelsea.

Bronx.

Dwelling, 1,010 Woodycrest Av., 164th St.; convenient location; semi-detached, modern one-family dwelling, $55. Louis G. Friess, 1 Liberty St.

Rent, $40, Queen Anne cottage, 7 rooms and bath; plot 37x100. Inquire on premises, 1,401 Jessup Av., near 170th St.

Private house to let, 9 rooms and bath, 1,751 Clay Av., 174th St.

Country Houses, Unfurnished

ATTRACTIVE, ACCESSIBLE, MOST HEALTHFUL, comfortable homes for commuters. Real country surroundings. Waldwick, N. J. (Fifty minutes Broadway). Erie Main Line two blocks. Trolley to 130th Street one block. Churches, stores, school, within three blocks. One acre lawns, producing gardens. Ideal for chickens, greenhouses, Southeasterly exposure. Two big verandas; seven rooms; most improvements; splendid order. $25. (Another furnished $35). Build to suit. Call Saturday-Sunday at Waldwick, or write TYNDALL, 141 Broadway.

Country Houses Wanted

Wanted immediately, home place within 75 miles New York; farm or large plot accepted if surroundings and reason selling satisfactory. Address, full particulars, H 137 Times.

Pianos and Organs

PLAYER PIANO; standard make; $8 note; music, bench; sell at sacrifice. 318 W. 42d St.

Help Wanted, Female

ARTISTS.—The Butterick Publishing Co. offers desirable positions to fashion artists experienced in detail work in wash and pen and ink. Apply to Mr. Rebele, 15th floor, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., either in person or by letter, with specimen of work.

BIG OPPORTUNITY for the right women. Wanted—Women with good complexions and ability for selling toilet goods; high salary; permanent positions; also wanted Spanish representative to demonstrate in Cuban territory. Call between 11-12. Aubry Sisters, 200 West 23d St.

FOLDERS, GATHERERS, STITCHERS, and girls to learn. Sackett & Wilhelm, 1,013 Grand St., Brooklyn.

GIRL, for general housework; must be competent cook; no washing or ironing; city references required. Apply Apt. 15, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 8642 Riverside.

GIRLS WANTED for sewing. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

NEAT GIRL for general housework; two in family; must come well recommended. McKnight, 13 Central Park West.

SALESLADY, experienced in notion department. I. Harris, 81st St. and 3d Av.

SHOE SALESLADY WANTED, with first-class reference and experience. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant in doctor's office; should have some experience in medical dictation. State age, experience, and salary wanted. Medicus, H 73 Times.

SYDENHAM Hospital School for Nurses, 343 East 116th St., New York City.—General course of training for young women of education in the maternity, surgical, medical, and dispensary departments of the hospital; age limit, 20 to 35 years. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

TEACHERS.—Women, unemployed, may learn of a permanent and profitable position; guarantee and commission. Shuman & Co., Publishers, 156 5th Av.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand; day and evening sessions; state particulars. Y 136 Times.

WANTED—A Frenchwoman, with first-class personal reference, to take care of a little girl 6 years old; an elementary knowledge of music and English is required. Call at 47 West 86th St., Monday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—Competent servant for family of two; must be good cook and take care of small apartment; no washing; Swedish or German preferred. Call on Tuesday, Watkins, 801 West End Av., corner of 99th St.

WANTED—General houseworker in an apartment; no washing or

SLAIN IN HIS SALOON BY ASSASSIN OUTSIDE

Slugs Fired from Sawed-Off Shotgun Into Frank Licausi as He Waited on Customers.

SLAYER ESCAPES IN DARK

Deed Possibly One of Vengeance for Stefano Salvini, Murder Witness, Slain at Licausi's Door.

The narrow, dark saloon at 204 Forsyth Street was doing a prosperous business early last evening behind the partition run up every Sunday to provide outward orderliness and decency. Seven patrons had already established themselves there by 8 o'clock, and Frank Licausi, the young proprietor, was moving silently among them when there was a deafening report from the rear courtyard, a shattering of the intervening window pane, and Licausi dropped into the lap of one John Romano, blood pouring from three wounds in his breast. Romano was white with fear, for something had whizzed past his ear and buried itself in the soft wood of the partition.

Four of the seven patrons vanished as the other three bent over Licausi and found that he was dead. A little boy of the neighborhood pocked his head into the saloon, saw what had happened, and sent up a shout that brought Patrolman Whitman hurrying from the corner of Stanton Street. Detectives Hilles and Miliscek joined him, and while they were waiting for the arrival of a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance they lined up the three men left in the saloon, and tried to obtain some information from them.

Romano was so frightened he could only roll his eyes and twist his lips. He could not speak. The other two, Pedro Lano of 208 Forsyth Street and Joseph Martin of 184 Orchard Street, listened gravely to the questions, shrugged their shoulders, said they did not understand, and then looked blank. The detectives were nonplussed. They could not speak Italian. No detective at Headquarters could speak Italian. Time was when an Italian detective could always be had at a moment's warning to drop down into the east side and question the Italian witnesses, but that was before Commissioner Waldo abolished the special bureau.

"All the Italians on the force," one caustic critic at Headquarters said last night, "are now doing duty in Coney Island or in Flatbush, where there are no Italians."

It was nearly midnight before an Italian was taken to Forsyth Street to aid in the gathering of clues to the murder of Licausi. The detectives who got there first supposed, of course, that the man had been dropped by bullets from a revolver, but out of the partition they dug a chunk of lead and bits of gun wadding that told them the weapon used was a sawed-off shotgun, and three slugs were fired into Licausi's body.

The man who held the gun stood in the back yard, and fired through the window. He probably entered by the gate leading from the yard of 206 Forsyth Street, a gate left swinging of a Sunday evening for the "can" trade.

The police said that this was not the first murder that had been done in the dark saloon at 204 Forsyth Street. Three or four years ago a man was dropped there with his body full of slugs from a sawed-off gun, and only a few months ago a murder was done on the threshold of the place. This case was recalled last night and the police wondered if any connection between the two crimes could be established.

It was shortly after the first of the year that one Stefano Salvini, fresh from serving a six months' sentence on Blackwell's Island, came back to Manhattan by ferry and headed straight for Licausi's saloon. It was after 2 o'clock on a cold morning that he reached the place, and just as he was going in he was shot from such close range that his head was all but torn off. As he lay there on the street, with Licausi himself bending over him, his friends and relatives swarmed around. Two of them knelt beside the dead man, kissed the blood away from his lips, and swore they would have vengeance.

This was recalled last evening. It was recalled also that Licausi was held as a material witness then, and had sworn that Salvini was shot down just as he, Licausi, had opened the door of the dark saloon to admit him. It was suggested at the time that Salvini was to have been a witness in a murder case and that he had been killed to still his tongue.

The police say that Licausi's saloon was a favorite place for the foregathering of thievcs and counterfeiters and that more than one piece of black work has been planned over the glasses behind the partition of a Sunday evening.

EMPLOYERS WELCOME LAW.

Hasten to Take Refuge Under the Voluntary System in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—Although the employers' liability law passed at the last session of the Legislature went into effect only on Sept. 1, more than 2,500 employers in Michigan have already signified their desire to come under its provisions. They represent more than 300,000 workmen, or a tenth of the entire population of the State. It is believed that when the law has been in operation a few months more, practically all the employers, will have come under it.

The Michigan law was drawn with great liberality. It permits employers to come under it in several different ways. They may insure their employes against accidents, may establish funds of their own for this purpose, or may form, in conjunction with the workers, associations that will take care of accident cases. The administration of the funds will be in the hands of a highly paid State board, which is relied upon to see that an employe gets justice. This board, so far as possible, will work under a regular system of awards, but when disputes arise will arbitrate the matter.

It has been found that in many instances the workers have been perfectly willing to co-operate with the employers and to share the burdens, and the law has thus been an influence for harmony in many plants.

A campaign against the law has been made by a certain element among the lawyers, who heretofore have fattened on fees from accident suits, especially in the mining districts. They endeavor to make workers believe that the State board will be controlled by the employers and that awards will be manipulated against them. They also point out that the law rules out the old fellow-workmen, contributory negligence, and release by contract defenses in accident cases, and that therefore it will be much easier hereafter to get large verdicts against unpopular employers. Since a large part of such awards, however, would go to the lawyers, and injured persons cannot afford to await on a court verdict in most cases, workmen are not inclined to take these arguments seriously.

Allen and Edwards at Hillsville.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 22.—Handcuffed together and guarded by ten detectives, Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards, arrested a week ago in Des Moines to answer for their part in the Carroll County Court House murders, were taken to Hillsville to-day. They will be arraigned there to-morrow. It is probable that a change of venue to Wytheville will be ordered at the request of the commonwealth.

Fined by Judge Over the Telephone.

Holding court over the telephone is getting to be the rule in Yonkers. Declaring that his time was worth more to him than money, Harold Baldwin, a commission merchant, of 15 East Forty-eighth Street, asked Acting Judge Mott H. Ellis over the wire if he would not decide the case against him at once. He had been arrested for speeding his automobile. He was fined $10.

WANT A CROSS ROAD IN QUEENS BOROUGH

No Way Now of Getting from Broadway to Hoffman Boulevard in Centre of Territory.

NEEDED FOR AUTOMOBILES

Wealthy Residents Back of Plan to Still Further Improve the Roads in the Borough.

With the completion of the $2,000,000 net work of good roads almost in sight in the Borough of Queens, some road-building enthusiasts of that borough are already planning to have another road laid out on the map. The road is to be a main east and west artery of travel, and therefore to be built at the expense of the city at large.

A glance at a road map of Queens shows a comparatively barren stretch of territory in the centre of the county just east of Flushing Creek and extending to the county line, in which there is not a single east and west road, which may be regarded as a main thoroughfare. It is within this territory that it is proposed to lay out the new road.

This territory is bounded on the north by Broadway, one of the reconstructed roads, and the main thoroughfare for the north shore of Queens. On the south it is bounded by Hoffman Boulevard and Hillside Avenue. Flushing lies to the north of this territory and Jamaica to the south. There are several roads running north and south connecting these villages, but traffic going east from Manhattan must go either to one village or to the other. It is the "short cut" through the middle ground that is now occupying the attention of Queens residents, and it is admitted that such a cut, if it could be made into a good automobile road, would help considerably to develop a sparsely settled community.

Those who urge the construction of this road do not blame the present administration for not having put it there. They blame the regime which originally planned the road system of Queens.

Considering that the width of this territory, that is, the distance between Broadway on the north and Hillside Avenue on the south, is three miles, it seems reasonable to believe that the present administration, which has done more for road building in the last ten months than previous administrations did in forty years, will inquire into the merits of the plan.

A Queens real estate man, who said that he had no property within the territory mentioned, proposed this route for the new boulevard:

"The first leg of the new road," he said, "should be the Union Turnpike, beginning with its interception of Hoffman Boulevard and continuing east to its terminus, where it meets the Fresh Meadow Road. Half of this distance, that is, from Hoffman Boulevard to Jamaica Avenue, is already provided for under the contracts now let, and will be paved with asphaltic macadam.

"Turning north for a quarter of a mile on Fresh Meadow Road and then continuing east on the Black Stump Road and Cedar Lane to the city line, should constitute the route for the rest of the new road. This stretch should be widened and also paved with asphaltic macadam. The whole stretch would be about six miles long, and could be constructed for $150,000.

"If Alley Road, East Alley Road, and West Alley Road, all short stretches of mud roads, were then to be improved to Douglaston, the new road would open up an entirely new automobile road for the hundreds of millionaires who live along the north shore and east of Douglaston.

"At present all of these millionaires must use Broadway or Hillside Avenue if they want to take their automobiles into Manhattan. But Broadway, across the Douglaston Meadows, is only 25 feet wide, and there is a street car line in the centre of the street. Owing to the great fill necessary to widen the road, it is doubted whether Broadway can ever be improved at this point. The north shore autoists have shunned it for years, and have made the lamentable but necessary three-mile detour over Hillside Avenue to get to the city. The new road would be a solution to the difficulty, and the lesser wear on Broadway would be a considerable saving to the city."

Investigation showed that this road was the plan of wealthy land owners who would benefit from it as an automobile thoroughfare to Manhattan. It is pointed out, however, that these same land owners pay a large percentage of the taxes in Manhattan and that it is the taxes of Manhattan which are largely paying for the extensive road improvement in Queens. Therefore, it is argued, these land owners are entitled to good roads through Queens County.

In the Westbury section, for instance, which is the first section tapped by the outlying Queens roads along the north shore, there are the estates of Clarence H. Mackay, Harry Payne Whitney, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., William Russell Grace, and Ralph Pulitzer. The East Alley road leads directly up to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, property, a part of which is within the city line and part outside.

TRACKS BURGLAR TO LINER.

Servant Plays Detective and Employers Recover Nearly $5,000 in Loot.

John Merritt, an old negro retainer of the family of W. J. Anderson, who lives with his son-in-law, Dr. David McAuslin, at Ninety-third Street and Shore Road, Bay Ridge, was able yesterday to show his affection for his master by tracking down the burglar who on some date between Sept. 5 and 19 robbed the McAuslin household while the family was visiting in Washington, D. C. The house was unoccupied at the time, and when the family came back it was found that jewelry, silverware, and clothing valued at $5,000 had been taken.

Merritt while walking along Myrtle Avenue, in Brooklyn, on Saturday spied a familiar-looking suitcase on a passing trolley car, and he boarded the same car. There he saw the grip in the possession of a negro named Sam Scott, who had previously worked for Mr. Anderson, but had quit on Sept. 1. The two men conversed, and Merritt found that Scott was contemplating a trip South. This was enough information for Merritt, and he left Scott without arousing his suspicions. Upon Merritt giving his bit of news to the Fort Hamilton police, Detectives Henney and Dwyer were assigned to watch the Old Dominion pier.

At the pier the detectives found a great amount of baggage marked with the initials D. McA. and W. J. A., and yesterday morning, just as the boat was about to sail, a well-dressed negro, in Summer flannels and bearing a fur overcoat on his arm, came to the gangplank. The boat left, but Sam Scott stayed behind and made a confession, the police say, of having committed a number of robberies in Brooklyn's residential section. Nearly all the McAuslin and Anderson loot was recovered.

WOMAN A SUICIDE FROM HUDSON BOAT

Man Also Missing When the Adirondack Reaches Albany from New York.

SHE HAD PLANNED DEATH

Spoke to Fellow-Traveler of Her Intention, but Promised to Abandon It—Had Lived Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Two passengers were missing from the river steamboat Adirondack when she arrived here this morning from New York.

A woman, thought to be Wilhelmina M. Hadlow, aged about 27 years, is believed to have leaped into the river between Catskill and Hudson. She occupied Stateroom 353 on the steamboat, which she boarded at Pier 32, North River. She had purchased her ticket and a $3 stateroom at the 1,358 Broadway office of the People's Line on Saturday.

Room 116 on the Adirondack was occupied by a man who was also missing when the ticket taker went about the boat. In the room was found his suit case marked "W. M. D., N. Y." From its contents the owner's name was found to be W. M. Dolgin. The police have his suit case.

The young woman was seen about the cabins as she sat writing at the public desks. She was observed by Bert Dewey of Lenox, a chauffeur, to be in tears. He managed to get into conversation with her, and she told him that she was suffering mental anguish which she could not withstand, and that she would never reach Albany. He finally persuaded her, he thought, to change her mind about suicide. She asked him to mail her letter. Dewey counseled her to keep the letter until she arrived here and mail it herself. He also obtained from her a promise that she would take breakfast with him in Albany.

While they sat talking in the cabin the woman expressed a wish to sit on the deck, but complained of not having warm enough clothing. Dewey went to his room and brought back his sweater, and they sat on the deck until 2:30 o'clock in the morning. Then she went to her room and Dewey to his.

He feared that the woman might carry out her threat, so he returned to her cabin door and listened. He heard the woman moving about for a while, then all became quiet, and he concluded that she had gone to bed. When she failed to show up at the appointed time, 9 o'clock, he had the stewardess go to her room. It was locked, with the key on the inside. All that was found within was a dress and a hat. The bed had not been occupied.

The letter which she had requested Dewey to mail was found in torn shreds on the deck, as was also her watch. The fragments of the letter were patched together by the police, and the letter was found to have been directed to "Francis Herrick, 50 Cross Street, Boston, Mass."

In the woman's satchel were found pawn tickets issued by the West Side Loan Office, 478 Sixth Avenue, one on Sept. 7, pledging $4 for a bracelet, and another on Sept. 19 for $10 for a diamond ring. There was also a torn express company receipt for a box sent to "Miss Mabel Peterson, Thompson, Conn."

When the box on the steamer containing mail letters was opened this morning there was found one addressed to Miss Peterson. This the police opened. It was signed Wilhelmina, and stated that she was sending her "some clothes. I won't want them any more, and thought you would like them."

She requested Mabel to give her love to Esther and Margaret, and concluded with: "I am leaving 64 West Ninety-first Street, so I will write you again when I get settled."

Miss Hadlow had lived for more than a year in a furnished room at 64 West Ninety-first Street. The landlady, Mrs. Atkinson, could not tell much about the young woman, except that she came from the West and had apparently no relatives in this city. She was a designer of women's waists, but had not worked since her return to this city from her vacation in Bermuda a few weeks ago.

MAIME HIGHTOWER RAIDED.

Woman In Whose Apartment Couret Was Shot Placed Under Arrest.

A woman in her early 30's who, according to the police is variously known as Mrs. Jessie Smith, "Jack" Holman, "Littl Jack," and Mamie Hightower to the authorities of Kansas City, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Boston, was arrested here late last night on a charge of keeping a disorderly resort in the Robespierre Apartments, 230 West Fiftieth Street. It was in one of the rooms of her apartment that José Couret, a civil engineer from Mexico City, was shot early last Wednesday morning.

Inspector Dwyer and some of his men invaded the quarters last night and gathered in the woman accused of presiding there. She gave her name as Mrs. Louisa Goff. There had been many complaints against her premises, some of them coming from Father Delany of St. Malachi's Church.

According to the police, the woman was passing as Mamie Hightower in 1910 and reigning in the house in West Forty-first Street where George Coleman, the absconding cashier of the National City Bank of Cambridge, Mass., dropped $50,000 at faro.

STILL LOST ON MOUNTAIN.

Searchers Find No Trace of Keenan, Who Strayed from Party.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 22.—Searching parties returned here late to-night after a fruitless search for John M. Keenan, the Charlestown, Mass., young man who had been lost on Mount Washington since he strayed from an engineering party last Wednesday. More than 300 men participated in the search.

Although the weather has been severe since Keenan, who is inexperienced in woodcraft, disappeared in a heavy mountain mist, it is thought that he may have reached an "Appalachian" shelter in the vicinity where he could find food and protection from the weather. The boy's father returned home to-day discouraged at the prospects.

To-morrow a search will be made of various shelters on the mountain.

OKLAHOMA COURT REFORM.

Bar Association Would Abolish Delay in Trials—Restriction on Insanity Plea.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Sept. 22.—Leadership in the movement for reform of the courts has been taken by the Bar Association of Oklahoma, which, through President William Hocker, is conducting a campaign designed to press the matter on the attention of the next Legislature. The Reform Committee of the association has made an inquiry into the best means of meeting the agitation against the courts, and has drafted a comprehensive plan which, it is believed, will meet most of the valid objections to the present system.

It is proposed that the elaborate codes shall be abolished, and that the Legislature shall adopt only general provisions on procedure, leaving the details to the Judges. One of these general provisions would provide for the abolition of motions and other devices used primarily for delay. Lawyers would be compelled so to prepare their cases and to extend such courtesies as to have the least possible controversial matter come before the court. Much discretion in the acceptance of jurors would be left to the Judge.

It is proposed that an indictment or information should be stripped of verbiage; in fact, should contain only about ten lines, which should tell the accused person the nature of the offense, and when and where committed, and be specific enough only to prevent a second charge being made to the same offense.

Where an accused person might elect to remain silent at the trial, the State Prosecutor would have a right to make comment on the fact before the jury. The person might also be compelled to produce papers having a bearing on the case. In case of a plea of insanity it would have to be filed in writing when the person was arraigned, with a bill of particulars, giving time, places, circumstances, and witnesses. Hypothetical questions would be abolished in criminal cases.

"The standard of the profession should be raised from a moral and ethical point of view," says the report of the committee. "Habitual drunkards are not qualified to sit as jurors; neither should they be authorized to appear before juries armed with a law license. A simple procedure should be devised to disbar the unworthy, the dishonest, and the criminal from the profession. The bench and bar should see to it that the dignity of the profession is maintained."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S | West 125th St. Mat. Daily. DAVE MARION'S DREAMLAND. To-morrow Night—Wrestling.

WEST END Matinee Daily 10, 20 & 30c CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO. in "THE CHARITY BALL"

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MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque. The Golden Crook, with Billy Arlington.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. John Drew in "the Best of all Drew parts."—Herald. Alfred Sutro's comedy, THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Eve. 8:10 Sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Miss Billie Burke "Everybody will go to see her."—Tribune. in THE "MIND THE PAINT" GIRL.

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50 "FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN THE WORLD."—EVERYBODY. Clifton Crawford in MY BEST GIRL.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. at 8:15. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Richard Carle—Hattie Williams LAST WEEK, the Rollicking Musical Farce, THE GIRL FROM MONTMARTRE Including J. M. Barrie's Burlesque problem play, "A SLICE OF LIFE." TUES., OCT. 1—Seats Next Thurs. A. H. WOODS Announces "Tantalizing Tommy" Three Acts of Music and Comedy.

GARRICK 35th St. near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "THE ATTACK" A SPLENDID VICTORY FOR JOHN MASON."—EVE. WORLD. John Mason in the new play, THE ATTACK by Henri Bernstein, author of The Thief.

HUDSON 44th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Last Week This Theatre. Next Week Wallack's. MR. TIM MURPHY HONEST JIM BLUNT NEXT MON. Seats Thurs. ROBERT LORAINE in Bernard Shaw's MAN and SUPERMAN.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Seats Wednesday Night, 8:15. Now. JUNE MADNESS A Modern Play, with HEDWIG REICHER and Exceptional Cast.

HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Next Sat. Night, 8:15. Seats Thur. ARNOLD DALY in a New American Play by JOHN T. McINTYRE. "STEVE"

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FRANZ LEHAR'S MUSICAL ROMANCE THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. LAST WEEK—Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Robin Hood Wed. Mat. & Night, the 100th and 101st presentation of the revival with Grand Opera Cast. Mr. De Koven will direct the Orchestra and souvenirs will be given. NEXT MONDAY—Seats Next Thursday. KLAW & ERLANGER present OH! OH! DELPHINE New Musical Comedy. By C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryll.

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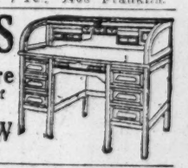

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Notice is hereby given that I have this day withdrawn from the firm of MARCOVICE & GOTTLIEB, and will not be responsible for any obligations of the same contracted after this date. MORRIS MARCOVICE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., September 19th, 1912.